

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Please return to
Division of Legislative Reports
Office of Budget and Finance

pub.

705727
agw
5-6

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 422--79th Congress

Chapter 445--2d Session

H. R. 5605

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 422	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 5605	4
Index to debate on H. R. 5605	6

PUBLIC LAW 422 (H. R. 5605) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947 (approved June 22, 1946). With the exception of corporate funds, permanent appropriations, lend-lease, and UNRRA funds, and payments for services rendered to other agencies, this Act carries most of the funds available to the Department. Appropriations and reappropriations for 1947 total \$820,049,858 (including \$127,355,669 permanent appropriations automatically available), a net increase of \$38,895,702 compared with 1946 appropriations and reappropriations when overtime costs for 1946 estimated at \$4,594,545 are excluded from the comparison (all comparisons in this statement are exclusive of 1946 estimated overtime costs). Four of the major changes in available funds were: Conservation and use, decrease of \$41,267,462--\$11,517,462 for the regular program and \$29,750,000 for the special flax program; Section 32 funds, including reappropriations, increase of \$48,343,643; Forest roads and trails, increase of \$15,913,289--\$10,214,222 for forest highways and \$5,699,067 for forest development roads; War Food Administration, salaries and expenses, decrease of \$11,686,402 due to elimination of the item. In addition to appropriated funds, the Department is authorized to borrow the following sums from RFC: Rural rehabilitation loans (FSA), \$70,000,000 (\$12,500,000 below 1946); Farm tenancy loans, \$50,000,000 (same as 1946), \$25,000,000 of which is for loans to eligible veterans and may be distributed without regard to the distribution formula of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; and Rural electrification loans, \$250,000,000 (\$50,000,000 below 1946).

Under the agricultural conservation program, administrative expenses are limited to \$27,942,888, an increase of \$3,214,785 over 1946 (however, taking into consideration WFA funds which were available in 1946 for rendering special services to farmers, there was a net decrease of \$1,166,109 in available funds); the ceiling on the 1947 program year is \$300,000,000; and \$12,500,000 (same as 1946) is provided to continue the special grass and legume seed program. \$53,500,000 is provided for the Sugar Act (\$5,068,869 above 1946). The Act makes \$75,000,000 of Section 32 funds available to carry out the purposes and provisions of the National School Lunch Act (in 1946, \$57,500,000 of Section 32 funds was available for the school lunch and milk program in effect at that time). For Marketing Services activities the Act provides \$9,856,072 (\$2,619,162 above 1946). Of this increase \$1,574,715 is for the purpose of continuing in 1947 certain essential production and marketing functions which were financed during 1946 from WFA, salaries and expenses, including \$350,000 for continuation of the Agricultural Wage Stabilization program under the same conditions and limitations as were provided in the 1946 Appropriation Act. Other major items of increase under Marketing Services were: Readjustment of marketing programs and services, \$235,000; tobacco grading work, \$100,000; cotton improvement, including classing, \$110,256; inspection and grading of grain, \$99,018; and enforcement of Commodity Exchange Act, \$157,110.

The Act provides \$40,578,000 for Soil Conservation Service, a net increase of \$6,633,400 over 1946, composed mainly of \$2,500,000 for purchase of surplus government-owned equipment for loan and grant to conservation districts and \$4,246,500 for expansion of soil conservation

assistance to districts. \$1,453,000 was provided for the SCS land utilization program (\$239,250 above 1946). For water conservation and utilization projects, the Act provides \$700,000, which together with the unobligated balance of 1946 funds available in 1947, will provide for continuation of this work at approximately the 1946 level.

The Act provides the following amounts for FSA programs: Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation (appropriated funds), \$24,000,000 (\$1,218,364 below 1946); Farm tenancy, salaries and expenses, \$2,804,000 (\$11,775 below 1946); and Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas \$1,750,000 (\$403,700 above 1946). The emergency appropriation item for Flood Loans and Grants to Farmers, for which \$2,000,000 was provided in 1946, was eliminated. Under Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation the limitation on the size of loans to individual farmers has been amended to prohibit the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$5,000 for all such loans. Under Farm tenancy the limitation on the size of loans has been amended to read "and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located".

For Farm Credit Administration, salaries and expenses, the Act provides \$544,000 (\$41,670 below 1946). A direct appropriation of \$5,000,000 is provided to replenish the fund available for farmers' crop production and harvesting loans. The Act also provides \$5,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Rural electrification program (\$383,035 above 1946).

For the Agricultural Research Administration the Act provides total appropriations of \$52,338,520, an increase of \$3,391,037 over 1946. Some of the major items of increase are: Fire escapes, road construction, fencing, and improvement of water supply facilities at Agricultural Research Center, \$133,660; construction and enlargement of buildings for OES and BAI, \$197,500; additional operating expenses and indemnity payments for eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease, \$506,000; tabulation of dairy herd improvement association data, \$125,000; repair and maintenance of physical facilities at Plant Industry field stations and laboratories, \$323,700; soil classification and mapping, \$300,000; spruce budworm investigations, \$121,000; sweetpotato weevil control, \$121,500; gypsy moth control, \$95,600; barberry eradication, \$100,000; pink bollworm control, \$172,500; and foreign plant quarantines, \$187,500.

For White Pine Blister Rust Control the Act provides \$6,000,000 for accelerating the eradication program (\$2,899,276 above 1946).

Under the Forest Service some of the major increases over 1946 were: Recreational facilities in the national forests, \$1,738,805; range reseeding, \$400,000; reforestation, \$700,000; experimental forests and ranges, \$730,419; investigations of spruce budworm, \$144,000; forest survey, \$845,640; forest fire cooperation, \$965,152; and acquisition of lands for national forests, including acquisitions from

assistance to districts. \$1,477,000 was provided for the 1952 Land Utilization program (1952-53) above 1946). For water conservation and reclamation projects, the Act provides \$700,000, which together with the unexpended balance of 1945 funds available in 1947, will provide for continuation of this work at approximately the 1946 level.

The Act provides the following amounts for 1952 programs: loans, grants, and rural reclamation (appropriated funds), \$50,000,000 (1952-53 below 1946); farm tenancy, salaries and expenses, \$1,300,000 (1952-53 below 1946); and water facilities, land and reclamation areas \$1,750,000 (1952-53 above 1946). The emergency appropriation item for flood loans and grants to farmers, for which \$2,000,000 was provided in 1946, was eliminated. Under loans, grants, and rural reclamation the limitation on the size of loans to individual farmers has been amended to prohibit the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$5,000 for all such loans. Under farm tenancy the limitation on the size of loans has been amended to read "and no loans, exceeding more than \$100,000, may be made for the acquisition or improvement of farms which have a value, as ascertained, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-machinery, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located."

For Rural Credit Administration, salaries and expenses, the Act provides \$2,000,000 (1952-53 below 1946). A direct appropriation of \$5,000,000 is provided to replenish the fund available for farmers' crop production and marketing loans. The Act also provides \$2,000,000 for agricultural extension program of the Rural Reclamation program (1952-53 above 1946).

For the Agricultural Research Administration the Act provides total appropriations of \$52,332,500, an increase of \$5,191,500 over 1946. Some of the major items of increase are: Fire control, road construction, fencing, and improvement of water supply facilities at Agricultural Research Center, \$135,600; construction and enlargement of buildings for OCS and BAI, \$197,500; additional construction expenses and incentive payments for eradication of tuberculosis and BSE's disease, \$25,000; eradication of dairy herd improvement association data, \$10,000; repair and maintenance of physical facilities at Plant Industry field stations and laboratories, \$325,700; soil classification and mapping, \$700,000; spruce budworm investigations, \$121,000; sweetpotato weevil control, \$151,500; gypsy moth control, \$35,000; pearberry eradication, \$100,000; pink bollworm control, \$125,700; and foreign plant quarantine, \$37,500.

For White Pine Rifter that control the Act provides \$1,000,000 for accelerating the eradication program (\$2,523,250 above 1946). Under the Forest Service some of the major increases over 1946 were: Restoration facilities in the national forests, \$1,735,300; range research, \$400,000; reforestation, \$700,000; experimental forests and range, \$750,000; investigations of spruce budworm, \$14,000; forest survey, \$57,600; forest fire cooperation, \$985,100; and acquisition of lands for national forests, including acquisitions from

national forests receipts (to reinstate forest land acquisition program), \$3,142,000. Total Forest Service appropriations for 1947, including permanents, were \$45,056,500, an increase of \$10,917,868 over 1946. (\$3,350,000 forest fire deficiency for 1946 is excluded from this comparison.) In addition, under the forest roads and trails item, as previously mentioned, an increase of \$15,913,289 was provided. Due to the present liquidation status of the Emergency rubber project, no further funds were provided for this purpose.

The Act contains a new appropriation item of \$2,100,000 for carrying on the flood control program, funds for which were received in previous years by transfer from the War Department.

For the Extension Service the Act provides total appropriations of \$28,180,560 (including permanent appropriation under Smith-Lever Act), an increase of \$4,029,165 over 1946, the major portion of which is represented by the \$4,000,000 increase in payments to be made to the states and Hawaii, and for administrative expenses of the Federal Extension Service, authorized by the Bankhead-Flannagan Act.

Approximate changes in working funds available (direct appropriations and transfers) to the staff offices were as follows: Office of the Secretary, decrease of \$76,223; Office of Solicitor, increase of \$45,400; Office of Information, salaries and expenses, decrease of \$89,278, and printing and binding, increase of \$285,315; Bureau of Agricultural Economics, economic investigations, decrease of \$280,000, and crop and livestock estimates, increase of \$263,235; and Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, increase of \$73,693.

For penalty mail costs the Act provides \$3,186,000, a decrease of \$52,740 below 1946.

The Act prohibits cultural surveys and the maintenance of regional offices by BAE; makes \$20,000 immediately available under the Office of Administrator, ARA, for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska; provides for transfers of not to exceed \$100,000 from Forest Service appropriations to "Printing and Binding" for fire prevention posters and related materials; prohibits payment of salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization that asserts the right to do so (similar provision enacted for application to other departments and agencies); and provides for reductions in personnel, in such governmental agencies as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may deem advisable, as will offset any increases in personnel provided by the Act, so as not to alter or modify the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

national forest receipts (to reinstate forest land acquisition program), \$3,125,000. Total forest service acquisition for 1946, including payments, were \$2,502,500, an increase of \$10,111,338 over 1945. (\$2,750,000 forest fire fighting for 1946 is excluded from this comparison). In addition, under the forest range and trails item, as previously mentioned, an increase of \$5,411,338 was provided. Due to the present liquidation of the forest rubber project, no further funds were provided for this purpose. The Act contains a new appropriation item of \$1,100,000 for carrying on the flood control program, funds for which were received in previous years by transfer from the War Department. For the Extension Service the Act provides total appropriations of \$23,180,580 (including permanent appropriation under Smith-Lever Act), an increase of \$1,029,157 over 1945, the latter portion of which is represented by the \$4,000,000 increase in payments to be made to the states and Hawaii, and for administrative expenses of the Federal Extension Service, authorized by the National Farm Management Act.

Approximate changes in working funds available (direct appropriations and transfers) to the staff offices were as follows: Office of the Secretary, decrease of \$15,287; Office of Solicitor, increase of \$45,400; Office of Information, extension and expansion, decrease of \$39,374, and printing and binding, increase of \$485,555; Bureau of Agricultural Economics, economic information, decrease of \$250,000, and crop and livestock statistics, increase of \$653,375; and Office of Forest, Agricultural Relations, increase of \$11,634. For forestry will create the act provides \$1,100,000, a decrease of \$75,750 below 1945.

The Act prohibits military service and a reduction of national office by law; makes \$20,000 indefinitely available under the Office of Administration, for special emergency investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska; provides for the transfer of not to exceed \$100,000 from Forest Service appropriations to "Printing and Binding" for the preparation of maps and related materials; prohibits payment of salary or reward of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization that advocates the right to do so (similar provision extends for application to other Governmental agencies); and provides for protection in personnel, in such Governmental agencies as the Director of the Bureau of the Forest may feel advisable, as will offset any increases in personnel provided by the Act, so as not to alter or modify the current maximum personnel ceilings established by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5605

January 18, 1946 Hearings: House, H. R. 5605.

February 27, 1946 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5605. House Report 1659. Full Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.

House Rules Committee submitted House Resolution 535 for the consideration of H. R. 5605.

House Rules Committee submitted House Resolution 536 for the consideration of H. R. 5605. House Report 1673.

March 7, 1946 House agreed to House Resolution 536 to waive points of order.

House began general debate.

March 8, 1946 Debate continued.

Extension of remarks of Senator Lafollette and Representatives Talle, Murray, and Wickersham.

March 11, 1946 House debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.

Extension of remarks of Representatives Andersen and Murray.

March 12, 1946 Referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of the bill as referred.

March 20, 1946 Amendment proposed by Senator Myers.

April 29, 1946 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5605.

May 15, 1946 Senate Committee reported H. R. 5605 with amendments. Senate Report 1334. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.

June 1, 1946 Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed.

June 3, 1946 House Conferees appointed.

Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

June 7, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2234.
June 11, 1946	House agreed to Conference Report and acted on amendments in disagreement.
June 18, 1946	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
June 22, 1946	Approved. Public Law 422.

Comparison of 1947 Act with 1946 appropriations and Budget Estimates, 1947.

INDEX TO DEBATE ON

Summary of Debate on H. R. 5605

AAA (See: Agricultural Conservation Program, also Steagall amendment).

Agricultural Conservation Program

AAA boards 2045-46
Expenses, reduction 2045-46; 2124-26; 2146-52
Payments, formula (AAA) 2072-3; 2107-8; 2124-28; 2146
Personnel 2114

Agricultural Research Administration

Alaska 2049; 6213
Dog-fly eradication and control 2120-21
Experimental Forest, Delaware Valley 2121-22
Forestry A1278-9
Funds 2049
Poultry Research Station 2118-9
Program 2112
Sugar beet, black root disease 2119-20
Tobacco Insect Laboratory 2120-21

Appropriation 2043; 2047; 2110-11
Clerk of the Committee 2059
Sub-Committee on Agriculture 6794-5; 6796; 2047; 2063

Black market

Corn 2108

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Cotton, ceiling prices 2048
Criticism 2076; 2110; 2116-17
Economic investigations
. 2048; 2049; 2057; 2016; 2106-7; 2116-17; A1317; 6213
Funds 2049; 2116-17; A1317; 6213
Livestock estimates 2049; 6213

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry

Funds 2050; 6215
Rubber investigations (guayule) 6215; 6795

Bureau of Animal Industry

Bangs disease 2050
Funds 2050; 2118-9; 6213
Inspection & quarantine station, Swan Island, Cuba 6220-21
Poultry Research Station 2118-9; 6213
Program 2112

AAA (See: Agricultural Conservation Program, also Special
arrangement).

Agricultural Conservation Program
AAA boards 2045-46
Expenses, reduction 2045-46; 2124-26; 2146-28
Payments, formula (AAA) 2072-3; 2107-8; 2124-28; 2146
Personnel 2114

Agricultural Research Administration
Alaska 2049; 6213
Dip-ly eradication and control 2120-21
Experimental Forest, Delaware Valley 2121-22
Forestry 2127-28
Funds 2049
Poultry Research Station 2118-9
Program 2112
Sugar beet, black root disease 2112-20
Tobacco Insect Laboratory 2120-21

Appropriation 2043; 2047; 2110-11
Clerk of the Committee 2059
Sub-Committee on Agriculture 6294-5; 6296; 2047; 2063

Black Market
Corn 2108

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Cotton, ceiling prices 2046
Criticisms 2046; 2110; 2116-17
Economic investigations 2043; 2049; 2057; 2106-7; 2116-17; 2131-7; 6213
Funds 2049; 2116-17; 2131-7; 6213
Livestock estimates 2049; 6213

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry
Funds 2050; 6215
Rubber investigations (guayule) 6215; 6295

Bureau of Animal Industry
Bovine disease 2050
Funds 2050; 2117-9; 6213
Inspection & quarantine station, Oahu Island, Cuba 6220-21
Poultry research station 2118-9; 6213
Program 2112

Bureau of Dairy Industry	
Funds	2050; 2312
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	
Funds	2050; 2120; 6215
Sugar beet black root	2054
Tobacco Insect Laboratory	2120-21
White Pine blister rust control	2050-51; 6215
Bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics	
Funds	2050
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils & Agric. Eng.	
Agricultural engineering	6215
Forest diseases	6214
Funds	2050; 2119-20; 6213-14; 6215
Mushroom disease investigations	6213-14
Sugar beet black root disease	2119-20; 6213
Canneries	2072
Commodities	
Butter	2056
Corn	2067; 2108
Cotton	2064; 2048
Exportation & domestic consumption	2053
Grain, for alcohol (See also Livestock & Poultry)	2068
Maple sugar	2056
Peanuts	2062
Soybeans	2067
Tobacco	2045-46; 2064
Wheat	2067
World market price	2057
Cooperative Associations	
Loans for	2155
Cost of living	2044; 2056
Crops	
Goals	2062
Growing season	2060
World conditions	2060-1
Extension Service	
4-H Clubs	2109
Funds	2049
Garden Clubs (Victory gardens)	2156

2156	Garden Clubs (Victory gardens)	
2049	Funds	
2109	A-H Clubs	
Extension Service		
2060-1	World conditions	
2060	Growing season	
2062	Goals	
Crops		
Cost of living		
2044; 2052		
Loans for		
2152		
Cooperative Associations		
World market price		
2057		
2067	Wheat	
2045-46; 2067		
2067	Soybeans	
2062	Peanuts	
2056	Rapeseed	
2062	Grain, for alcohol (See also Livestock & Poultry)	
2053	Exportation & domestic consumption	
2048	Cotton	
2067; 2108	Corn	
2056	Butter	
Commodities		
Canneries		
2042		
2119-20; 2113	Sugar beet black root disease	
2113-14	Greenhouse disease investigations	
2050; 2119-20; 2113-14; 2113	Funds	
2054	Forest diseases	
2113	Agricultural engineering	
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils & Agr. Eng.		
2050	Funds	
Bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics		
2050		
2050-51; 2113	White Pine blister rust control	
2120-21	Tobacco insect laboratory	
2054	Sugar beet black root	
2050; 2120; 2113	Funds	
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
2050; 2312	Funds	
Bureau of Dairy Industry		

Farm

Economy 2068-71; 2112-14
Income 2068-71; 2107-8; 2113-14; A1294-96
Labor (See: Labor, farm and Unions, labor)
Machinery 2051-2; 2063; 2109; 6218; 6221-22
Prices 2055-58; 2068-71; A1346

Farm Credit Administration

Funds 2053; 2065; 6219
Personnel 2110

Farm Program

Criticism 2064-71; 2118
Improvements 2044-45; 2061; 2062

Farm Security Administration

See: (Loans, Grants and Rural Rehabilitation)

Feed. See: Livestock and Poultry.

Flood Control

Funds 2051; 2109

Food 2060

Conservation 2060; 2063
Distribution 2067
Famine in India 2060
Investigating Committees 2065-6; 2109
Prices (See: Price Control and OPA)
Production 2065-71; 2106; 2156
Shortage 2064; 2067; 2068; 2156

Foreign Trade

Agricultural products 2064; 2067
Foreign markets, development of, 6214-15

Forest Service

Experiment Station, Delaware Valley 2121-22; 6216
Forest Products Laboratories 6216-17; 6794
Forest Roads & Trails, funds 2051; 2122-23; 6217-18
Funds 2051; 2121-22; 6215-6; 6794
Land purchase, National Forests 2122
Photography, aerial 2051
Program A1278-9
Reseeding forest lands 6215-6

Imports and Exports. (See: Foreign Trade)

Imports and Exports. (See: Foreign Trade)

Research Forest Lands 6215-6
Program A1378-9
Photography, aerial 2051
Land purchase, National Forests 2122
Funds 2051; 2121-22; 6215-6; 6294
Forest Roads and Trails, funds 2051; 2122-23; 6217-18
Forest Products Laboratories 6216-17; 6294
Experiment Station, Belknap Valley 2121-22; 6216

Foreign Service
Foreign markets, development of, 6214-15
Agricultural products 2064; 2067

Shortage 2064; 2067; 2068; 2156
Production 2065-71; 2106; 2156
Prices (See: Price Control and CCA)
Investigating Committees 2065-6; 2109
Examine in India 2060
Distribution 2067
Conservation 2060; 2063
Food 2060

Flood Control
Funds 2051; 2109

Feed. See: Livestock and Poultry.

Farm Security Administration
See: (Loans, Grants and Rural Rehabilitation)

Improvements 2044-45; 2061; 2062
Griffiths 2064-71; 2118
Farm Program

Personnel 2110
Funds 2053; 2065; 6219
Farm Credit Administration

Prices 2055-58; 2062-71; 41346
Machinery 2051-2; 2063; 2109; 6218; 6221-22
Labor (See: Labor, Farm and Unions, Labor)
Income 2068-71; 2107-8; 2113-14; 41294-96
Ecology 2068-71; 2112-14
Farm

Insects
Control, funds 2050; 2120-21
Dog-fly control 2121

Labor (See also Unions)
Farm 2055-56; 2106-7; 2066; 2072; 2113-14; A1295-6

Land Utilization and retirement of submarginal lands . 2052

Library, funds 2048

Livestock
Estimates 2049; 6213
Feed 2066-8; 2071; 2116

Loans
Cooperatives 2155
Farm 2045-46
Farm Credit Administration 2053
Farm tenancy 2053
Loans, grants & rural rehabilitation . 2053; 2148-54; 6219
Veterans 2053; 2150-51; 2152-54; A1311-2

Loans, Grants & Rural Rehabilitation (FSA)
FSA Program 2146-2155; A1311-2
Funds 2053; 2146-2155; 6219
Personnel 2110; 2146-48; 2152

Machinery and equipment, farm 2051-2; 2063; 2109

Marketing services (See: Production & Marketing Admin.)
Funds 2053; 2144-45; 6219
News Service 2144-45; 6219

National income 2068-71; 2113-14

Office of Experiment Stations
Funds 2049; 6213
Salaries 2049

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relief
Funds 2049

Office of Information
Funds 2048
Marketing News Service 2144-45

Insects
 Control, funds 2050; 2150-51
 Hog-fly control 2151
 Labor (See also Unions)
 Farm 2055-56; 2100-V; 2006; 2072; 2113-14; 2132-5-6
 Land Utilization and retirement of anomalous lands 2052
 Library, funds 2048
 Livestock
 Estimates 2049; 2013
 Feed 2066-7; 2071; 2116
 Loans
 Cooperatives 2152
 Farm 2045-46
 Farm Credit Administration 2053
 Farm tenancy 2053
 Loans, Grants & rural rehabilitation 2053; 2148-54; 2150
 Veterans 2053; 2150-51; 2152-54; 2131-3
 Loans, Grants & rural Rehabilitation (FSA)
 FSA Program 2146-2152; 2131-3
 Funds 2053; 2146-2152; 2150
 Personnel 2110; 2146-48; 2152
 Machinery and equipment, farm 2051-2; 2063; 2109
 Marketing services (See: Production & Marketing Admin.)
 Funds 2053; 2144-45; 2150
 News Service 2144-45; 2150
 National income 2058-71; 2113-14
 Office of Experiment Stations
 Funds 2049; 2013
 Salaries 2049
 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relief
 Funds 2049
 Office of Information
 Funds 2048
 Marketing News Service 2144-45

Office of Price Administration	
Clothing	2108
Cotton prices	2048
Criticism	2065
Food prices	2046; 2056; 2063; 2107-8
Office of the Secretary	
Administrative expenses	2047-48
Office of the Solicitor, funds	2048
Orr, Arthur (See: Appropriations, Clerk of the Comm.)	
Parity prices	2064; A1294; A1346
Penalty mail	2048
Personnel	
Employment	6219-20; 6221-22
Reduction	2064-5; 2110; 2114; 2116-7; 2146-48
Retirement	2114
Salaries	6213; 6219-20
Photography (See: Forest Service)	
Plant diseases	
Sugar beet black root disease	2054; 2119-20
Tobacco insect laboratory	2120-21
White Pine Blister Rust Control	2050-51
Points of Order	2043; 2065
Poultry	
Feed	2066-7; 2068; 2116
Poultry Research Station	2118-9; 6213
Prices	
Control	2046; 2057; 2064
Support	2668; 2106-7
Printing and Binding	
Appropriation increase	6213
Production and Marketing Administration	
AAA boards	2045-46
Conservation & use of agricultural lands (AAA)	2045-46; 2052-3; 2124-28; 2146-55; 6218
Exportation & domestic consumption of Agric. Commodities, (Sec. 32) funds.	2052-3; 2124-28
Funds	2124; 6218-19
Marketing Services	2053; 2144-45; 6219
School lunch program	2052; 6218

Production and Marketing Administration (Continued)

Sugar Act 2052; 6218
Tobacco Acts 6219

Research (See: Agricultural Research Administration)

Rubber (See: Bureau of Agricultural & Industrial Chemistry)

Rural Electrification Administration

Funds 2053; 2109; 6219; 6794
Program 2145-6; 2156; A1292; A1282-3

School lunch program 2043; 2144; 2157
Funds 2052; 6793-94

Section 32, funds 2052-3

Soil Conservation Service

Funds 2051; 2110; 6218
Program 2048-49; 2107-8; 2109; 2123-24; 2126-8
Soil Conservation Districts 2051; 2123; 6221-22
Surplus machinery & equipment 2051-2; 6218; 6221-22

Special Research Fund 2049; 2117

Statistics

AAA, Conservation funds by states 2073
Agricultural appropriations, years 1945-1947 2045
Agricultural income 2113
Farm labor 2113
Payments under 1944 agricultural conservation program 2149
Shipment of fruits and vegetables 2145
Subsidy payments 2149

Steagall Amendment 2064-5

Subsidies

Bread 2046
Butter 2107
Farm prices 2057; 2068; 2106-7; 2111; 2149; 6796
Milk 2046

Sugar

Sugar Act funds 2052
Sugar beet black root disease 2119-20

Surplus property

Farm machinery 2051-2

Tarver, M. C. Chairman, Sub-Committee on Agriculture.
(See: Appropriations Committee)

Tobacco	
Tobacco Acts (See: P & M A)	
Tobacco insect laboratory	2120-21
Unions	
Federal employees	6222
Labor	2072; 2106-07
Vehicles, purchase of	6219
Victory gardens (See: Extension Service)	
Wages and salaries	2044; 2055
Warehouses (Warehouse Examining Service)	2048
Inspection service	6213
Water Conservation and utilization funds	2052
Water Facilities, Arid & Semiarid Areas	
Funds	2053; 6219
Yearbook	2061

Yearbook	5061
Water Facilities, and General Areas	5053; 5059
Water Conservation and Utilization Funds	5058
Inspector Service	5019
Warehouses (Telephone Maintenance Service)	5049
Wages and Salaries	5044; 5053
Victory Gardens (See: Extension Service)	
Vehicles, purchase of	5019
Labor	5035; 5106-51
Federal employees	5035
Minors	
Tobacco Insect Laboratory	5150-51
Tobacco Acts (See: W. M. A.)	
Tobacco	

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 28, 1946, for actions of Wednesday, February 27, 1946)

(For staff of the Department Only)

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....1	Fisheries.....10,13	Price control.....12,23
Adjourned.....19	Flour.....11	Property, surplus.....21
Appropriations.....1,7,10,12,25,26,27	Forestry.....15	Public works.....10
Buildings & grounds.....10	Hemp fibre.....4	Reclamation.....8
Compensation.....8,10	Housing.....3,14,18,22	Reports.....8,9
Emergency supplies.....10	Livestock and meat.....11	Research.....10
Electrification.....5,8,12	Lend-lease.....10	School lunch program...2,16
	Machinery, farm.....14	Subsidies.....11
	Narcotics.....4,17	Transportation.....6,24
	Personnel.....9,10	Wool imports.....20

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. House committee reported appropriation rescission bill, which contains item for emergency supplies for territories. House debated Patman housing bill providing for price control and subsidies. Senate passed measure authorizing 1946-program subsidies. Senate debated urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which includes the \$100,000,000, REA item. Agreed to CPA and OPA cuts on record votes.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5605 (H. Rept. 1659) (p. 1790).

Representatives of bureaus and offices have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the Budget estimates; copies of the bill, report, and hearings will be distributed as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has already been worked out with the bureaus and offices. Except in case of unavoidable emergency, copies should be obtained through the bureau budget offices rather than from this office. General debate on the bill is expected to begin on the floor of the House today or tomorrow. (Note.--For the latest word on this point, please call B&F on Ext. 4654.) The table on the next page contains a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the Budget estimates, and with total anticipated available funds, 1946 (including anticipated supplementals for additional funds due to Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, with overtime costs excluded from individual items).

Committee actions of special significance include (1) an increase in funds for the Agricultural Conservation Program, by means of a reappropriation of \$42,500,000 from Section 32 balances, bringing the total to \$312,500,000 (includes \$12,500,000 Budget item for continuing the grass and legume seed program); (2) net reduction of \$1,398,210 in the overall limitation for administrative expenses under the ACP Program from \$28,341,098 to \$26,942,888,

1/ Amounts in this column include estimated supplementals for additional costs due to the Federal Employees Pay Act; individual items exclude estimated costs of overtime pay, shown in later one-line entries.

(Item 2 - Cont'd) involving, under county association expenses, reductions of \$1,756,710 offset in part by an additional amount of \$358,500 over the Budget for acreage measurements on tobacco farms; (3) insertion of language making the unobligated balance of the 1946 ACP Program appropriation available for program payments to farmers who were unable to file application for these payments due to their membership in the armed forces; (4) disallowance of \$1,500,000 of the requested increase for conditional payments to sugar producers; (5) provision of \$50,000,000 for the school lunch program (in lieu of \$75,000,000 Budget estimate, and for which \$57,500,000 is available this year); (6) provision for reappropriation, for section 32 purposes, of 1944, 1945, and 1946 section 32 balances estimated at \$45,500,000 (in lieu of the Budget estimate of \$88,000,000, the difference of \$42,500,000 having been diverted by the Committee for use under the ACP Program); (7) limitation on amount by which farm tenant loans can exceed the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county or parish (previously county, parish, or locality) where the purchase is made is increased

from 15% to 25%; (8) disallowance of \$10,000,000, or about one-half of Budget increase, for expansion of forest highway work; (9) disallowance of \$1,500,000 of the \$3,899,276 increase requested for white pine blister rust control, the cut being applicable to work on State and privately owned lands; (10) cuts in BAE Budget estimates, principally under the "economic investigations" item where all Budget increases were disallowed and, in addition, a cut of \$454,500 below 1946. Language was inserted prohibiting maintenance of regional offices and the conduct of social surveys; (11) increase of \$1,000,000 above Budget for the purchase of equipment by SCS from government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts; (12) disallowance of the proposed \$479,000 increase for aerial photography and mapping on national forests, and \$50,000 of the proposed increase of \$100,000 for forest recreational areas; (13) increase of \$480,000 above Budget for establishing 16 additional experimental forests; (14) disallowance of increases totaling \$346,292 for payments to States for agricultural experiment stations; (15) reduction of \$500,000 (from \$5,000,000 to \$4,500,000, which is \$116,965 below 1946) in REA administrative expenses. The Committee also inserted language prohibiting use of REA administrative funds for processing or approving any loan unless the loan application contains certain stipulations with respect to bids received by borrowers for contractual work; (16) reduction of estimate for water facilities loans in arid and semiarid areas by \$500,000, to bring it down to the level of expected current year loan funds; (17) disallowance of all but one of several increases, totaling \$110,000, in ARA and BAE, for research studies of problems relating to agriculture in Alaska, with provision of \$20,000 in lieu thereof to enable ARA Administrator to make "exploratory investigations" in Alaska as a basis for further recommendations in the 1948 Budget; (18) insertion of language under the Office of the Secretary, the effect of which is to require the operation of only one warehouse inspection service in the Department, the funds therefor to be transferred, consolidated, expended, and accounted for as a single fund; and (19) restoration of language in connection with employment under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," thereby again rendering funds under that head not available for paying the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

2. SCHOOL LUNCH BILL. Reps. Flannagan, Cooley, Zimmerman, Pace, Hope, Kinzer, and Andresen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 3370 (p. 1759). Senate conferees were appointed February 26.
3. HOUSING. Continued debate on the Patman housing bill, H. R. 4761, which provide for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 1767-83).
4. NARCOTICS. Received the conference report on H. R. 2348, to cover certain drugs under the narcotic laws (p. 1783). The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment to make it possible for millers to produce hemp fiber from the hemp plant without incurring liability for the tax which is imposed upon transfers of marihuana.
5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Savage, Wash., spoke in favor of an investigation of "lobbying" against REA and TVA by the electric companies (pp. 1784-7).
6. TRANSPORTATION INVESTIGATION. The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 318, to direct the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate the transportation situation with a view to recommending legislation that will result in a consistent public policy fair to all competing agencies of transport, to the using and investing public, and to labor, to the end that the country's commerce may be moved with the greatest degree of economy, safety, and dispatch (H. Rept. 1660)(pp. 1758-9).
7. SALARY APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a proposed revision for this Department of the appropriation estimates included in H. Doc. 437 pursuant to Public Law 106, the Federal Employees Pay Act (H. Doc. 487). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 1790.)
8. BONNEVILLE REPORT. Received from the Interior Department a report and financial statement of the Bonneville Administrator covering the transmission and sale of electric energy for the fiscal year 1945.. To Rivers and Harbors Committee. (p. 1790.)
9. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION report received. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1790.)
10. APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5604, the second supplemental surplus appropriation rescission bill, 1946 (H. Rept. 1671)(p. 1790). The bill includes the following items: Emergency supplies for territories and possessions, U. S. D. A., \$5,000,000 (Budget estimate was \$2,500,000); Office of Fishery Coordination, Interior, \$12,000; Office of Scientific Research and Development, \$555,000; lend-lease, \$1,080,000,000, to be deducted from such of the categories as may be determined by the State Department; Employees' Compensation Commission, \$1,300,000; EWA community facilities, \$5,750,000; emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property, \$75,000; construction of public buildings outside D. C., \$15,661,600; construction of public buildings in and near D. C., \$1,500,000; contract authorization for construction of buildings in D. C., \$3,673,001.

The Committee report states: "While the total of rescissions made and now proposed is prodigious, the committee believes that it may be appreciably added to and intends to conduct another inquiry before the close of the fiscal year..."

Bill out

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

79TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {	REPORT No. <i>1659</i>
---------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 27, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. *5605*]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget on pages 203-322, and in House Documents Nos. 422, 452, and 453 of the present session.

The bill as reported represents an over-all reduction of \$40,715,623 below the over-all Budget estimate of \$1,143,264,640. The sums referred to include direct appropriations, reappropriations, loan authorizations and the transfer to the school-lunch program of funds from the permanent appropriation of 30 percent of the customs receipts.

The bill provides direct appropriations of \$573,594,949, which is \$15,715,623 below the Budget estimate and \$31,616,336 less than the direct appropriations for the current year. The transfer of funds to the school-lunch program, proposed in the amount of \$50,000,000, is \$25,000,000 below the Budget and \$7,500,000 less than is provided for 1946.

The increases and decreases above referred to are set out in the following statement:

Item	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1947
Direct appropriations.....	\$605, 211, 285	\$589, 310, 572	\$573, 594, 949	—\$31, 616, 336	—\$15, 715, 623
Reappropriations.....	48, 083, 881	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	+63, 370, 187	-----
Transfers of funds ¹	57, 500, 000	75, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	—7, 500, 000	—25, 000, 000
Loan authorizations.....	317, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	+50, 000, 000	-----
Grand total.....	1, 028, 295, 166	1, 143, 264, 640	1, 102, 549, 017	+74, 253, 851	—40, 715, 623
Permanent appropriations, excluding transfers ²	67, 127, 026	53, 349, 710	78, 349, 710	+11, 222, 684	+25, 000, 000

¹ Amounts shown are transfers for the school-lunch program from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," usually referred to as the 30-percent fund.

² For details, see table on p. 25.

Detailed tables of the several classes referred to in the above summary may be found on pages 36 to 50 at the end of this report. There will also be found a table of the trust funds, which will amount to \$16,482,829 for 1947.

Loan authorizations.—The bill provides the full amount of the several Budget requests for loan authorizations. For rural-rehabilitation loans, \$67,500,000 is provided, which is equal to the amount available for 1946. For farm-tenancy loans, there is provided \$50,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 is for loans to veterans, and for rural-electrification loans, \$250,000,000 is provided, being \$50,000,000 above the amounts now authorized for 1946. However, an additional \$100,000,000 for this purpose for 1946 is now pending in the urgent deficiency bill for 1946.

MAN-YEARS

The Budget as presented represents an increase of 3,254.4 man-years in personal services. However, seasonal and temporary employees account for 2,482.5 of the total, leaving but 771.9 man-years of permanent employees.

The increases in seasonal and temporary employees lie almost wholly within the increases proposed by the Budget in the following estimates: Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, forest roads and trails, white pine blister rust control, and the Agricultural Research Administration. While a substantial increase (484.3 man-years for permanent employees and 24.3 man-years for seasonal and temporary employees) is proposed under Marketing Services, it is the result of transferring to that agency the major part of the residue of function formerly exercised by the War Food Administration. The liquidation of the latter agency results in a reduction of 1,846.4 man-years under the category of permanent employees and 46.2 man-years under seasonal and temporary employees.

Of course, the committee's net reduction of \$40,715,623 in the entire bill will result in a corresponding reduction in the number of man-years of personal services. The committee has not materially

reduced the appropriations for the Forest Service nor for the Soil Conservation Service, so that the man-year increases for those activities will not be materially affected if the House adopts the committee's recommendations. The bill does, however, represent very substantial cuts in the Budget estimates for forest roads and trails, white pine blister rust control, and the several research bureaus in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and these reductions result, of course, in automatic reductions of the man-year factor. Should the House feel that the committee has not made a sufficient reduction in man-years, further reductions may be had by further reducing the respective amounts of the appropriation. The man-year element and the amounts of money appropriated go hand in hand. If one is increased or decreased the increase or decrease of the other automatically follows. From the beginning of the Government, the Congress has invariably provided for the public service in terms of money appropriated, and the committee knows of no reason for deviating from that practice.

REPAIR AND RECONDITIONING OF PHYSICAL PLANTS

Throughout the bill, Budget estimates have been allowed where needed in connection with the repair and rehabilitation of the physical plant used by the activity in question. These repair needs represent an accumulation during the war, when expenditures for upkeep were, of necessity, kept at a minimum. The committee believes the granting of these increases for these purposes is in the interest of sound economy.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a discussion of the committee's recommendations respecting the more important individual items in the bill. Beginning on page 24 will be found a table showing a minute break-down of the committee's actions respecting increases or decreases under the various individual projects. The amounts expressed in this table are exclusive of overtime and represent the true measure of the work affected.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The bill provides a decrease of \$76,223 in the funds for the office of the Secretary. The staff and the expenses of this office are provided for by a direct appropriation of \$1,838,500 and by transfers from the appropriation made elsewhere in the bill for flood control and from the appropriation to be made for the Commodity Credit Corporation, in the total sum of \$79,480. The combined amounts of the direct appropriations and the transfers are, as stated, \$76,223 below the combined total of such items for the current fiscal year.

The committee has inserted in the appropriation for the office of the Secretary a limitation which will require the consolidation of all warehouse inspection services in the Department into one organization. In the judgment of the committee, this is not only feasible but is required by good administration and should result in more satisfactory service and in some savings.

PENALTY MAIL

The bill sets up the sum of \$3,186,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944. This sum is \$52,740 below the amount set up for similar purposes for the current fiscal year. It is of interest to note that only about 25 percent of this appropriation, or \$875,413, is for the mailing of publications that are sometimes termed "popular" bulletins, including farmers' bulletins, marketing crop reports, leaflets, technical and other publications. By far the greater portion of the fund, namely \$2,310,587, is required for the mailing of various forms essential to the conduct of the work of the Department, such as, billings on loans, crop-reporting schedules, notices to farmers, correspondence forms, and regulations, and other operational and administrative mailings.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The bill includes funds for the Office of the Solicitor totaling \$2,334,115. This sum is \$50,000 below the Budget estimate for 1947 and \$45,400 above the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The work load of this office will be substantially increased next year on account of increases provided elsewhere in the bill for activities requiring the services of the legal branch of the Department. The bill carries an appropriation of more than \$3,000,000 for acquisition of forest lands for which no appropriation is contained in the current law and the legal services necessary in connection with the very large number of papers incidental to such program as well as the increases in work because of the enlarged program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the work in connection with purchases of land under the flood-control item of more than \$2,000,000, carried in this bill for the first time, will necessitate the increase carried in the bill for this office. The committee believes it has made a very substantial cut, namely that of \$50,000 in the Budget estimate, and that perhaps no further cut ought to be made if the interests of the Government are to be properly safeguarded in connection with the new programs previously referred to.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$49,772 for the preparation and bringing up to date of the Department's exhibit material for use in connection with State and county fairs. This activity has fallen into disuse during the war period and while it is not likely the demand for these services by such fairs will be important before the calendar year 1948 it is essential that an appropriation be provided for the preparation and rehabilitation of the exhibits in this bill if the Department is to be ready by the time indicated.

The committee has also approved the Budget increase of \$12,717 to provide editorial assistance and other necessary expenses for the preparation and editing of the Agricultural Yearbook, the printing of which is appropriated for in subsequent items.

Printing and binding.—The Budget for this item contains an estimate of \$131,000 for the printing of soil-survey maps. This is an

increase of \$100,000 over the current amount available for this purpose of \$31,000. The committee has reduced the amount for this project to \$100,000 which represents a cut of \$31,000 in the Budget estimate.

Yearbook of Agriculture.—The Budget estimate of \$180,000 for printing the Yearbook of Agriculture has been approved by the committee. This amount will provide for the printing and binding of 231,250 copies for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of which each House Member will have a quota of 400 copies and each Member of the Senate 550 copies. This volume of the Yearbook will be devoted largely to information concerning recent advances in science as applied to farming and in farm machinery. This publication will go to the printers around January 1, 1947. The date of its final delivery is somewhat speculative because of the volume of work the Government Printing Office has had in recent years.

LIBRARY

The bill includes the Budget increase of \$8,600 for the purchase of foreign publications. This represents a resumption of purchases of foreign published materials in the field of agriculture which were not available during the war but sources of which have now been reopened. This money will be applied to the purchase of foreign material currently published as well as to fill in the gaps of foreign periodicals and serial publications which occurred during the war years.

This library works under a long-standing arrangement with the Library of Congress for avoiding duplication of effort. Reference to the hearings, page 177, will disclose a letter from the Library of Congress indicating that that agency considers—

that national responsibility for research library service in the field of agriculture rests and should continue to rest in the Department of Agriculture Library—and—

that so long as the Department library discharges this responsibility at levels of service equivalent to those obtained in similarly specialized fields by the Library of Congress the latter does not expect to maintain a comprehensive collection in that field.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The bill as reported effects a reduction of \$485,543 under the Budget estimate of \$2,480,150. The amount of the reduction for each of the several subprojects within this appropriation are set out in detail in the table as shown on page 26 of the report.

The committee feels that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should confine its activities to the gathering and dissemination of statistical data related to agriculture. The hearings disclose that some of the researches made by this agency are considerably afield from the subject matter just indicated. Modifications in the language of the appropriation paragraph have been effected with a view to bringing the activities of the Bureau within the bounds of functions contemplated therefor by the Congress in making appropriations over the years.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The Budget has proposed an increase of \$427,100 for statistics on dairy products, livestock slaughterings,

poultry, farm prices and farm wage rates. The committee has approved all of these increases except the one for reports on livestock slaughterings at nonfederally inspected plants, for which the Budget proposed \$107,000.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$73,000 to permit expansion of the work involved in acquiring, verifying, analyzing, and interpreting agricultural reports received from all parts of the world and in disseminating such information. With the close of the war and the consequent reestablishment of agricultural production in many countries where such activities have been greatly reduced, if not suspended altogether, a very marked reorientation of American agriculture in its relation to world supply and world markets will be required. A somewhat expanded staff will be necessary and the committee has provided the Budget estimate of \$650,000 therefor.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The bill includes the Budget increase of \$4,000,000 for the Extension Service, being the annual increment provided by the Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945, to further develop cooperative extension work in the States. Of the \$4,000,000 increase, \$3,920,000 will be distributed among the several States and the Territory of Hawaii, which will be matched by an equal amount from such States and Territory. This will make possible the addition of approximately 1,400 new professional workers in the field staff. There will thus be provided a grand total for this service (including the permanent appropriation under the Smith-Lever Act of \$4,704,710) of \$27,233,660 exclusive of sums raised within the States. The amounts to be raised within the States for the fiscal year 1947 cannot be stated at this time but the requirements of the law respecting the matching of funds results in the work being financed about 53 percent from Federal sources and about 47 percent from State and local sources. For the fiscal year 1946 the Federal allotment of \$23,406,840 is matched by the States to the extent of \$21,141,432.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

The Agricultural Research Administration embraces activities under the special research fund, the Office of Experiment Stations, and the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Under these bureaus are centered the greater portion of the research activities of the Department. The researches are conducted under the planning and the supervision of the Administrator who has a small technical staff in his own office, which operates to coordinate the researches of the several bureaus and to prevent overlapping and duplication. There is also centered in the Office of the Administrator the responsibility of administering the physical plant at Beltsville, Md. This plant consists of 11,686 acres of land

acquired at an original cost of \$990,000. The original cost of the buildings was approximately \$10,000,000. The cost of the utilities installed in connection with such buildings was approximately \$975,000. There are approximately 60 miles of roads connecting the various activities of the center. Of the road system, 31 miles is of bituminous surface, 16 miles of gravel surface, and an additional 15 miles of unimproved roadways. The grand total cost of this plant, exclusive of the cost of the roadways, is therefore approximately \$13,000,000. For the administration of this plant the Budget has proposed \$460,500, an increase of \$140,248 over the amount available for the current year. This increase is essential for a number of improvements to render the facilities at the center more useful or more safe for occupancy. The committee has approved the Budget increases in the amount stated.

Exploratory investigations of agricultural problems in Alaska.—In the Budget estimates for the several bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration, there are numerous items, proposed this year for the first time, for research studies of problems relating to agriculture in Alaska. These items have been proposed under the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

These proposals appear to presage a far-reaching program of research in Alaska, the total cost of which may, in the course of time, involve a very large aggregate sum. The committee is of the opinion a program of this sort should not be initiated without a very careful survey of the needs and of the possibilities of worth-while results, so that an over-all program may be formulated as the basis upon which to make initial appropriations.

The committee has, therefore, disallowed the several items proposed for these researches and has provided, instead, an appropriation of \$20,000 to defray the expenses of a survey of the kind referred to. This appropriation has been made to the Administrator of this agency with the view that he will select the proper technical personnel from the several bureaus under his jurisdiction and will plan and supervise their surveys and submit his recommendations in the premises in connection with next year's budget requests.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States.—The committee has provided the statutory amounts for "Payments to States" under the Office of Experiment Stations with the exception of the Budget increase of \$336,292 for payments under the Bankhead-Jones Act and the increase of \$10,000 authorized for payment to Alaska. These two items represent the only increases involved in the Budget under "Payments to States" and both have been disallowed by the committee. The committee does not doubt the value of agricultural research carried on by these State experiment stations but it is felt that if additional work is needed relating to the agricultural problems in particular States that the several States are far more able financially to provide the funds for carrying on the additional work than is the Federal Government.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico.—The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$62,500 for the construction of seven new dwellings for members of the technical staff at this station. These are to be in replacement of the seven present dwellings which

are in such a state of deterioration that they are scarcely any longer habitable. These dwellings have reached such a state of inadequacy as to render it quite difficult to maintain a competent technical staff. The present dwellings are of frame construction whereas the new dwellings will be of concrete and other more permanent material.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$65,600 contemplated for additional facilities for metabolism and digestion trials with cattle, sheep, and swine at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. The committee feels that there is not sufficient need for these studies to justify the proposed additional outlay at this time.

Diseases of animals.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$10,000 for the study of animal diseases in Alaska, in line with its policy, stated above, to withhold the Alaska researches pending the report of the exploratory survey provided for under the Office of the Administrator. The Budget increase of \$30,000 for a new building for researches on the poultry disease known as pneumoencephalitis was also disallowed. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$75,000 for enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the center. This enlargement is necessary to accomodate the staff now based at the center but about 50 percent of which have had to be housed in three buildings originally constructed for occupancy by the animals. These buildings comprise a barn, a building for small animals such as rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and another small-animal shelter, and have been used for laboratories and office rooms since 1942. These buildings are needed for the purpose for which they were originally designed and it is also important that the technical staff and its laboratories be more suitably housed.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of \$6,750,000 for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease, which is \$529,840 above the amount available for similar purposes in the current fiscal year. Of this increase \$200,000 will be applied toward the eradication of tuberculosis.

Due to the manpower shortage incident to the war the work of testing and retesting customary in normal times has been neglected with the result that on such retests as are now being made there is a substantial increase in the percentage of reactors, both in the case of tuberculosis and in Bang's disease. It is therefore important that this work be stepped up to original levels as rapidly as funds and manpower will permit if the gains made over the long period of years during which these programs have been carried on are not to be seriously threatened.

Virus-Serum-Toxin Act.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$18,880 to provide for increased inspection and supervision of establishments licensed to produce veterinary biological products; such products if not properly prepared and tested may be worthless or even harmful. There has been a general upward trend in the past few years in the production of veterinary biologics and the point has already been reached where some operations must be permitted without direct supervision. This upward trend is likely to continue for a number of years.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$8,700 for enlargement of the research in evaluating mammary gland development for purposes of identifying low-producing animals at an early age. It has also disallowed the Budget increase of \$8,800 for the analysis of experimental breeding data.

The Budget increase of \$10,000 for additional feed and labor costs incident to restoring outstationed herds to normal size has been allowed. The committee has allowed a Budget increase of \$18,312 for increased personnel costs for experimental herds at Beltsville due to the replacement of a force of conscientious objectors by a regular staff. The committee has also allowed \$100,000 of the Budget increase of \$137,488 for an accumulated analysis tabulation work load in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association project. The importance of this project is indicated by the fact that of the approximately 26,000,000 cows in the United States kept for milking purposes the average butterfat production per year is 182 pounds. Among the one-half million cows on tests in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, the average butterfat production has been brought to 338 pounds per year with an average return of approximately \$146 above feed costs. This greatly increased production has been the result of careful breeding from sires which have been proved by the records of production maintained by the owners of the Improvement Association herds to have the ability to transmit to their progeny greatly increased capacity for milk and butterfat production. On the average, the production of these association cows has been improved at the rate of approximately 30 pounds of butterfat per cow each decade, resulting at the present time in a total additional income to association members of a sum estimated at more than \$12,000,000 a year. The records kept by the owners of the Improvement Association herds are transmitted to the Bureau at Washington and it is upon the analysis of such records by the Bureau that the listing of improved sires is predicated. The work of tabulating and analyzing these reports is very greatly in arrears, which means that the capacity of many high-producing lines is not presently known and is thus retarding the spread of herd improvement among the dairy-cattle owners of the entire country.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The committee has disallowed \$12,000 of the Budget increase of \$25,380 for investigations looking to the control of weeds in irrigation reservoirs, ditches, etc. It has disallowed the Budget increases of \$117,400 for continuation of studies of the production of guayule rubber plant, \$26,800 for work on the black-root disease of sugar beets, and \$12,500 for investigations concerning crop possibilities and native forage in Alaska. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$71,400 for the repair and reconditioning of buildings and equipment at the several field stations. The Budget increase of \$66,000 for investigations of the causes of failures and low seed yield of alfalfa and other legumes has also been allowed. Legumes are the keystone of a permanent, profitable agriculture. Sixty per cent of all livestock feed is furnished by legumes and other forage

crops, and a 25-percent increase in the acreage devoted to such crops has been indicated as essential in a balanced postwar agriculture. The growing of legumes is also an important factor in soil conservation and maintenance of a high level of soil productivity. This fact has been underscored by the appropriation of \$12,500,000 provided in recent years for incentive payments to encourage legume seed production. The continued provision of funds for such incentive payments will not, of course, permanently solve the problem. The studies indicated here are what is needed.

The committee has allowed an increase above the Budget of \$14,500 for studies under the project "Forage crops," of the problems concerning rice culture. These investigations are to be conducted at Texas A. and M. College.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increases of \$25,000 for studies of virus diseases of western stone fruits, \$36,300 to develop hardy ornamental and flowering plants, and \$52,000 to investigate the suitability of various types of cargo and transit service. The committee has allowed the Budget increases of \$27,500 for studies of the "quick decline" disease now seriously threatening the citrus-growing industry, and \$165,000 for the repair and rehabilitation of physical facilities. The committee has also allowed increases above the Budget of \$23,300 for additional investigations on handling, storage, precooling, and shipping fruits and vegetables from the Rio Grande and Salt River Valleys, and of \$20,000 for research on the phony peach disease at Fort Valley, Ga.

Forest diseases.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$30,300 for the investigation of forest diseases with a view to determining control measures, but has allowed the Budget increase of \$10,000 for investigations to develop blight-resistant chestnuts to replace the native stock which was recently all but exterminated by the chestnut-blight disease. Very good progress has been made through the introduction of the oriental chestnuts and hybrids thereof which are resistant to the blight. There is good promise of ultimate success in reestablishing the growth of chestnuts, which formerly constituted a substantial portion of the forest growth in many regions and was very productive of revenue through the sale of such products for tanning and other uses.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The committee has allowed \$110,000 of the Budget increase of \$220,000 for soil classification and mapping, and has also included in the bill \$90,000 of the Budget increase of \$180,000 for the compilation of soil maps. For the repair and replacement of buildings and physical facilities employed under this appropriation, the Budget increase of \$50,000 has been allowed. The bill does not include the Budget increase of \$50,000 for soil work in Alaska.

Agricultural engineering.—The bill has allowed the Budget increase of \$37,300 for repair and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations and laboratories. The Budget increases of \$74,000 to develop adaptations of farm machines for multiple use and of \$12,500 for the study of agricultural engineering practices in Alaska have been disallowed.

National arboretum.—The Budget submitted a supplemental estimate for an additional \$60,000 for the National Arboretum. It is represented that the funds are needed for the renewal of development

operations at the arboretum which have been carried on during the war years on a basis of maintenance only. The committee believes that it is important to make the transplantings from the nurseries to the grounds without further delay since the nursery stock is approaching a size which would render transplanting unprofitable, if not impracticable. The committee believes, however, that much of the other proposed renewals are not of emergent character and has therefore reduced the Budget increase by one-half, allowing \$30,000.

• BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Insect investigations.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$35,000 to defray the expenses of a study in Brazil of the Brazilian fruitfly which the Department represents constitutes a threat to the citrus industry of the United States. While the fly has been destructive to citrus fruits produced in Brazil, its existence in this country is not known and its introduction is entirely speculative. Another item embraced in this Budget increase contemplates the study of the tristeza disease of citrus in Brazil. This disease has been very destructive to the citrus trees and to the citrus crop in that country, and its investigation is proposed on the grounds of its similarity to a disease which recently appeared in California. Owing to the highly speculative nature of the reasons for these increases, they have been disallowed. The Budget increase of \$48,100 for investigations of insects affecting mushrooms and ornamental plants has been allowed in the sum of \$20,000 for use in connection with the mushroom studies. The committee feels that a sufficient amount is already being spent on studies of insects affecting ornamental plants and has therefore disallowed the increase. The bill includes the Budget increase of \$14,400 for the study of soil fumigants for wireworms on irrigated lands. The increases of \$12,500 for additional studies of the European corn borer, and of \$3,500 for the studies of insects affecting Alaskan crops have been disallowed. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$27,000 for studies on insects affecting alfalfa and clover seed crops in the North Central and Northeastern States. The importance of protecting and stimulating the growth of legumes has been indicated under the foregoing item of field crops. The committee has allowed the Budget increases of \$12,500 for studies relating to the Southwestern corn borer of the Central States, \$57,800 for studies of insect pollination as related to agriculture, and \$121,000 for additional work on the spruce budworm which is threatening the spruce bearing forests along the Canadian border. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$11,500 for studies on insects affecting man and animals in Alaska. This is the only exception to the committee's policy of disallowing all of the Alaska items, as indicated above, for the reason that these particular studies relate to a very serious and emergent problem where mosquitoes, black flies, and other biting insects, which are extremely abundant throughout much of Alaska, are actually retarding agricultural, mining, lumbering, and fishing operations as well as causing heavy livestock losses.

Insect and plant disease control.—The committee has allowed \$71,500 of the Budget increase of \$121,500 for work in connection with the sweetpotato weevil control. It has also approved \$50,000 of the Budget increase of \$95,600 for intensifying gypsy moth control in

Pennsylvania and other areas west of the Hudson River. The Budget increase of \$185,000 to expand the inspection, control, and regulatory work for suppression and prevention of spread of pink bollworm has been approved in the sum of \$92,500. The committee has disapproved the Budget increase of \$37,300 for the eradication of wild cotton in southern Florida which is said to serve as a host plant for the pink bollworm. The committee believes the areas affected are too far removed from the domestic cotton zones to justify the expenditures incident to eradication. The committee has also disallowed the Budget increase of \$28,600 for expansion of the cooperation with the Government of Mexico for the control of the pink bollworm in Mexico. The committee has noted the very large sums of money which have been applied from year to year for the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases, and is somewhat disappointed at the results obtained from the expenditure of these funds. However, the committee has no reason to believe or assume that failure to achieve more effective results has been due to inefficiency or lack of industry on the part of the bureau staff in applying the control measures.

Foreign plant quarantines.—The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$375,000 submitted in the form of a supplemental estimate for the expansion and intensification of the work under "Foreign plant quarantines." The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, made available \$187,500 for the last half of the fiscal year for this same purpose, and the supplemental estimate provided for in this bill is merely to carry on the work on the expanded basis for a full 12 months. Acceleration of international movement of both freight and personnel has very materially increased the hazard of the introduction from foreign countries of insect pests or diseases harmful to American agriculture, and the increased appropriation made is deemed essential to provide adequate protection therefrom.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural chemical investigations.—The bill includes \$10,000 of the budget increase of \$24,800 for investigation of pharmacological and technicological problems arising in the research work of the Bureau. In developing new insecticides and fungicides for use upon food crops an important aspect of the problem in every case is that of the possible deleterious or toxic effect upon humans or upon domestic animals of the materials used for the destruction of insect life, or of fungi. Similar problems arise in connection with the use of antioxidants used for the preservation of, or the prevention of rancidity in, foods prepared for human consumption. The budget increase of \$32,100 for studies of the functions of enzymes of agricultural materials and the application of such knowledge to the processing and preservation of foods has been allowed in the sum of \$10,000. The bill includes \$7,500 of the budget increase of \$15,000 to develop information and intensify studies on processed citrus fruits and on the preservation and processing of soft fruits. These problems are especially acute in Arizona and California with respect to citrus fruits and in the Pacific Northwest with respect to the other fruits mentioned. The committee has disallowed \$40,000 of the budget increase of \$54,800 to investigate the biochemical factors responsible for plant

disease resistance and the synthesis and mechanism of action of natural and synthetic plant hormones. The committee has disallowed the budget increase of \$59,700 to conduct research investigations on chemical methods of isolation and identification of substances of agricultural origins responsible for allergic reactions.

Regional research laboratories.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$4,450,000 for the regional research laboratories which were set up under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This act contemplated an appropriation of \$1,000,000 each year for each of four regional laboratories and the additional amount of \$450,000 provided in the bill is on account of the increases under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. Such increases in pay for the current fiscal year are now pending in a supplemental deficiency estimate in the sum of \$500,000 so that the amount provided in the bill for 1947 is even with that to be provided for the current fiscal year. The Chief of the Bureau, who is the over-all director of the work of these four laboratories, has reported very extensively in the hearings of the further practical achievements resulting from the researches being carried on at these laboratories. These are too numerous and too extensive in account to be reviewed in this text. The Members of the House interested in the work of these laboratories may read with great profit the hearings beginning on page 702.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The Budget presented no increases for the work of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The committee has accordingly provided the budget amount of \$917,000 for this work, which differs in amount from the current year only with respect to overtime pay and pay increases. This Bureau is continuing its good record of achievement in the field of investigation to which it is assigned and this is presented in very interesting detail in the hearings, beginning on page 735.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The Budget estimate of \$7,000,000 for white pine blister rust control represents an increase over current funds of \$3,899,276. The shortage of manpower incident to the war has resulted in this work falling considerably behind. The disease is, therefore, materially advanced in spread over that existing at the beginning of the emergency. The Department is confident of its ability, with adequate funds, to bring this disease, which threatens to wipe out this very valuable forest crop, under control. The program contemplates the initial eradication of ribs on unworked areas within a 5-year period and to bring the necessary reeradication on previously worked areas up to date as soon as practicable. The control areas in State and private ownership in the cooperating States aggregate more than 22,900,000 acres. Those in the national forests comprise about 4,540,000 acres, while those in the national parks and other areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are estimated to aggregate 734,605 acres. More than 80 percent of the requested increases will be used for the employment of labor and crew foremen. A few additional technically trained men will be needed, of course, to supervise and coordinate the operations. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of

\$1,240,531 for blister rust control on national forest lands and the increase of \$360,997 for such control on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. The Budget increase of \$2,297,748 to cooperate with State and private agencies for control on State and privately owned lands has been reduced in the sum of \$1,500,000. The remaining \$797,748 is adequate to cover the cost of control on those privately owned lands which are intermingled with lands of the national forests as well as the cost of technical supervision of the work on the remaining State and privately owned lands. The committee has made this reduction because it knows of no reason why the Federal Government should bear any other portion of the cost of control on forest lands in State and private ownership. The financial position of the Government is at present so much below that of the States and of individuals that the committee feels the latter should bear all of the cost of the work on their lands with the exception of the technical supervision indicated.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management.—The Budget estimate of \$20,915,000 for national forest protection and management is \$1,988,989 above the amount for the current fiscal year. Owing to the shortage of manpower during the war period and to the superior importance of war effort over some of the maintenance items usually carried on in the national forests, much work which is really essential to the proper care of these forests and of the Government's investment therein was neglected during that time. In addition, the great demand for lumber and other wood products incident to the war has resulted in serious inroads upon the forest crop, beyond the sustained yield point, and it is important, now that the war is over, to begin the rehabilitation of the function of proper maintenance of the forest domain. While this will result in increased appropriations, the committee believes it is in the interest of real economy.

The committee has, therefore, allowed the Budget increase of \$507,000 for maintenance of improvements on the national forests. It has approved the increase of \$100,000 to employ additional ranger assistants and staff men needed to obtain more satisfactory range management. The bill also includes \$50,000 of the Budget increase of \$100,000 to provide better supervision and control of public use of the National forests. The Budget increase of \$700,000 for reforestation of denuded National forest lands has also been allowed. The committee, however, has disallowed the increase of \$479,000 to provide for photographic mapping of forest areas.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS AND RANGES

The bill includes the Budget increase of \$250,419, together with an increase above the Budget of \$480,000, for the continuation on an expanded basis of the establishment and operation of experimental forests and ranges. The Budget increase together with the additional amount above the Budget which the committee has included in the bill, will provide a total of 53 areas for 1947.

The action of the committee is in conformity, as to the number of these stations, with the 5-year plan submitted by the Department in response to the suggestion made in the committee's report last year

that "such a vast enterprise should not be initiated until a very carefully studied program has been worked out."

Pursuant to the foregoing, the Forest Service presented this year a broad plan covering the first 5 years of an over-all research program, including the category of experimental forests and ranges presently being discussed. This program, in estimated money cost, is to be found in the table on page 855 of the hearings, the first line of which has reference to the item for experimental forests and ranges. The 53 stations contemplated for the fiscal year 1947 and for which the bill provides are to be found on pages 852-854 of the hearings. Under the plan, the number of stations in the fifth year will have reached 70.

The plan as presented contemplated for the first year 16 additional stations at an average cost of \$30,000 each. These we have provided for in full. We have also approved the Budget estimates providing for the maintenance of the 37 existing stations.

Investigation by committee's executive secretary.—The committee has been greatly aided in appraising the work of the experimental forests by an investigation of a number of typical stations in the field made by our direction during the past summer by its capable and efficient executive secretary, Mr. Arthur Orr. Giving unselfishly of his time he approached a study of the problem involved in painstaking and sympathetic way, and brought back to us a great deal of valuable information. We urge those interested in experimental forests to read his evidence as set out on pages 1615 et seq., in the hearing s.

Forest resources investigations.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$845,640 for extending the national survey of forest resources to regions not yet covered and to keep current survey information in forest regions heretofore inventoried. The inventory of forest resources is of prime importance at the present moment in view of the expanded demand for the many forest products in connection with the national program of reconversion. The demand for wood products during the war resulted in serious encroachment upon forest reserves beyond the point of sustained yield. Further use of forest products in higher quantities is inevitable and the accurate location and inventory of the different varieties of forest trees suitable for conversion to use is essential to the expeditious achievement of the reconversion goal at the lowest possible rate of consumption of our forest reserves.

Forest-fire cooperation.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$8,300,000 for forest-fire cooperation. This amount is in full compliance with the authorization for 1947 under recently enacted legislation. This appropriation is allotted to the several States qualifying under the provisions of the law requiring matching State contributions. Heretofore the States have contributed much more than the amounts required by law. During the calendar year 1944, for example, which is the latest 12-month period for which figures are available, a total of \$12,951,523 was spent on fire control by all cooperating agencies. Of this amount the Federal Government allotted to the cooperating States \$4,406,186, or about one-third. This is exclusive of appropriations designated by the Congress to be used for strengthening protection on areas of special military importance. For the latter purpose \$2,300,000 was provided for the fiscal year 1944 and \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945. At the present time the fire protection provided

under this appropriation covers some 431,000,000 acres of State and privately owned forest lands. These comprise 79 percent of the Nation's commercial forest lands and from them comes 90 percent of our lumber and other wood products.

ACQUISITION OF FOREST LANDS

Under the Weeks Act.—The committee has approved the Budget submission of \$3,000,000 to resume acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams provided by the Weeks Act. Purchases under this appropriation will be made within the National forests and purchase units established with the approval of the National Forest Reservations Commission. Within the 79 national forests and purchase units heretofore established, there remain in private ownership a total of 47,184,000 acres. A little more than one-half of these privately owned lands, or 24,345,000 acres, are classed as chiefly valuable for national forest purposes. The average price paid for lands under this program has been about \$4 per acre. It will thus be seen that the total cost of acquisition of lands considered desirable for this purpose will approximate \$100,000,000.

Under special acts.—For acquisition of lands from national forest receipts the Budget has submitted an estimate of \$392,000. Included in such acquisitions are areas within the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas, for which the allotment is \$250,000. The committee is advised that the lands contemplated for acquisition in these two National forests are within the watersheds of navigable streams are thus acquirable under the provisions of the Weeks Act. Since the committee has provided an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the Weeks Act, from which the acquisitions referred to can be made, it has disallowed the item of \$250,000 for this purpose under this appropriation and recommends a total for this item of the balance, being \$142,000. The laws authorizing the purchases from national forest receipts on the several forests dealt with under this item provides that such purchases may be made of lands for the prevention of soil erosion and flood conditions in the watersheds upon which such lands lie.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest development roads.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$12,500,000 for forest development roads, which is an increase of \$5,699,067 over the funds available for the current fiscal year. During the war, work on the forest development roads was confined primarily to maintenance. The wartime demand for timber resulted in accelerated depletion of the stand accessible to the roadways then in existence. The high demand for forest products will, of course, continue throughout the reconversion period, and it is essential for the orderly harvesting of national forest timber that the stands which have heretofore been inaccessible be opened up through the road construction which is provided for under this appropriation.

Forest highways.—The Budget request of \$23,714,222 for forest highways has been reduced in the sum of \$10,000,000. This reduction is predicated on the evidence presented by Mr. MacDonald of the Public Roads Administration that for the entire program of forest highways and forest development roads, for which the Budget has

requested \$36,214,222, plans ready for new construction amount to but \$23,000,000, and plans for resurfacing will require an additional \$3,000,000.

Mr. MacDonald reported the submission of many bids in excess of the index of 141 (based on 1940 costs), and the present policy is to reject all bids exceeding that figure. He expressed the hope that costs would stabilize and that he would be able to continue to let contracts within the program, but, of course, had no assurance on that point. The committee believes, therefore, that the amount provided in the bill will be sufficient to care for all requirements arising under conditions that may obtain, and Mr. MacDonald agreed to the reduction, reserving the right to make further request upon the Congress if events should justify.

FLOOD CONTROL

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$2,100,000 for flood control authorized by section 13 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), which, together with \$2,198,000 of previously transferred funds now held in administrative reserve, but which will be released, provide a total of \$4,298,000, which the Budget represents will be sufficient for 1947 operations.

The act of December 22, 1944, authorized the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, including certain works of improvement for run-off and waterflow retardation, and soil-erosion prevention to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. A total of \$87,782,000 authorized by the act provides for work in the following watersheds: Los Angeles and Santa Ynez (California); Middle Colorado and Trinity (Texas); Washita (Texas and Oklahoma); Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie (Mississippi); Little Sioux (Iowa); Coosa (Georgia and Tennessee); Buffalo Creek (New York); and Potomac (Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia).

Works of improvement under this program include the acquisition of land; the construction of small dams and debris barriers; forest-fire control improvements, such as lookout towers, fire-guard dwellings, telephone lines, and roads; reforestation and revegetation of public and private lands; the establishment of nurseries for the production of trees and other plants for watershed protection; gully control; and other work necessary to retard water run-off which contributes to floods.

SOIL-CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil-conservation operations.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$4,246,500 to expand the soil-conservation operations through increased assistance to districts. New districts are being organized at a fairly rapid rate. For example, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1946, there were 1,346; by midyear the number had increased to 1,463; and, if organization continues at the same rate, by the end of the fiscal year 1946 there will be 1,580 districts organized. On this rising curve, the Budget estimate has been set up, and it is the present belief of the Department that by the end of the fiscal year 1947 there will be a total of 1,761 districts. The committee has approved the Budget decrease of \$306,600 due to the incorporation within the boundaries of conservation districts of areas where soil- and water-

conservation operations were previously carried on in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.

Questioning from members of the committee elicited the information that the Soil Conservation Service could profitably use an additional \$2,000,000 for the purchase of heavy equipment from Government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts, and the committee has provided an increase of \$1,000,000 over the Budget for this purpose.

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$233,650 to revegetate and otherwise improve approximately 57,000 acres of idle Government-owned lands, in order to make them useful to local farmers and ranchers and to remove them from erosion hazards. As of July 1, 1946, there will remain approximately 365,000 acres of these idle and unproductive lands owned by the Government in 27 livestock-producing States. Only about 20,000 acres can be seeded under the amount of the 1946 appropriation. The additional acreage provided for by the Budget estimate will bring the total for 1947 to 77,000 acres.

Water conservation and utilization projects.—The Budget decrease of \$455,673 does not reflect any decrease in the work to be carried on under this appropriation, since the decrease in direct appropriation is offset by prior year balances available in 1947.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PAYMENTS

The Budget estimate of \$257,500,000 for the regular agricultural conservation program has been restored to the \$300,000,000 authorized for such program by the terms of the 1946 act. This is accomplished through the reappropriation for this purpose of \$42,500,000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935.

Administrative expenses.—The Budget allotment of \$28,341,098 for expenses of administering the program has been adjusted as follows: The increase of \$1,356,710 to enable the county associations to provide assistance in meeting problems of postwar agriculture, including marketing and transportation difficulties, and emergencies resulting from floods, droughts, hurricanes, et cetera, has been disallowed; the increase of \$964,767 for additional assistance through county associations in developing and carrying out the conservation program has been disallowed in the sum of \$400,000; the Budget increase of \$379,500 for making acreage measurements on all tobacco farms where marketing quotas are in effect has been allowed together with an additional increase above the Budget of \$358,500, making in all for this purpose, \$1,146,000. The total allotment for administrative expenses is thus \$26,942,888.

The committee has inserted language making the 1946 appropriation under this item available for making payments for compliance with conservation programs to those farmers who have not applied for such payments, or who have been unable to apply for them, due to their membership in the armed forces.

SUGAR ACT

The Budget has proposed an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the administration of the Sugar Act, which is an increase of \$6,562,539

above the funds available for the current fiscal year. This increase has been reduced by the committee in the sum of \$1,500,000. The amount of the sugar crop on which these payments are based is altogether speculative, and it is entirely possible that the amount provided in the bill may be even more than the amount required. In the event it should not be sufficient, the Department, of course, will have recourse to the submission of a supplemental estimate, since the amounts of the payments are fixed by law.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The original Budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for the school-lunch program was increased to \$75,000,000 by a supplemental Budget estimate. In view of the fact that the House has passed legislation authorizing but \$50,000,000 for this program, the committee has disallowed the supplemental estimate, and has provided the original estimate of \$50,000,000.

REAPPROPRIATION OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF SECTION 32 FUNDS

The Budget has proposed the reappropriation, for the fiscal year 1947, of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, of the permanent appropriation made by section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935. The balances for 1944 and 1945 are estimated at \$88,000,000. It is not presently known whether there will be any unobligated balance of the 1946 appropriation, but whatever balance should remain will be reappropriated under the provisions included in the bill. The committee has transferred \$42,500,000 of the reappropriated balances to the appropriation for farm-program payments, and has approved the balance for expenditure for section 32 purposes.

MARKETING SERVICES

Market news service.—The bill includes the following increases above the Budget: \$1,000 for news service on peaches at Spartanburg, S. C., \$16,000 for interstate marketing reports on citrus fruits and winter-grown vegetables, \$7,500 for dairy and poultry reports at Detroit, Mich., and \$7,500 for reports to serve the broiler-raising industry.

The committee has approved the following Budget increases under other appropriation items under "Marketing services": \$235,000 for standardization and marketing research on dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, grains, livestock, wool, and cotton; \$1,224,715 for continuing, on a greatly reduced scale, certain production and marketing functions, rendered necessary by fluctuations and adjustments in the demand and supply situation, which were financed during 1946 from the item, "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses"; \$62,586 to provide for Federal Employees' Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit and train sufficient qualified personnel; \$10,880 to provide for handling an increased number of requests for licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act; \$110,256 to provide for prompt classification of cotton samples and give full assistance to cotton farmers in the use of services under the Smith-Doxey Act; \$99,018 to supervise inspection and grading of an increased volume

of grain moving in domestic and export trade; \$23,250 to replace 31 worn-out automobiles used by Federal warehouse examiners; \$21,982 to control the quality of substantially increased seed imports, test seed for variety and other factors, and investigate violations of the Federal Seed Act; \$57,712 for additional supervision of marketing activities at posted stockyards, and for posting additional stockyards; \$23,800 for more stringent control over the use of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war; and \$26,985 for investigation of motortruck transportation rates and services. In addition, the committee has allowed \$157,110 of a total Budget increase of \$307,110 for more adequate supervision of futures trading, more frequent audits of brokers' records, and for investigating complaints and violations of the Commodity Exchange Act and holding hearings thereon.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$24,000,000 for rural rehabilitation and grants and administrative expenses in connection with such service and loans. This amount represents a net decrease of \$1,325,565 for collecting and servicing outstanding loans, accounted for by (a) additional economies in the organization, (b) the reduction in total number of old borrowers needing advice and assistance, and (c) an increased work load per county supervisor.

The 1947 program.—The 1947 program as presented will be essentially the same as the one in operation during 1946. The loan funds will be required for two purposes: (a) Approximately 100,000 loans for present borrowers not yet in a position to obtain credit from other sources, to be used to increase their livestock numbers, to buy needed machinery that has not been available in recent years, and to meet current operating expenses; and (b) approximately 25,000 loans for present low-income farm families, for veterans, and for low-income farmers returning from war industries, who are not now borrowers and who cannot obtain adequate credit elsewhere.

The bill authorizes the Budget amount for loans of \$67,500,000, which is the same as the authorization in the current appropriation act.

Farm tenancy.—The committee has approved the Budget amount of \$50,000,000 of authorized loans under the Farm Tenant Act, and \$2,804,000, direct appropriation, for administrative expenses. This will provide for the same program as set up in the appropriation for 1946, including \$25,000,000 for loans to veterans, as was provided a year ago. At the time of the hearings, the Administrator reported a rather small number of applications for loans from veterans, but indicated that they were rapidly increasing, due (1) to the increased rate of discharges, and (2) to the curtailment of war production, with less opportunities for employment in industry. The bill provides that no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 percent, instead of 15 percent as provided

in the current act, above the census value of the average farm unit of 30 acres and more, in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census.

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.—The Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, has been reduced in the bill to \$1,500,000. This is substantially the same amount as will be available during the current year, should the pending supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for 1946 be finally enacted.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The bill includes \$250,000,000 for REA loans, to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is an increase of \$50,000,000 above the amount presently appropriated for this purpose for 1946. There was included, however, in the urgent deficiency bill as it passed the House, an additional \$100,000,000 of authorization for loans for the fiscal year 1946.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,500,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a decrease of \$500,000 under the Budget estimate. Past experience has shown that the amounts authorized for loans have been far ahead of the amounts required for warranting to borrowers to meet obligations arising from the execution of construction contracts. Since a large proportion of the administrative expense is for the servicing of the loan subsequent to its advancement to the borrower, the committee believes the Administration will have no difficulty in functioning with the reduced amount provided for such expenses.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The sums available to the Farm Credit Administration for salaries and expenses consist of a direct appropriation, a reappropriation by transfer from crop loan funds; and assessments against corporations, banks, and other institutions within the Farm Credit Administration structure. The total amount of such funds in the Budget estimate for 1947 is \$7,960,000, of which \$584,000 is a direct appropriation, \$4,569,300 is transferred from crop loan funds, and \$2,806,700 is obtained from assessments against member institutions. The committee has approved these amounts, with the exception of an increase of \$40,000 under the direct appropriation for research relating to the effects of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives. The remainder of the funds approved represents net increases of (a) \$43,660 to replace obsolete and unserviceable equipment, (b) \$139,900 for additional crop loan field clerks, offset by (c) a reduction of \$143,752 due to savings and economies in operations.

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.—The Budget estimate, for 1947 for farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, which has been approved by the committee, consists of (a) reappropriations totaling \$5,336,068 from prior year balances, (b) appropria-

tion of collections estimated at \$18,118,000, together with (c) a direct appropriation of \$5,000,000 to replenish the funds available for making emergency crop, seed, and feed loans. Depletion of these funds is due primarily to inability to collect a certain percentage of the loans advanced. Many of these loans are of long standing, and are apparently uncollectible. Some of the borrowers are no longer farming because of advanced age. Retrospective consideration of some of these loans, for example, those made during the drought periods, indicate that they might better have been handled as relief payments, without obligation to repay, and the committee feels that more of these loans should be written off, under statutory authority, than is now being done.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 3, beginning in line 12, the following provision under the Office of the Secretary:

~~Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended as a single fund:~~

On page 12, line 4, to the proviso prohibiting the use of funds available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for State and county land-use planning, has been added the following:

or for the maintenance of regional offices or for conducting social surveys.

Under the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, on page 25, lines 3 to 11:

and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without compensation therefor, real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred.

and accounted for.

Under the appropriation for farm program payments, page 47, lines 12 to 17:

together with \$42,500,000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (e));

Under the appropriation for farm program payments, beginning in line 21 on page 49:

Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *However* Provided further, That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later:

Under the appropriation for the Sugar Act, on page 51, beginning in line 11:

Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator.

On page 51, beginning with line 20:

To enable the Secretary to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:

Under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses," Rural Electrification Administration, on page 66, lines 11 to 21, inclusive:

Provided, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the 1946 anticipated available figure exclusive of overtime costs. Decreases due to elimination of 1946 overtime costs are not shown]

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[—\$289, 530]	Approved.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below...	[+213, 307]	Do.
Net decrease in funds available.....	[—76, 223]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
To provide for functions restored to the immediate Office of the Secretary, from the Office of the War Food Administrator and financed in 1946 from the appropriation, "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses."	+191, 471	Do.
To maintain essential accounting services previously financed by transfer of War Food funds.	+8, 750	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+13, 086	Do.
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.): Decrease in funds for penalty mail weighing 4 lbs. and under.	—32, 740	Do.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Salaries and expenses:		
Changes in transfers form—		
War Food Administration, salaries and expenses.....	[—108, 217]	Do
Emergency rubber project.....	[—12, 306]	Do
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	[—11, 200]	Do
Flood control.....	[+8, 000]	Do
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	[+28, 096]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For legal work incident to forest land acquisitions.....	+170, 000	General reduction of \$50,000 reflected by a reduction of that amount in the direct appropriation
For legal work on water conservation program in lieu of a transfer from "Water conservation and utilization projects" (See third entry under this appropriation item)	+11, 200	
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947	+9, 827	Approved
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[—153, 367]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below...	[+64, 089]	Do.
Net decrease in funds available.....	[—89, 278]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For editorial and other work on Agriculture Yearbook.	+12, 717	Do.
Increase primarily for reinstating exhibits at fairs.	+49, 772	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1, 600	Do.
Printing and binding:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[—24, 185]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below...	[+325, 000]	(See below.)
Net increase in funds available.....	[+300, 815]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For composition and for printing Department's copies of Agriculture Yearbook.	+30, 000	Approved.
For printing soil surveys.....	+100, 000	Budget increase reduced by \$31,000.
Other technical publications.....	+15, 000	Approved.
Printing of Yearbook of Agriculture: To provide for printing and binding 231,250 copies of the Yearbook of Agriculture for the Senate and House of Representatives.	+180, 000	Do.
LIBRARY		
Salaries and expenses: Increase in direct appropriation...	+11, 889	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations:		
Elimination of transfer from "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses"	[-\$65,500]	Approved.
Changes in direct appropriation:		
For economic research on development of agriculture in Alaska	+10,000	Disallowed, and additional decrease of \$370,000 imposed, to be applied as follows: 1 Office of the Chief..... \$65,000 2 Program analysis..... 100,000 3. Program study..... 30,000 4. Program surveys..... 100,000 5. Regional offices..... 75,000
For further development and maintenance of annual balance sheets on the financial structure of agriculture	+20,000	
To investigate the economic effects of increased mechanization and increased use of fertilizer and lime.	+35,543	
To collect and analyze data on farm family income and expenditures.	+30,000	
To investigate postwar markets for new foods and secure data on new developments in the frozen and dehydrated food industries.	+20,000	
Net decreases due to readjustment of projects (direct appropriation only).	-84,500	Approved.
Crop and livestock estimates:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[-162,480]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below...	[+437,715]	(See below.)
Net increase in funds available.....	[+275,235]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For statistics on dairy products, livestock slaughtering, poultry, farm prices, and farm wage rates.	+427,100	Approved, except for disallowance of increase of \$107,000 for reports of livestock slaughtering at nonfederally inspected plants.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+10,615	Approved.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
Salaries and expenses:		
For expanding work of assembling world-wide information on foreign agriculture and potential international markets.	+73,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+693	Do.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Payments to States and Hawaii: To bring total appropriation under section 23, title II, of the Bankhead-Jones Act to the \$8,500,000 authorized for 1947 by the act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76).	+4,000,000	Do.
Salaries and expenses:		
To provide for Federal Employees Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit sufficient qualified personnel.	+24,165	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,000	Do.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR		
Salaries and expenses:		
To provide improved water supply facilities at the agricultural research center.	+63,400	Do.
To provide fire escapes on laboratory buildings at the research center.	+16,400	Do.
To maintain a central guard station at the research center.	+5,100	Do.
For construction of approximately ¾ mile of bituminous road to provide a short cut from Greenbelt, Md., to the research center for better fire protection and transportation.	+21,500	Do.
For fencing to mark boundaries and protect Government property at the research center.	+32,360	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,488	Do.
		The bill also includes an increase above the Budget of \$20,000 for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems in Alaska.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (-), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND		
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+\$2,921	Approved.
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico:		
To bring payments to Alaska under the act of June 20, 1936 to the \$37,500 authorization for 1947.	+10,000	Disallowed.
To bring payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico under title I, Bankhead-Jones Act, to \$3,000,000 authorization.	+336,292	Do.
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,000	Approved.
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico:		
For replacement of badly deteriorated buildings and other minor construction.	+62,500	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+500	Do.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Animal husbandry:		
For additional experimental facilities at Agricultural Research Center.	+65,600	Disallowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,010	Approved.
Diseases of animals:		
For construction of a poultry research laboratory at the agricultural research center.	+30,000	Disallowed.
For enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the research center.	+75,000	Approved.
For research on diseases and parasites affecting livestock and poultry in Alaska.	+10,000	Disallowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4,850	Approved.
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:		
For expenses and indemnity payments principally incident to overdue retests of livestock.	+506,000	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+23,840	Do.
Inspection and quarantine: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,961	Do.
Virus Serum Toxin Act:		
For inspection and supervision of establishments licensed to produce veterinary biologicals.	+18,880	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3,260	Do.
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY		
Salaries and expenses:		
To meet an accumulated and increasing analysis tabulation workload in the dairy herd improvement association project.	+137,488	Budget increase reduced to \$100,000.
For rebuilding experimental herds at regional dairy experiment stations.	+10,000	Approved.
For further research in evaluating mammary gland development.	+8,700	Disallowed.
For analyzing experimental breeding data.	+8,800	Do.
To provide replacement personnel essential to the maintenance of experimental herds at the Agricultural Research Center.	+18,312	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Cod.		
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
Field crops:		
For research on weed control in irrigated farming....	+\$25,380	Budget increase reduced by \$12,000.
For research on legume seed production.....	+66,000	Approved.
To continue experiments on methods of producing guayule rubber.	+117,400	Disallowed.
To determine means for control of sugar-beet diseases.	+26,800	Do.
For research on crop possibilities in Alaska.....	+12,500	Do.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+71,400	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+12,000	Do. The bill includes \$14,500 above the Budget for rice culture studies.
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:		
For research on virus diseases of stone fruits of the Western States.	+25,000	Disallowed.
To investigate and develop control measures for the "quick decline" and tristeza disease of citrus.	+27,500	Approved.
For research on diseases and improvement of bulbs and other ornamental and flowering plants.	+36,300	Disallowed.
For investigations on suitability of various types of cargo and transportation services for fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables.	+52,000	Do.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+165,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+9,000	Do. The bill includes \$23,300 above Budget for investigations on handling, storage, precooling and shipping fruit and vegetables from the Rio Grande and Salt River Valleys, and \$20,000 above Budget for research on phony peach disease at Fort Valley, Georgia.
Forest diseases:		
To develop and improve methods of tree-disease control.	+30,300	Disallowed.
For developing and increasing strains of blight-resistant chestnuts.	+10,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,600	Do.
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:		
For soil classification and mapping in the national cooperative soil-survey program.	+220,000	Allowed \$110,000 of the increase.
For compilation of soil maps and the preparation of soil maps and reports for publication.	+180,000	Allowed \$90,000 of the increase.
For research on soil types suitable for agricultural use in Alaska.	+50,000	Disallowed.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+50,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4,700	Do.
Agricultural engineering:		
To develop adaptations of farm machines for multiple use.	+74,000	Disallowed.
For development and improvement of agricultural engineering practices for Alaskan agriculture.	+12,500	Do.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+37,300	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+2,400	Do.
National Arboretum:		
To save plant materials in nursery plantings and to renew development operations at the National Arboretum.	+60,000	Approved \$30,000 of the increase.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+100	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
Insect investigations:		
For research on the fruitfly and tristeza disease of citrus fruits.	+\$35,000	Disallowed.
To develop and perfect methods of control of insects affecting ornamental plants and mushrooms.	+48,100	Approved \$20,000 of the increase, for mushroom work.
To develop soil fumigants for the control of wireworms in irrigated lands.	+14,400	Approved.
For enlargement and intensification of research on the development of insecticides for control of the European corn borer.	+12,500	Disallowed.
To investigate insects attacking alfalfa and cloverseed crops in the North Central and Northeastern States.	+27,000	Approved.
For research on the southwestern corn borer in the Central States.	+12,500	Do.
To inaugurate an investigation on the insect pollination of agricultural crops and of the hazards to such insects from agricultural insecticides.	+57,800	Do.
To provide for entomological studies on insects affecting field crops, man, and animals in Alaska.	+15,000	\$3,500 for studies on insect affecting crops disallowed, balance approved.
To develop means of preventing the spruce budworm from spreading further into valuable plywood stands in the New England States.	+121,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+14,000	Do.
Insect and plant-disease control:		
For surveys and increased cooperation in applying suppressive measures in areas affected with sweet-potato weevil.	+21,500	\$71,500 approved.
To eradicate new sweetpotato weevil infestations found in 3 areas: 1 in Louisiana and 2 in Georgia.	+100,000	
For intensifying gypsy and brown-tail moth control.	+95,600	\$50,000 approved.
To expand the inspection, control, and regulatory work for suppression and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm.	+185,000	\$92,500 approved
For eradication of wild cotton which serves as a host plant for pink bollworm.	+37,300	Disallowed.
For increased cooperation with Government of Mexico for control of pink bollworm in Mexico as a means of minimizing the danger of spread into the United States.	+28,600	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+15,000	Approved.
Foreign plant quarantines:		
To provide, on a full-year basis, minimum safeguards for preventing the introduction of injurious foreign insects and plant diseases.	+187,500	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+8,400	Do.
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: To maintain appropriation at approximate annual average amount of past appropriations, plus increased costs of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.	+143,000	Do.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY		
Agricultural chemical investigations:		
For research on processed citrus fruits and preservation and processing of soft fruits.	+15,000	\$7,500 approved.
To permit adequate investigation of pharmacological and toxicological problems arising in the research work of the Bureau.	+24,800	\$10,000 approved.
To permit increased activities in developing fundamental information on the characterization and functions of enzymes of agricultural materials.	+32,100	\$10,000 approved.
To investigate the biochemical factors responsible for plant disease resistance and the synthesis and mechanism of action of plant hormones.	+54,800	\$14,800 approved.
For research investigations on chemical methods of isolation and identification of substances of agricultural origins responsible for allergic reactions.	+59,700	Disallowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+900	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY—continued		
Naval stores investigations: Decrease to round off appropriation total.	—\$400	Approved.
Regional research laboratories: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+16,000	Do.
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS		
Salaries and expenses: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,975	Do.
WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL		
To permit completion of the initial eradication of ribes and to bring rework up to date within a period of 5 years on the following established control areas:		
State and privately owned lands.....	+2,297,748	\$797,748 allowed.
National forest lands.....	+1,240,531	Approved.
National parks, Indian reservations, etc.....	+360,937	Do.
FOREST SERVICE		
General administrative expenses: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3,340	Do.
National forest protection and management:		
For maintenance of improvements on the national forests (other than roads and trails).	+507,000	Do.
To employ additional ranger assistants needed to obtain more satisfactory range management; to provide for the resumption of range-survey work; and to prepare and revise range-management plans and eradicate poisonous plants of the western grazing forests.	+100,000	Do.
To provide for reasonably satisfactory conditions of sanitation and safety in recreational areas of the national forests.	+100,000	\$50,000 allowed.
To provide for photography and mapping of forest areas in connection with resource studies, forest utilization, etc.	+479,000	Disallowed.
For reforestation of denuded national-forest lands....	+700,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+102,989	Do.
Forest and range management investigations:		
To establish, equip, and staff additional experimental forests and to strengthen the work at several others.	+250,419	Approved, and additional amount of \$480,000 allowed.
To develop measures to hold losses from spruce budworm to a minimum by salvage and presalvage cutting, to build up resistance of forests to future attacks, to conduct studies of most feasible and economical forestry measures to reduce losses, and to make surveys and prepare plans for launching Nation-wide presalvage cutting program.	+144,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+6,000	Do.
Forest products: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,014	Do.
Forest resources investigations:	+845,640	Do.
To begin extending the national survey of forest resources to regions not yet covered and to help keep survey information current in forest regions initially inventoried.		
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+909	Do.
Forest-fire cooperation: To bring Federal contribution for cooperative fire protection on State and private lands to the \$8,300,000 authorization for 1947.	+965,152	Do.
Farm and other private forestry cooperation:		
To provide for Federal Employees Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit sufficient qualified personnel for extension phase of the program.	+7,091	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,500	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
FOREST SERVICE—Continued		
Acquisition of lands for national forests: To resume acquisition of lands for national-forest purposes.	+\$3,000,000	Approved.
Acquisition of lands from national-forest receipts: To reinstate program for acquisition of lands from national-forest receipts.	+392,000	\$142,000 allowed.
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS		
For construction and improvement of forest highways...	+20,214,222	\$10,214,222 allowed.
For construction and betterment of forest development roads and trails.	+5,699,067	Approved.
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT		
Decrease due to elimination of this appropriation item. (Project is in process of liquidation pursuant to directive in H. R. 5158.)	—4,106,814	Do.
FLOOD CONTROL		
Direct appropriation to provide for expansion of flood-control activities resumed during 1946 (previously financed by authorized transfers from War Department).	+2,100,000	Do.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
Soil conservation research: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+6,500	Do.
Soil conservation operations: To expand soil conservation operations through increased assistance to districts.	+4,246,500	Approved, plus additional \$1,000,000 for purchase of surplus military equipment, if obtainable.
Decrease due to incorporation within the boundaries of conservation districts of areas where soil and water conservation operations were previously carried on in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.	—306,600	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+187,000	Do.
LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND		
To revegetate and otherwise improve approximately 57,000 acres of idle Government-owned lands.	+233,650	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,600	Do.
WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS		
Decrease in direct appropriation which, together with funds carried over, will provide for continuing in 1947 work at approximately the 1946 level.	—455,673	Do.
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION		
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES		
Regular agricultural conservation program.....	—55,763,462	Disallowed all but \$13,263,462 which brings the total in the bill to \$300,000,000, in addition to \$12,500,000 included in the bill for special grasses and legumes seed program.
Special flax program.....	—29,750,000	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
SUGAR ACT		
For conditional payments to sugar producers.....	+\$6,562,539	\$5,062,539 approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+6,330	Approved.
EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (30-PERCENT FUND)		
Reappropriation of 1944, 1945, and 1946 balances to be used for purposes of section 32 which will aid in meeting price-support obligations and assist in removing from the market any surpluses of agricultural products which may develop in 1947.	+88,000,000	\$45,500,000 approved for section 32 purposes, and \$42,500,000 for reappropriation to "Conservation and use of agricultural-land resources."
School-lunch program.....	[+17,500,000]	Disallowed, and additional decrease of \$7,500,000 imposed, leaving a total of \$50,000,000 for the program.
MARKETING SERVICES		
Market news service: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,200	Approved—plus: \$1,000 for news service on peaches at Spartanburg, S. C.; \$16,000 for interstate marketing reports on citrus fruits and winter-grown vegetables; \$7,500 for dairy and poultry reports at Detroit, Mich.; and \$7,500 for reports to serve the broiler-raising industry in northwestern Arkansas.
Market inspection of farm products: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4,410	Approved.
Marketing farm products:		
For standardization and marketing research on dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, grains, livestock, wool, and cotton.	+235,000	Do.
For continuing, on a greatly reduced scale, certain production and marketing functions, rendered necessary by fluctuations and adjustments in the demand and supply situation, which were financed during 1946 from the item "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses."	+1,224,715	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3,900	Do.
Tobacco acts:		
To provide for Federal Employees' Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit and train sufficient qualified personnel.	+62,586	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,014	Do.
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts:		
To provide for handling an increased number of requests for licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.	+10,880	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,520	Do.
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:		
To provide for prompt classification of cotton samples and give full assistance to cotton farmers in the use of services under the Smith-Doxey Act.	+110,256	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,244	Do.
United States Grain Standards Act:		
To supervise inspection and grading of an increased volume of grain moving in domestic and export trade.	+99,018	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4,282	Do.
United States Warehouse Act:		
To replace 31 worn-out automobiles used by Federal warehouse examiners.	+23,250	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3,170	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (-), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
MARKETING SERVICES—Continued		
Federal Seed Act:		
To control quality of substantially increased seed imports, test seed for variety and other factors, and investigate violations of the act.	+\$21,982	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+958	Do.
Packers and Stockyards Act:		
For additional supervision of marketing activities at posted stockyards, and for posting additional stockyards.	+57,712	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+2,488	Do.
Naval Stores Act: Net decrease for within-grade salary advancements resulting from proposed absorption in 1947 of additional costs of Federal Employees Pay Act for which provision is made in 1946 by a supplemental estimate.	-100	Do.
Insecticide Act:		
For more stringent control over the use of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war.	+23,800	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,450	Do.
Commodity Exchange Act:		
For more adequate supervision of futures trading, more frequent audits of brokers' records, and for investigating complaints and violations and holding hearings thereon.	+307,110	\$157,110 allowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+2,110	Approved.
Freight rates for farm products:		
For investigation of motortruck transportation rates and services.	+26,985	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,250	Do.
War Food Administration, salaries and expenses: Decrease due to elimination of this appropriation item.	-11,686,402	Do.
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
Decrease to be met by reduction in overhead costs and costs of collecting and servicing prior year loans.	-1,331,364	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+113,000	Do.
Farm tenancy, salaries and expenses: Net decrease for within-grade salary advancements resulting from proposed absorption in 1947 of additional costs of Federal Employees Pay Act for which provision is made in 1946 in a supplemental estimate.	-11,775	Do.
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas: For additional loan funds to more adequately meet the demand for loans to repair water facilities and develop new facilities.	+978,700	Budget increase reduced by \$500,000.
Flood loans and grants to farmers: Decrease due to elimination of this special appropriation.	-2,000,000	Approved.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: To provide additional construction, technical, operating, and management assistance to cooperatives, and assure expeditious handling of an increasing volume of loans.	+383,035	General cut of \$500,000 imposed
Loans: Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to provide for the expansion of rural electrification on an area coverage basis necessary to meet the increasing demand of unserved farms for electric power.	+50,000,000	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget in-crease (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: A net increase of \$104,689 consisting of \$43,660 to replace worn out and unserviceable office and other equipment; increase of \$139,900 for additional crop-loan field clerks; increase of \$40,000 for research relative to the effect of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives; increase of \$24,881 to place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947; and a decrease of \$143,752 resulting from savings and economies in operations. This net increase is divided between sources of funds as follows:		
Direct appropriation.....	—\$1, 670	{ Disapproved \$40,000 for re-search relative to the effect of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' co-operatives; balance of items allowed.
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvest-ing loans.	+258, 266	
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.	—151, 907	
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:		
To replenish the fund available for farmers' crop, seed, and feed loans.	+5, 000, 000	Approved.
Prior year funds available for reappropriation.....	—5, 648, 034	Do.
Collections estimated to be available.....	+1, 455, 000	Do.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1947

[Note.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations ¹	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses):					
Transfers-----	\$369, 010	\$79, 480	\$79, 480	--\$289, 530	-----
Direct appropriation-----	1, 625, 193	1, 838, 500	1, 838, 500	+213, 307	-----
Total-----	1, 994, 203	1, 917, 980	1, 917, 980	--76, 223	-----
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.)-----	3, 238, 740	3, 186, 000	3, 186, 000	--52, 740	-----
Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses):					
Transfers-----	215, 742	120, 115	120, 115	--95, 627	-----
Direct appropriation-----	2, 072, 973	2, 264, 000	2, 214, 000	+141, 027	--\$50, 000
Total-----	2, 288, 715	2, 384, 115	2, 334, 115	+45, 400	--50, 000
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Transfers-----	165, 922	12, 555	12, 555	--153, 367	-----
Direct appropriation-----	514, 411	578, 500	578, 500	+64, 089	-----
Total-----	680, 333	591, 055	591, 055	--89, 278	-----

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)-----	\$576, 307	\$650, 000	\$650, 000	+ \$73, 693	-----
Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	-----	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:					
Sec. 21-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-----	-----
Sec. 23-----	4, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	+ 4, 000, 000	-----
Additional extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000	-----	-----
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950	-----	-----
Puerto Rico-----	140, 000	140, 000	140, 000	-----	-----
Total, payments to States-----	18, 698, 950	22, 698, 950	22, 698, 950	+ 4, 000, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work--	747, 735	776, 900	776, 900	+ 29, 165	-----
Total, net annual appropriation---	1 19, 446, 685	1 23, 475, 850	1 23, 475, 850	+ 4, 029, 165	-----

Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)-----	320, 252	460, 500	480, 500	+ 160, 248	+ 20, 000
Special research fund-----	1, 190, 079	1, 193, 000	1, 193, 000	+ 2, 921	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----	-----
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----	-----
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	-----	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 663, 708	3, 000, 000	2, 663, 708	-----	- 336, 292
Hawaii-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----	-----
Alaska-----	42, 500	52, 500	42, 500	-----	- 10, 000
Puerto Rico-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----	-----
Total, payments to States-----	7, 206, 208	7, 552, 500	7, 206, 208	-----	- 346, 292
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States-----	172, 000	173, 000	173, 000	+ 1, 000	-----
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico-----	107, 200	170, 200	170, 200	+ 63, 000	-----
Total-----	7, 485, 408	7, 895, 700	7, 549, 408	+ 64, 000	- 346, 292

¹ In addition, permanent annual appropriation, \$4,704,710. See table, post, p. ---.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Bureau of Animal Industry (salaries and expenses):					
Animal husbandry-----	\$921,390	\$994,000	\$928,400	+\$7,010	—\$65,600
Diseases of animals-----	775,150	895,000	855,000	+\$79,850	—40,000
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:					
Direct appropriation-----	5,420,160	6,750,000	6,750,000	+1,329,840	-----
Reappropriation-----	[800,000]	-----	-----	[—800,000]	-----
Total, including reappropriation-----	6,220,160	6,750,000	6,750,000	+529,840	-----
Inspection and quarantine-----	1,117,039	1,125,000	1,125,000	+7,961	-----
Meat inspection-----	9,160,000	9,160,000	9,160,000	-----	-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	277,860	300,000	300,000	+22,140	-----
Total, excluding reappropriation-----	17,671,599	19,224,000	19,118,400	+1,446,801	—105,600
Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)-----	827,700	1,011,000	956,012	+128,312	—54,988

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and
Agricultural Engineering (salaries
and expenses):

Field crops-----	2, 187, 220	2, 518, 700	2, 364, 500	+ 177, 280	- 154, 200
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops-----	1, 746, 200	2, 061, 000	1, 991, 000	+ 244, 800	- 70, 000
Forest diseases-----	279, 600	321, 500	291, 200	+ 11, 600	- 30, 300
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----	1, 000, 300	1, 505, 000	1, 255, 000	+ 254, 700	- 250, 000
Agricultural engineering-----	484, 300	610, 500	524, 000	+ 39, 700	- 86, 500
National Arboretum-----	30, 900	91, 000	61, 000	+ 30, 100	- 30, 000
Total-----	5, 728, 520	7, 107, 700	6, 486, 700	+ 758, 180	- 621, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Insect investigations-----	2, 342, 700	2, 700, 000	2, 620, 900	+ 278, 200	- 79, 100
Insect and plant disease con- trol-----	2, 562, 000	3, 045, 000	2, 791, 000	+ 229, 000	- 254, 000
Foreign plant quarantines-----	1, 356, 100	1, 552, 000	1, 552, 000	+ 195, 900	-----
Total, salaries and ex- penses-----	6, 260, 800	7, 297, 000	6, 963, 900	+ 703, 100	- 333, 100
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases----	2, 657, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	+ 143, 000	-----
Total-----	8, 917, 800	10, 097, 000	9, 763, 900	+ 846, 100	- 333, 100

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Agricultural chemical investigations-----	\$388, 700	\$576, 000	\$431, 900	+\$43, 200	—\$144, 100
Naval stores investigations-----	140, 400	140, 000	140, 000	--400	-----
Regional research laboratories-----	4, 434, 000	4, 450, 000	4, 450, 000	+16, 000	-----
Total-----	4, 963, 100	5, 166, 000	5, 021, 900	+58, 800	—144, 100
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)-----	911, 025	917, 000	917, 000	+5, 975	-----
White pine blister rust control:					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	1, 456, 363	3, 754, 111	2, 254, 111	+797, 748	—1, 500, 000
Forest Service-----	1, 358, 940	2, 599, 471	2, 599, 471	+1, 240, 531	-----
Department of the Interior-----	285, 421	646, 418	646, 418	+360, 997	-----
Total-----	3, 100, 724	7, 000, 000	5, 500, 000	+2, 399, 276	—1, 500, 000

Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses----	606, 660	610, 000	610, 000	+ 3, 340	-----
National forest protection and management-----	18, 926, 011	20, 915, 000	20, 386, 000	+ 1, 459, 989	- 529, 000
Fighting forest fires-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Forest and range management investigations-----	1, 449, 581	1, 850, 000	2, 330, 000	+ 880, 419	+ 480, 000
Forest products-----	1, 379, 986	1, 385, 000	1, 385, 000	+ 5, 014	-----
Forest resources investigations-----	225, 451	1, 072, 000	1, 072, 000	+ 846, 549	-----
Total, salaries and expenses-----	22, 687, 689	25, 932, 000	25, 883, 000	+ 3, 195, 311	- 49, 000
Forest fire cooperation-----	7, 334, 848	8, 300, 000	8, 300, 000	+ 965, 152	-----
Farm and other private forestry co-operation-----	762, 909	771, 500	771, 500	+ 8, 591	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests (Weeks Act)-----	-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	+ 3, 000, 000	-----
Acquisition of land from national forest receipts (special acts)-----	-----	392, 000	142, 000	+ 142, 000	- 250, 000
Total-----	1 30, 785, 446	1 38, 395, 500	1 38, 096, 500	+ 7, 311, 054	- 299, 000
Forest roads and trails-----	10, 300, 933	36, 214, 222	26, 214, 222	+ 15, 913, 289	- 10, 000, 000

¹ In addition, see table of permanent appropriations, post, p. —.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-). House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Emergency rubber project (reappropriation)-----	1a [\$4, 106, 814]	[-----]	[-----]	[-\$4, 106, 814]	[-----]
Flood control-----	(2)	\$2, 100, 000	\$2, 100, 000	+2, 100, 000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:					
Soil conservation research-----	1, 271, 500	1, 278, 000	1, 278, 000	+6, 500	-----
Soil conservation operations-----	32, 673, 100	36, 800, 000	37, 800, 000	+5, 126, 900	+\$1, 000, 000
Total-----	33, 944, 600	38, 078, 000	39, 078, 000	+5, 133, 400	+1, 000, 000
Land utilization and retirement of sub-marginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 213, 750	1, 453, 000	1, 453, 000	+239, 250	-----
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	1, 155, 673	700, 000	700, 000	-455, 673	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:					
Direct appropriation (excludes special flax program and special seed program)-----	300, 263, 462	257, 500, 000	257, 500, 000	-42, 763, 462	-----
Reappropriation from sec. 32 funds-----			[42, 500, 000]	[+42, 500, 000]	[+42, 500, 000]

Reappropriation from "Parity payments" balance-----	[13,000,000]	-----	-----	[-13,000,000]	-----
Special flax program-----	29,750,000	-----	-----	-29,750,000	-----
Special seed program-----	12,500,000	-----	12,500,000	-----	-----
Totals, including reappropriations-----	355,513,462	270,000,000	312,500,000	-43,013,462	+42,500,000
Totals, excluding reappropriations-----	342,513,462	270,000,000	270,000,000	-72,513,462	-----
Sugar Act-----	48,431,131	55,000,000	53,500,000	+5,068,869	-1,500,000
School-lunch program----- (Authorized from sec. 32 funds— 30 percent of customs receipts.)	[57,500,000]	[75,000,000]	[50,000,000]	[-7,500,000]	[-25,000,000]
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds):					
' Reappropriation-----	-----	[88,000,000]	[45,500,000]	[+45,500,000]	[-42,500,000]
Marketing services:					
Market news service-----	1,244,800	1,252,000	1,284,000	+39,200	+32,000
Market inspection of farm products-----	531,590	536,000	536,000	+4,410	-----
Marketing farm products-----	437,885	1,901,500	1,901,500	+1,463,615	-----
Tobacco Acts-----	1,049,400	1,119,000	1,119,000	+69,600	-----

¹ \$5,778,790 (\$4,817,000 originally approved by Congress plus \$961,790 additional prior-year balances) less \$22,186 overtime cost and \$1,649,790 carried for rescission in H. R. 5158.

² \$4,151,452 available in 1946 from funds previously received by transfer from the War Department, of which \$1,065,017 is estimated for obligation in 1946, the balance of \$3,086,435 remaining available for obligation in 1947.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Production and Marketing Administration—Continued					
Marketing services—Continued					
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency and Standard Container Acts-----	\$202, 400	\$214, 800	\$214, 800	+\$12, 400	-----
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts-----	1, 156, 500	1, 274, 000	1, 274, 000	+117, 500	-----
United States Grain Standards Act-----	836, 700	940, 000	940, 000	+103, 300	-----
United States Warehouse Act-----	557, 580	584, 000	584, 000	+26, 420	-----
Federal Seed Act-----	114, 060	137, 000	137, 000	+22, 940	-----
Packers and Stockyards Act-----	404, 300	464, 500	464, 500	+60, 200	-----
Naval Stores Act-----	33, 900	33, 800	33, 800	-100	-----
Insecticide Act-----	237, 250	262, 500	262, 500	+25, 250	-----
Commodity Exchange Act-----	335, 780	645, 000	495, 000	+159, 220	-\$150, 000
Freight rates for farm products-----	94, 765	123, 000	123, 000	+28, 235	-----
Total-----	7, 236, 910	9, 487, 100	9, 369, 100	+2, 132, 190	-118, 000
War Food Administration (salaries and expenses)-----	11, 686, 402	-----	-----	-11, 686, 402	-----

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:					
Appropriated funds-----	25, 020, 364	24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	-1, 020, 364	-----
Reappropriation-----	[198, 000]	-----	-----	[-198, 000]	-----
Loans (RFC funds)-----	[67, 500, 000]	[67, 500, 000]	[67, 500, 000]	-----	-----
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 815, 775	2, 804, 000	2, 804, 000	-11, 775	-----
Loans (RFC funds)-----	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	-----	-----
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas---	1, 021, 300	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	+478, 700	-500, 000
Flood loans and grants to farmers (reap- ropriation)-----	[2, 000, 000]	-----	-----	[-2, 000, 000]	-----
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Administrative expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	4, 285, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	+215, 000	-500, 000
Reappropriation-----	[331, 965]	-----	-----	[-331, 965]	-----
Loans (RFC funds)-----	[200, 000, 000]	[250, 000, 000]	[250, 000, 000]	[+50, 000, 000]	-----
Farm Credit Administration:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	585, 670	584, 000	544, 000	-41, 670	-40, 000
Transfer from farmers' crop pro- duction and harvesting loans---	[4, 311, 034]	[4, 569, 300]	[4, 569, 300]	[+258, 266]	-----
Amounts chargeable against activ- ities administered by FCA-----	[2, 958, 607]	[2, 806, 700]	[2, 806, 700]	[-151, 907]	-----

\$14,986,472 appropriated, less \$183,176 overtime cost and \$3,116,894 carried for rescission in H. R. 5158.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Farm Credit Administration—Continued					
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Direct appropriation-----		\$5, 000, 000	\$5, 000, 000	+\$5, 000, 000	-----
Reappropriation:					
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	[\$10, 984, 102]	[5, 336, 068]	[5, 336, 068]	[-5, 648, 034]	-----
Estimated collections to be available-----	[16, 663, 000]	[18, 118, 000]	[18, 118, 000]	[+1, 455, 000]	-----
Total:					
Direct appropriations-----	605, 211, 285	589, 310, 572	573, 594, 949	-31, 616, 336	-\$15, 715, 623
Reappropriations-----	48, 083, 881	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	+63, 370, 187	-----
Transfers of funds ¹ -----	57, 500, 000	75, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-7, 500, 000	-25, 000, 000
Loan authorizations-----	317, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	+50, 000, 000	-----
Grand total-----	1, 028, 295, 166	1, 143, 264, 640	1, 102, 549, 017	+74, 253, 851	-40, 715, 623
Permanent appropriations, excluding transfers ² -----	67, 127, 026	53, 349, 710	78, 349, 710	+11, 222, 684	+25, 000, 000

PERMANENT ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Extension Service-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----
Forest Service-----	5, 620, 000	5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	-\$120, 000
Payments to counties from submarginal- land program-----	140, 000	145, 000	145, 000	+5, 000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32, act Aug. 24, 1935)-----	114, 162, 316	118, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	+3, 837, 684
Total, permanent appropriations-----	✓ 124, 627, 026	✓ 128, 349, 710	✓ 128, 349, 710	✓ +3, 722, 684
Less transfers to:				
School-lunch program-----	-57, 500, 000	-75, 000, 000	-50, 000, 000	-\$25, 000, 000
Net total, excluding transfers-----	67, 127, 026	53, 349, 710	78, 349, 710	+25, 000, 000

REAPPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Animal Industry: Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-----	\$800, 000	-----	-----	-\$800, 000
Emergency rubber project-----	3 4, 106, 814	-----	-----	-4, 106, 814
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	13, 000, 000	-----	\$42, 500, 000	+29, 500, 000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities-----		\$88, 000, 000	45, 500, 000	+45, 500, 000
				-42, 500, 000

¹ Amounts shown are transfers for the school-lunch program from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," usually referred to as the 30-percent fund.

² For details, see next page.

³ \$5,778,790 (\$4,817,000 originally approved by Congress plus \$961,790 additional prior year balances) less \$22,186 overtime cost and \$1,649,790 carried for rescission in H. R. 5158.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

REAPPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation-----	\$198, 000	-----	-----	-\$198, 000	-----
Flood loans and grants to farmers-----	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	-2, 000, 000	-----
Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)-----	331, 965	-----	-----	-331, 965	-----
Farm Credit Administration:					
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	10, 984, 102	\$5, 336, 068	\$5, 336, 068	-5, 648, 034	-----
Estimated collections to be available-----	16, 663, 000	18, 118, 000	18, 118, 000	+1, 455, 000	-----
Total, reappropriations-----	48, 083, 881	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	+63, 370, 187	-----

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOAN FUNDS

Rural rehabilitation loans-----	\$67, 500, 000	\$67, 500, 000	\$67, 500, 000	-----
Farm tenancy loans-----	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-----
Rural electrification loans-----	200, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	+ \$50, 000, 000
Total authorizations to borrow from RFC-----	317, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	+ 50, 000, 000

TRUST FUNDS

Cooperative work, Forest Service-----	\$1, 940, 709	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	+ \$59, 291
Production and Marketing Administration:				
Moisture content and grade determi- nations-----	750, 000	1, 771, 029	1, 771, 029	+ 1, 021, 029
Indemnity fund, county associations---	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments-----	500	500	500	-----
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	6, 713, 000	5, 715, 000	5, 715, 000	- 998, 000
Grading of agricultural commodities---	655, 413	675, 000	675, 000	+ 19, 587

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Farm Security Administration:					
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of resettlement projects-----	\$387, 636	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	-\$237, 636	-----
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	6, 491, 325	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-491, 325	-----
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase agreements-----	100	-----	-----	-100	-----
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	150, 000	60, 000	60, 000	-90, 000	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	1, 000	1, 100	1, 100	+100	-----
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	200	200	200	-----	-----
Total, trust accounts-----	17, 199, 883	16, 482, 829	16, 482, 829	-717, 054	-----

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1947

FEBRUARY 27, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5605]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget on pages 203-322, and in House Documents Nos. 422, 452, and 453 of the present session.

The bill as reported represents an over-all reduction of \$40,715,623 below the over-all Budget estimate of \$1,143,264,640. The sums referred to include direct appropriations, reappropriations, loan authorizations and the transfer to the school-lunch program of funds from the permanent appropriation of 30 percent of the customs receipts.

The bill provides direct appropriations of \$573,594,949, which is \$15,715,623 below the Budget estimate and \$31,616,336 less than the direct appropriations for the current year. The transfer of funds to the school-lunch program, proposed in the amount of \$50,000,000, is \$25,000,000 below the Budget and \$7,500,000 less than is provided for 1946.

The increases and decreases above referred to are set out in the following statement:

Item	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1947
Direct appropriations.....	\$605, 211, 285	\$589, 310, 572	\$573, 594, 949	—\$31, 616, 336	—\$15, 715, 623
Reappropriations.....	48, 083, 881	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	+63, 370, 187	-----
Transfers of funds ¹	57, 500, 000	75, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	—7, 500, 000	—25, 000, 000
Loan authorizations.....	317, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	+50, 000, 000	-----
Grand total.....	1, 028, 295, 166	1, 143, 264, 640	1, 102, 549, 017	+74, 253, 851	—40, 715, 623
Permanent appropriations, excluding transfers ²	67, 127, 026	53, 349, 710	78, 349, 710	+11, 222, 684	+25, 000, 000

¹ Amounts shown are transfers for the school-lunch program from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," usually referred to as the 30-percent fund.

² For details, see table on p. 47.

Detailed tables of the several classes referred to in the above summary may be found on pages 34 to 50 at the end of this report. There will also be found a table of the trust funds, which will amount to \$16,482,829 for 1947.

Loan authorizations.—The bill provides the full amount of the several Budget requests for loan authorizations. For rural-rehabilitation loans, \$67,500,000 is provided, which is equal to the amount available for 1946. For farm-tenancy loans, there is provided \$50,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 is for loans to veterans, and for rural-electrification loans, \$250,000,000 is provided, being \$50,000,000 above the amounts now authorized for 1946. However, an additional \$100,000,000 for this purpose for 1946 is now pending in the urgent deficiency bill for 1946.

MAN-YEARS

The Budget as presented represents an increase of 3,254.4 man-years in personal services. However, seasonal and temporary employees account for 2,482.5 of the total, leaving but 771.9 man-years of permanent employees.

The increases in seasonal and temporary employees lie almost wholly within the increases proposed by the Budget in the following estimates: Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, forest roads and trails, white pine blister rust control, and the Agricultural Research Administration. While a substantial increase (484.3 man-years for permanent employees and 24.3 man-years for seasonal and temporary employees) is proposed under Marketing Services, it is the result of transferring to that agency the major part of the residue of function formerly exercised by the War Food Administration. The liquidation of the latter agency results in a reduction of 1,846.4 man-years under the category of permanent employees and 46.2 man-years under seasonal and temporary employees.

Of course, the committee's net reduction of \$40,715,623 in the entire bill will result in a corresponding reduction in the number of man-years of personal services. The committee has not materially

reduced the appropriations for the Forest Service nor for the Soil Conservation Service, so that the man-year increases for those activities will not be materially affected if the House adopts the committee's recommendations. The bill does, however, represent very substantial cuts in the Budget estimates for forest roads and trails, white pine blister rust control, and the several research bureaus in the Agricultural Research Administration and these reductions result, of course, in automatic reductions of the man-year factor. Should the House feel that the committee has not made a sufficient reduction in man-years, further reductions may be had by further reducing the respective amounts of the appropriation. The man-year element and the amounts of money appropriated go hand in hand. If one is increased or decreased the increase or decrease of the other automatically follows. From the beginning of the Government, the Congress has invariably provided for the public service in terms of money appropriated, and the committee knows of no reason for deviating from that practice.

REPAIR AND RECONDITIONING OF PHYSICAL PLANTS

Throughout the bill, Budget estimates have been allowed where needed in connection with the repair and rehabilitation of the physical plant used by the activity in question. These repair needs represent an accumulation during the war, when expenditures for upkeep were, of necessity, kept at a minimum. The committee believes the granting of these increases for these purposes is in the interest of sound economy.

DETAILED DISCUSSION OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a discussion of the committee's recommendations respecting the more important individual items in the bill. Beginning on page 24 will be found a table showing a minute break-down of the committee's actions respecting increases or decreases under the various individual projects. The amounts expressed in this table are exclusive of overtime and represent the true measure of the work affected.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The bill provides a decrease of \$76,223 in the funds for the office of the Secretary. The staff and the expenses of this office are provided for by a direct appropriation of \$1,838,500 and by transfers from the appropriation made elsewhere in the bill for flood control and from the appropriation to be made for the Commodity Credit Corporation, in the total sum of \$79,480. The combined amounts of the direct appropriations and the transfers are, as stated, \$76,223 below the combined total of such items for the current fiscal year.

The committee has inserted in the appropriation for the office of the Secretary a limitation which will require the consolidation of all warehouse inspection services in the Department into one organization. In the judgment of the committee, this is not only feasible but is required by good administration and should result in more satisfactory service and in some savings.

PENALTY MAIL

The bill sets up the sum of \$3,186,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944. This sum is \$52,740 below the amount set up for similar purposes for the current fiscal year. It is of interest to note that only about 25 percent of this appropriation, or \$875,413, is for the mailing of publications that are sometimes termed "popular" bulletins, including farmers' bulletins, marketing crop reports, leaflets, technical and other publications. By far the greater portion of the fund, namely \$2,310,587, is required for the mailing of various forms essential to the conduct of the work of the Department, such as, billings on loans, crop-reporting schedules, notices to farmers, correspondence forms, and regulations, and other operational and administrative mailings.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The bill includes funds for the Office of the Solicitor totaling \$2,334,115. This sum is \$50,000 below the Budget estimate for 1947 and \$45,400 above the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The work load of this office will be substantially increased next year on account of increases provided elsewhere in the bill for activities requiring the services of the legal branch of the Department. The bill carries an appropriation of more than \$3,000,000 for acquisition of forest lands for which no appropriation is contained in the current law and the legal services necessary in connection with the very large number of papers incidental to such program as well as the increases in work because of the enlarged program of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the work in connection with purchases of land under the flood-control item of more than \$2,000,000, carried in this bill for the first time, will necessitate the increase carried in the bill for this office. The committee believes it has made a very substantial cut, namely that of \$50,000 in the Budget estimate, and that perhaps no further cut ought to be made if the interests of the Government are to be properly safeguarded in connection with the new programs previously referred to.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$49,772 for the preparation and bringing up to date of the Department's exhibit material for use in connection with State and county fairs. This activity has fallen into disuse during the war period and while it is not likely the demand for these services by such fairs will be important before the calendar year 1948 it is essential that an appropriation be provided for the preparation and rehabilitation of the exhibits in this bill if the Department is to be ready by the time indicated.

The committee has also approved the Budget increase of \$12,717 to provide editorial assistance and other necessary expenses for the preparation and editing of the Agricultural Yearbook, the printing of which is appropriated for in subsequent items.

Printing and binding.—The Budget for this item contains an estimate of \$131,000 for the printing of soil-survey maps. This is an

increase of \$100,000 over the current amount available for this purpose of \$31,000. The committee has reduced the amount for this project to \$100,000 which represents a cut of \$31,000 in the Budget estimate.

Yearbook of Agriculture.—The Budget estimate of \$180,000 for printing the Yearbook of Agriculture has been approved by the committee. This amount will provide for the printing and binding of 231,250 copies for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, of which each House Member will have a quota of 400 copies and each Member of the Senate 550 copies. This volume of the Yearbook will be devoted largely to information concerning recent advances in science as applied to farming and in farm machinery. This publication will go to the printers around January 1, 1947. The date of its final delivery is somewhat speculative because of the volume of work the Government Printing Office has had in recent years.

LIBRARY

The bill includes the Budget increase of \$8,600 for the purchase of foreign publications. This represents a resumption of purchases of foreign published materials in the field of agriculture which were not available during the war but sources of which have now been reopened. This money will be applied to the purchase of foreign material currently published as well as to fill in the gaps of foreign periodicals and serial publications which occurred during the war years.

This library works under a long-standing arrangement with the Library of Congress for avoiding duplication of effort. Reference to the hearings, page 177, will disclose a letter from the Library of Congress indicating that that agency considers—

that national responsibility for research library service in the field of agriculture rests and should continue to rest in the Department of Agriculture Library—and—

that so long as the Department library discharges this responsibility at levels of service equivalent to those obtained in similarly specialized fields by the Library of Congress the latter does not expect to maintain a comprehensive collection in that field.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The bill as reported effects a reduction of \$485,543 under the Budget estimate of \$2,480,150. The amount of the reduction for each of the several subprojects within this appropriation are set out in detail in the table as shown on page 25 of the report.

The committee feels that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should confine its activities to the gathering and dissemination of statistical data related to agriculture. The hearings disclose that some of the researches made by this agency are considerably afield from the subject matter just indicated. Modifications in the language of the appropriation paragraph have been effected with a view to bringing the activities of the Bureau within the bounds of functions contemplated therefor by the Congress in making appropriations over the years.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The Budget has proposed an increase of \$427,100 for statistics on dairy products, livestock slaughterings,

poultry, farm prices and farm wage rates. The committee has approved all of these increases except the one for reports on livestock slaughterings at nonfederally inspected plants, for which the Budget proposed \$107,000.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$73,000 to permit expansion of the work involved in acquiring, verifying, analyzing, and interpreting agricultural reports received from all parts of the world and in disseminating such information. With the close of the war and the consequent reestablishment of agricultural production in many countries where such activities have been greatly reduced, if not suspended altogether, a very marked reorientation of American agriculture in its relation to world supply and world markets will be required. A somewhat expanded staff will be necessary and the committee has provided the Budget estimate of \$650,000 therefor.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The bill includes the Budget increase of \$4,000,000 for the Extension Service, being the annual increment provided by the Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945, to further develop cooperative extension work in the States. Of the \$4,000,000 increase, \$3,920,000 will be distributed among the several States and the Territory of Hawaii, which will be matched by an equal amount from such States and Territory. This will make possible the addition of approximately 1,400 new professional workers in the field staff. There will thus be provided a grand total for this service (including the permanent appropriation under the Smith-Lever Act of \$4,704,710) of \$27,233,660 exclusive of sums raised within the States. The amounts to be raised within the States for the fiscal year 1947 cannot be stated at this time but the requirements of the law respecting the matching of funds results in the work being financed about 53 percent from Federal sources and about 47 percent from State and local sources. For the fiscal year 1946 the Federal allotment of \$23,406,840 is matched by the States to the extent of \$21,141,432.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

The Agricultural Research Administration embraces activities under the special research fund, the Office of Experiment Stations, and the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Under these bureaus are centered the greater portion of the research activities of the Department. The researches are conducted under the planning and the supervision of the Administrator who has a small technical staff in his own office, which operates to coordinate the researches of the several bureaus and to prevent overlapping and duplication. There is also centered in the Office of the Administrator the responsibility of administering the physical plant at Beltsville, Md. This plant consists of 11,686 acres of land

acquired at an original cost of \$990,000. The original cost of the buildings was approximately \$10,000,000. The cost of the utilities installed in connection with such buildings was approximately \$975,000. There are approximately 60 miles of roads connecting the various activities of the center. Of the road system, 31 miles is of bituminous surface, 16 miles of gravel surface, and an additional 15 miles of unimproved roadways. The grand total cost of this plant, exclusive of the cost of the roadways, is therefore approximately \$13,000,000. For the administration of this plant the Budget has proposed \$460,500, an increase of \$140,248 over the amount available for the current year. This increase is essential for a number of improvements to render the facilities at the center more useful or more safe for occupancy. The committee has approved the Budget increases in the amount stated.

Exploratory investigations of agricultural problems in Alaska.—In the Budget estimates for the several bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration, there are numerous items, proposed this year for the first time, for research studies of problems relating to agriculture in Alaska. These items have been proposed under the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

These proposals appear to presage a far-reaching program of research in Alaska, the total cost of which may, in the course of time, involve a very large aggregate sum. The committee is of the opinion a program of this sort should not be initiated without a very careful survey of the needs and of the possibilities of worth-while results, so that an over-all program may be formulated as the basis upon which to make initial appropriations.

The committee has, therefore, disallowed the several items proposed for these researches and has provided, instead, an appropriation of \$20,000 to defray the expenses of a survey of the kind referred to. This appropriation has been made to the Administrator of this agency with the view that he will select the proper technical personnel from the several bureaus under his jurisdiction and will plan and supervise their surveys and submit his recommendations in the premises in connection with next year's budget requests.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States.—The committee has provided the statutory amounts for "Payments to States" under the Office of Experiment Stations with the exception of the Budget increase of \$336,292 for payments under the Bankhead-Jones Act and the increase of \$10,000 authorized for payment to Alaska. These two items represent the only increases involved in the Budget under "Payments to States" and both have been disallowed by the committee. The committee does not doubt the value of agricultural research carried on by these State experiment stations but it is felt that if additional work is needed relating to the agricultural problems in particular States that the several States are far more able financially to provide the funds for carrying on the additional work than is the Federal Government.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico.—The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$62,500 for the construction of seven new dwellings for members of the technical staff at this station. These are to be in replacement of the seven present dwellings which

are in such a state of deterioration that they are scarcely any longer habitable. These dwellings have reached such a state of inadequacy as to render it quite difficult to maintain a competent technical staff. The present dwellings are of frame construction whereas the new dwellings will be of concrete and other more permanent material.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$65,600 contemplated for additional facilities for metabolism and digestion trials with cattle, sheep, and swine at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. The committee feels that there is not sufficient need for these studies to justify the proposed additional outlay at this time.

Diseases of animals.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$10,000 for the study of animal diseases in Alaska, in line with its policy, stated above, to withhold the Alaska researches pending the report of the exploratory survey provided for under the Office of the Administrator. The Budget increase of \$30,000 for a new building for researches on the poultry disease known as pneumoencephalitis was also disallowed. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$75,000 for enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the center. This enlargement is necessary to accommodate the staff now based at the center but about 50 percent of which have had to be housed in three buildings originally constructed for occupancy by the animals. These buildings comprise a barn, a building for small animals such as rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and another small-animal shelter, and have been used for laboratories and office rooms since 1942. These buildings are needed for the purpose for which they were originally designed and it is also important that the technical staff and its laboratories be more suitably housed.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of \$6,750,000 for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease, which is \$529,840 above the amount available for similar purposes in the current fiscal year. Of this increase \$200,000 will be applied toward the eradication of tuberculosis.

Due to the manpower shortage incident to the war the work of testing and retesting customary in normal times has been neglected with the result that on such retests as are now being made there is a substantial increase in the percentage of reactors, both in the case of tuberculosis and in Bang's disease. It is therefore important that this work be stepped up to original levels as rapidly as funds and manpower will permit if the gains made over the long period of years during which these programs have been carried on are not to be seriously threatened.

Virus-Serum-Toxin Act.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$18,880 to provide for increased inspection and supervision of establishments licensed to produce veterinary biological products; such products if not properly prepared and tested may be worthless or even harmful. There has been a general upward trend in the past few years in the production of veterinary biologics and the point has already been reached where some operations must be permitted without direct supervision. This upward trend is likely to continue for a number of years.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$8,700 for enlargement of the research in evaluating mammary gland development for purposes of identifying low-producing animals at an early age. It has also disallowed the Budget increase of \$8,800 for the analysis of experimental breeding data.

The Budget increase of \$10,000 for additional feed and labor costs incident to restoring outstationed herds to normal size has been allowed. The committee has allowed a Budget increase of \$18,312 for increased personnel costs for experimental herds at Beltsville due to the replacement of a force of conscientious objectors by a regular staff. The committee has also allowed \$100,000 of the Budget increase of \$137,488 for an accumulated analysis tabulation work load in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association project. The importance of this project is indicated by the fact that of the approximately 26,000,000 cows in the United States kept for milking purposes the average butterfat production per year is 182 pounds. Among the one-half million cows on tests in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, the average butterfat production has been brought to 338 pounds per year with an average return of approximately \$146 above feed costs. This greatly increased production has been the result of careful breeding from sires which have been proved by the records of production maintained by the owners of the Improvement Association herds to have the ability to transmit to their progeny greatly increased capacity for milk and butterfat production. On the average, the production of these association cows has been improved at the rate of approximately 30 pounds of butterfat per cow each decade, resulting at the present time in a total additional income to association members of a sum estimated at more than \$12,000,000 a year. The records kept by the owners of the Improvement Association herds are transmitted to the Bureau at Washington and it is upon the analysis of such records by the Bureau that the listing of improved sires is predicated. The work of tabulating and analyzing these reports is very greatly in arrears, which means that the capacity of many high-producing lines is not presently known and is thus retarding the spread of herd improvement among the dairy-cattle owners of the entire country.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The committee has disallowed \$12,000 of the Budget increase of \$25,380 for investigations looking to the control of weeds in irrigation reservoirs, ditches, etc. It has disallowed the Budget increases of \$117,400 for continuation of studies of the production of guayule rubber plant, \$26,800 for work on the black-root disease of sugar beets, and \$12,500 for investigations concerning crop possibilities and native forage in Alaska. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$71,400 for the repair and reconditioning of buildings and equipment at the several field stations. The Budget increase of \$66,000 for investigations of the causes of failures and low seed yield of alfalfa and other legumes has also been allowed. Legumes are the keystone of a permanent, profitable agriculture. Sixty per cent of all livestock feed is furnished by legumes and other forage

crops, and a 25-percent increase in the acreage devoted to such crops has been indicated as essential in a balanced postwar agriculture. The growing of legumes is also an important factor in soil conservation and maintenance of a high level of soil productivity. This fact has been underscored by the appropriation of \$12,500,000 provided in recent years for incentive payments to encourage legume seed production. The continued provision of funds for such incentive payments will not, of course, permanently solve the problem. The studies indicated here are what is needed.

The committee has provided \$14,500 for an item requested by the Department, but disallowed by the Budget, for studies of forage crops for rotation with rice as an aid in rice culture. These investigations are to be conducted in cooperation with Texas A. and M. College.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increases of \$25,000 for studies of virus diseases of western stone fruits, \$36,300 to develop hardy ornamental and flowering plants, and \$52,000 to investigate the suitability of various types of cargo and transit service. The committee has allowed the Budget increases of \$27,500 for studies of the "quick decline" disease now seriously threatening the citrus-growing industry, and \$165,000 for the repair and rehabilitation of physical facilities. The committee has also allowed increases above the Budget of \$23,300 for additional investigations on handling, storage, precooling, and shipping fruits and vegetables from the Rio Grande and Salt River Valleys, and of \$20,000 for research on the phony peach disease at Fort Valley, Ga.

Forest diseases.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$30,300 for the investigation of forest diseases with a view to determining control measures, but has allowed the Budget increase of \$10,000 for investigations to develop blight-resistant chestnuts to replace the native stock which was recently all but exterminated by the chestnut-blight disease. Very good progress has been made through the introduction of the oriental chestnuts and hybrids thereof which are resistant to the blight. There is good promise of ultimate success in reestablishing the growth of chestnuts, which formerly constituted a substantial portion of the forest growth in many regions and was very productive of revenue through the sale of such products for tanning and other uses.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The committee has allowed \$110,000 of the Budget increase of \$220,000 for soil classification and mapping, and has also included in the bill \$90,000 of the Budget increase of \$180,000 for the compilation of soil maps. For the repair and replacement of buildings and physical facilities employed under this appropriation, the Budget increase of \$50,000 has been allowed. The bill does not include the Budget increase of \$50,000 for soil work in Alaska.

Agricultural engineering.—The bill has allowed the Budget increase of \$37,300 for repair and reconditioning of physical facilities at field stations and laboratories. The Budget increases of \$74,000 to develop adaptations of farm machines for multiple use and of \$12,500 for the study of agricultural engineering practices in Alaska have been disallowed.

National Arboretum.—The Budget submitted a supplemental estimate for an additional \$60,000 for the National Arboretum. It is represented that the funds are needed for the renewal of development

operations at the arboretum which have been carried on during the war years on a basis of maintenance only. The committee believes that it is important to make the transplantings from the nurseries to the grounds without further delay since the nursery stock is approaching a size which would render transplanting unprofitable, if not impracticable. The committee believes, however, that much of the other proposed renewals are not of emergent character and has therefore reduced the Budget increase by one-half, allowing \$30,000.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Insect investigations.—The committee has disallowed the Budget increase of \$35,000 to defray the expenses of a study in Brazil of the Brazilian fruitfly which the Department represents constitutes a threat to the citrus industry of the United States. While the fly has been destructive to citrus fruits produced in Brazil, its existence in this country is not known and its introduction is entirely speculative. Another item embraced in this Budget increase contemplates the study of the tristeza disease of citrus in Brazil. This disease has been very destructive to the citrus trees and to the citrus crop in that country, and its investigation is proposed on the grounds of its similarity to a disease which recently appeared in California. Owing to the highly speculative nature of the reasons for these increases, they have been disallowed. The Budget increase of \$48,100 for investigations of insects affecting mushrooms and ornamental plants has been allowed in the sum of \$20,000 for use in connection with the mushroom studies. The committee feels that a sufficient amount is already being spent on studies of insects affecting ornamental plants and has therefore disallowed the increase. The bill includes the Budget increase of \$14,400 for the study of soil fumigants for wireworms on irrigated lands. The increases of \$12,500 for additional studies of the European corn borer, and of \$3,500 for the studies of insects affecting Alaskan crops have been disallowed. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$27,000 for studies on insects affecting alfalfa and clover seed crops in the North Central and Northeastern States. The importance of protecting and stimulating the growth of legumes has been indicated under the foregoing item of field crops. The committee has allowed the Budget increases of \$12,500 for studies relating to the Southwestern corn borer of the Central States, \$57,800 for studies of insect pollination as related to agriculture, and \$121,000 for additional work on the spruce budworm which is threatening the spruce bearing forests along the Canadian border. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$11,500 for studies on insects affecting man and animals in Alaska. This is the only exception to the committee's policy of disallowing all of the Alaska items, as indicated above, for the reason that these particular studies relate to a very serious and emergent problem where mosquitoes, black flies, and other biting insects, which are extremely abundant throughout much of Alaska, are actually retarding agricultural, mining, lumbering, and fishing operations as well as causing heavy livestock losses.

Insect and plant disease control.—The committee has allowed \$71,500 of the Budget increase of \$121,500 for work in connection with the sweetpotato weevil control. It has also approved \$50,000 of the Budget increase of \$95,600 for intensifying gypsy moth control in

Pennsylvania and other areas west of the Hudson River. The Budget increase of \$185,000 to expand the inspection, control, and regulatory work for suppression and prevention of spread of pink bollworm has been approved in the sum of \$92,500. The committee has disapproved the Budget increase of \$37,300 for the eradication of wild cotton in southern Florida which is said to serve as a host plant for the pink bollworm. The committee believes the areas affected are too far removed from the domestic cotton zones to justify the expenditures incident to eradication. The committee has also disallowed the Budget increase of \$28,600 for expansion of the cooperation with the Government of Mexico for the control of the pink bollworm in Mexico. The committee has noted the very large sums of money which have been applied from year to year for the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases, and is somewhat disappointed at the results obtained from the expenditure of these funds. However, the committee has no reason to believe or assume that failure to achieve more effective results has been due to inefficiency or lack of industry on the part of the bureau staff in applying the control measures.

Foreign plant quarantines.—The committee has allowed the Budget increase of \$375,000 submitted in the form of a supplemental estimate for the expansion and intensification of the work under "Foreign plant quarantines." The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, made available \$187,500 for the last half of the fiscal year for this same purpose, and the supplemental estimate provided for in this bill is merely to carry on the work on the expanded basis for a full 12 months. Acceleration of international movement of both freight and personnel has very materially increased the hazard of the introduction from foreign countries of insect pests or diseases harmful to American agriculture, and the increased appropriation made is deemed essential to provide adequate protection therefrom.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural chemical investigations.—The bill includes \$10,000 of the budget increase of \$24,800 for investigation of pharmacological and toxicological problems arising in the research work of the Bureau. In developing new insecticides and fungicides for use upon food crops an important aspect of the problem in every case is that of the possible deleterious or toxic effect upon humans or upon domestic animals of the materials used for the destruction of insect life, or of fungi. Similar problems arise in connection with the use of antioxidants used for the preservation of, or the prevention of rancidity in, foods prepared for human consumption. The budget increase of \$32,100 for studies of the functions of enzymes of agricultural materials and the application of such knowledge to the processing and preservation of foods has been allowed in the sum of \$10,000. The bill includes \$7,500 of the budget increase of \$15,000 to develop information and intensify studies on processed citrus fruits and on the preservation and processing of soft fruits. These problems are especially acute in Arizona and California with respect to citrus fruits and in the Pacific Northwest with respect to the other fruits mentioned. The committee has disallowed \$40,000 of the budget increase of \$54,800 to investigate the biochemical factors responsible for plant

disease resistance and the synthesis and mechanism of action of natural and synthetic plant hormones. The committee has disallowed the budget increase of \$59,700 to conduct research investigations on chemical methods of isolation and identification of substances of agricultural origins responsible for allergic reactions.

Regional research laboratories.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$4,450,000 for the regional research laboratories which were set up under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This act contemplated an appropriation of \$1,000,000 each year for each of four regional laboratories and the additional amount of \$450,000 provided in the bill is on account of the increases under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. Such increases in pay for the current fiscal year are now pending in a supplemental deficiency estimate in the sum of \$500,000 so that the amount provided in the bill for 1947 is even with that to be provided for the current fiscal year. The Chief of the Bureau, who is the over-all director of the work of these four laboratories, has reported very extensively in the hearings of the further practical achievements resulting from the researches being carried on at these laboratories. These are too numerous and too extensive in account to be reviewed in this text. The Members of the House interested in the work of these laboratories may read with great profit the hearings beginning on page 702.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The Budget presented no increases for the work of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The committee has accordingly provided the budget amount of \$917,000 for this work, which differs in amount from the current year only with respect to overtime pay and pay increases. This Bureau is continuing its good record of achievement in the field of investigation to which it is assigned and this is presented in very interesting detail in the hearings, beginning on page 735.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The Budget estimate of \$7,000,000 for white pine blister rust control represents an increase over current funds of \$3,899,276. The shortage of manpower incident to the war has resulted in this work falling considerably behind. The disease is, therefore, materially advanced in spread over that existing at the beginning of the emergency. The Department is confident of its ability, with adequate funds, to bring this disease, which threatens to wipe out this very valuable forest crop, under control. The program contemplates the initial eradication of ribes on unworked areas within a 5-year period and to bring the necessary reeradication on previously worked areas up to date as soon as practicable. The control areas in State and private ownership in the cooperating States aggregate more than 22,900,000 acres. Those in the national forests comprise about 4,540,000 acres, while those in the national parks and other areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are estimated to aggregate 734,605 acres. More than 80 percent of the requested increases will be used for the employment of labor and crew foremen. A few additional technically trained men will be needed, of course, to supervise and coordinate the operations. The committee has allowed the Budget increase of

\$1,240,531 for blister rust control on national forest lands and the increase of \$360,997 for such control on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. The Budget increase of \$2,297,748 to cooperate with State and private agencies for control on State and privately owned lands has been reduced in the sum of \$1,500,000. The remaining \$797,748 is adequate to cover the cost of control on those privately owned lands which are intermingled with lands of the national forests as well as the cost of technical supervision of the work on the remaining State and privately owned lands. The committee has made this reduction because it knows of no reason why the Federal Government should bear any other portion of the cost of control on forest lands in State and private ownership. The financial position of the Government is at present so much below that of the States and of individuals that the committee feels the latter should bear all of the cost of the work on their lands with the exception of the technical supervision indicated.

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management.—The Budget estimate of \$20,915,000 for national forest protection and management is \$1,988,989 above the amount for the current fiscal year. Owing to the shortage of manpower during the war period and to the superior importance of war effort over some of the maintenance items usually carried on in the national forests, much work which is really essential to the proper care of these forests and of the Government's investment therein was neglected during that time. In addition, the great demand for lumber and other wood products incident to the war has resulted in serious inroads upon the forest crop, beyond the sustained yield point, and it is important, now that the war is over, to begin the rehabilitation of the function of proper maintenance of the forest domain. While this will result in increased appropriations, the committee believes it is in the interest of real economy.

The committee has, therefore, allowed the Budget increase of \$507,000 for maintenance of improvements on the national forests. It has approved the increase of \$100,000 to employ additional ranger assistants and staff men needed to obtain more satisfactory range management. The bill also includes \$50,000 of the Budget increase of \$100,000 to provide better supervision and control of public use of the National forests. The Budget increase of \$700,000 for reforestation of denuded National forest lands has also been allowed. The committee, however, has disallowed the increase of \$479,000 to provide for photographic mapping of forest areas.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS AND RANGES

The bill includes the Budget increase of \$250,419, together with an increase above the Budget of \$480,000, for the continuation on an expanded basis of the establishment and operation of experimental forests and ranges. The Budget increase together with the additional amount above the Budget which the committee has included in the bill, will provide a total of 53 areas for 1947.

The action of the committee is in conformity, as to the number of these stations, with the 5-year plan submitted by the Department in response to the suggestion made in the committee's report last year

that "such a vast enterprise should not be initiated until a very carefully studied program has been worked out."

Pursuant to the foregoing, the Forest Service presented this year a broad plan covering the first 5 years of an over-all research program, including the category of experimental forests and ranges presently being discussed. This program, in estimated money cost, is to be found in the table on page 855 of the hearings, the first line of which has reference to the item for experimental forests and ranges. The 53 stations contemplated for the fiscal year 1947 and for which the bill provides are to be found on pages 852-854 of the hearings. Under the plan, the number of stations in the fifth year will have reached 70.

The plan as presented contemplated for the first year 16 additional stations at an average cost of \$30,000 each. These we have provided for in full. We have also approved the Budget estimates providing for the maintenance of the 37 existing stations.

Investigation by committee's executive secretary.—The committee has been greatly aided in appraising the work of the experimental forests by an investigation of a number of typical stations in the field made by our direction during the past summer by its capable and efficient executive secretary, Mr. Arthur Orr. Giving unselfishly of his time he approached a study of the problem involved in painstaking and sympathetic way, and brought back to us a great deal of valuable information. We urge those interested in experimental forests to read his evidence as set out on pages 1615 et seq., in the hearings.

Forest resources investigations.—The bill includes the Budget increase of \$845,640 for extending the national survey of forest resources to regions not yet covered and to keep current survey information in forest regions heretofore inventoried. The inventory of forest resources is of prime importance at the present moment in view of the expanded demand for the many forest products in connection with the national program of reconversion. The demand for wood products during the war resulted in serious encroachment upon forest reserves beyond the point of sustained yield. Further use of forest products in higher quantities is inevitable and the accurate location and inventory of the different varieties of forest trees suitable for conversion to use is essential to the expeditious achievement of the reconversion goal at the lowest possible rate of consumption of our forest reserves.

Forest-fire cooperation.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$8,300,000 for forest-fire cooperation. This amount is in full compliance with the authorization for 1947 under recently enacted legislation. This appropriation is allotted to the several States qualifying under the provisions of the law requiring matching State contributions. Heretofore the States have contributed much more than the amounts required by law. During the calendar year 1944, for example, which is the latest 12-month period for which figures are available, a total of \$12,951,523 was spent on fire control by all cooperating agencies. Of this amount the Federal Government allotted to the cooperating States \$4,406,186, or about one-third. This is exclusive of appropriations designated by the Congress to be used for strengthening protection on areas of special military importance. For the latter purpose \$2,300,000 was provided for the fiscal year 1944 and \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945. At the present time the fire protection provided

under this appropriation covers some 431,000,000 acres of State and privately owned forest lands. These comprise 79 percent of the Nation's commercial forest lands and from them comes 90 percent of our lumber and other wood products.

ACQUISITION OF FOREST LANDS

Under the Weeks Act.—The committee has approved the Budget submission of \$3,000,000 to resume acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams provided by the Weeks Act. Purchases under this appropriation will be made within the National forests and purchase units established with the approval of the National Forest Reservations Commission. Within the 79 national forests and purchase units heretofore established, there remain in private ownership a total of 47,184,000 acres. A little more than one-half of these privately owned lands, or 24,345,000 acres, are classed as chiefly valuable for national forest purposes. The average price paid for lands under this program has been about \$4 per acre. It will thus be seen that the total cost of acquisition of lands considered desirable for this purpose will approximate \$100,000,000.

Under special acts.—For acquisition of lands from national forests receipts the Budget has submitted an estimate of \$392,000. Included in such acquisitions are areas within the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas, for which the allotment is \$250,000. The committee is advised that the lands contemplated for acquisition in these two National forests are within the watersheds of navigable streams and are thus acquirable under the provisions of the Weeks Act. Since the committee has provided an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the Weeks Act, from which the acquisitions referred to can be made, it has disallowed the item of \$250,000 for this purpose under this appropriation and recommends a total for this item of the balance, being \$142,000. The laws authorizing the purchases from national forest receipts on the several forests dealt with under this item provides that such purchases may be made of lands for the prevention of soil erosion and flood conditions in the watersheds upon which such lands lie.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest development roads.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$12,500,000 for forest development roads, which is an increase of \$5,699,067 over the funds available for the current fiscal year. During the war, work on the forest development roads was confined primarily to maintenance. The wartime demand for timber resulted in accelerated depletion of the stand accessible to the roadways then in existence. The high demand for forest products will, of course, continue throughout the reconversion period, and it is essential for the orderly harvesting of national forest timber that the stands which have heretofore been inaccessible be opened up through the road construction which is provided for under this appropriation.

Forest highways.—The Budget request of \$23,714,222 for forest highways has been reduced in the sum of \$10,000,000. This reduction is predicated on the evidence presented by Mr. MacDonald of the Public Roads Administration that for the entire program of forest highways and forest development roads, for which the Budget has

requested \$36,214,222, plans ready for new construction amount to but \$23,000,000, and plans for resurfacing will require an additional \$3,000,000.

Mr. MacDonald reported the submission of many bids in excess of the index of 141 (based on 1940 costs), and the present policy is to reject all bids exceeding that figure. He expressed the hope that costs would stabilize and that he would be able to continue to let contracts within the program, but, of course, had no assurance on that point. The committee believes, therefore, that the amount provided in the bill will be sufficient to care for all requirements arising under conditions that may obtain, and Mr. MacDonald agreed to the reduction, reserving the right to make further request upon the Congress if events should justify.

FLOOD CONTROL

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$2,100,000 for flood control authorized by section 13 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), which, together with \$2,198,000 of previously transferred funds now held in administrative reserve, but which will be released, provide a total of \$4,298,000, which the Budget represents will be sufficient for 1947 operations.

The act of December 22, 1944, authorized the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, including certain works of improvement for run-off and waterflow retardation, and soil-erosion prevention to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. A total of \$87,782,000 authorized by the act provides for work in the following watersheds: Los Angeles and Santa Ynez (California); Middle Colorado and Trinity (Texas); Washita (Texas and Oklahoma); Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie (Mississippi); Little Sioux (Iowa); Coosa (Georgia and Tennessee); Buffalo Creek (New York); and Potomac (Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia).

Works of improvement under this program include the acquisition of land; the construction of small dams and debris barriers; forest-fire control improvements, such as lookout towers, fire-guard dwellings, telephone lines, and roads; reforestation and revegetation of public and private lands; the establishment of nurseries for the production of trees and other plants for watershed protection; gully control; and other work necessary to retard water run-off which contributes to floods.

SOIL-CONSERVATION SERVICE

Soil-conservation operations.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$4,246,500 to expand the soil-conservation operations through increased assistance to districts. New districts are being organized at a fairly rapid rate. For example, at the beginning of the fiscal year 1946, there were 1,346; by midyear the number had increased to 1,463; and, if organization continues at the same rate, by the end of the fiscal year 1946 there will be 1,580 districts organized. On this rising curve, the Budget estimate has been set up, and it is the present belief of the Department that by the end of the fiscal year 1947 there will be a total of 1,761 districts. The committee has approved the Budget decrease of \$306,600 due to the incorporation within the boundaries of conservation districts of areas where soil- and water-

conservation operations were previously carried on in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.

Questioning from members of the committee elicited the information that the Soil Conservation Service could profitably use an additional \$2,000,000 for the purchase of heavy equipment from Government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts, and the committee has provided an increase of \$1,000,000 over the Budget for this purpose.

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land.—The committee has approved the Budget increase of \$233,650 to revegetate and otherwise improve approximately 57,000 acres of idle Government-owned lands, in order to make them useful to local farmers and ranchers and to remove them from erosion hazards. As of July 1, 1946, there will remain approximately 365,000 acres of these idle and unproductive lands owned by the Government in 27 livestock-producing States. Only about 20,000 acres can be seeded under the amount of the 1946 appropriation. The additional acreage provided for by the Budget estimate will bring the total for 1947 to 77,000 acres.

Water conservation and utilization projects.—The Budget decrease of \$455,673 does not reflect any decrease in the work to be carried on under this appropriation, since the decrease in direct appropriation is offset by prior year balances available in 1947.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PAYMENTS

The Budget estimate of \$257,500,000 for the regular agricultural conservation program has been restored to the \$300,000,000 authorized for such program by the terms of the 1946 act. This is accomplished through the reappropriation for this purpose of \$42,500,000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935.

Administrative expenses.—The Budget allotment of \$28,341,098 for expenses of administering the program has been adjusted as follows: The increase of \$1,356,710 to enable the county associations to provide assistance in meeting problems of postwar agriculture, including marketing and transportation difficulties, and emergencies resulting from floods, droughts, hurricanes, et cetera, has been disallowed; the increase of \$964,767 for additional assistance through county associations in developing and carrying out the conservation program has been disallowed in the sum of \$400,000; the Budget increase of \$379,500 for making acreage measurements on all tobacco farms where marketing quotas are in effect has been allowed together with an additional increase above the Budget of \$358,500, making in all for this purpose, \$1,146,000. The total allotment for administrative expenses is thus \$26,942,888.

The committee has inserted language making the 1946 appropriation under this item available for making payments for compliance with conservation programs to those farmers who have not applied for such payments, or who have been unable to apply for them, due to their membership in the armed forces.

SUGAR ACT

The Budget has proposed an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the administration of the Sugar Act, which is an increase of \$6,562,539

above the funds available for the current fiscal year. This increase has been reduced by the committee in the sum of \$1,500,000. The amount of the sugar crop on which these payments are based is altogether speculative, and it is entirely possible that the amount provided in the bill may be even more than the amount required. In the event it should not be sufficient, the Department, of course, will have recourse to the submission of a supplemental estimate, since the amounts of the payments are fixed by law.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The original Budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for the school-lunch program was increased to \$75,000,000 by a supplemental Budget estimate. In view of the fact that the House has passed legislation authorizing but \$50,000,000 for this program, the committee has disallowed the supplemental estimate, and has provided the original estimate of \$50,000,000.

REAPPROPRIATION OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF SECTION 32 FUNDS

The Budget has proposed the reappropriation, for the fiscal year 1947, of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, of the permanent appropriation made by section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935. The balances for 1944 and 1945 are estimated at \$88,000,000. It is not presently known whether there will be any unobligated balance of the 1946 appropriation, but whatever balance should remain will be reappropriated under the provisions included in the bill. The committee has transferred \$42,500,000 of the reappropriated balances to the appropriation for farm-program payments, and has approved the balance for expenditure for section 32 purposes.

MARKETING SERVICES

Market news service.—The bill includes the following increases above the Budget: \$1,000 for news service on peaches at Spartanburg, S. C., \$16,000 for interstate marketing reports on citrus fruits and winter-grown vegetables, \$7,500 for dairy and poultry reports at Detroit, Mich., and \$7,500 for reports to serve the broiler-raising industry.

The committee has approved the following Budget increases under other appropriation items under "Marketing services": \$235,000 for standardization and marketing research on dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, grains, livestock, wool, and cotton; \$1,224,715 for continuing, on a greatly reduced scale, certain production and marketing functions, rendered necessary by fluctuations and adjustments in the demand and supply situation, which were financed during 1946 from the item, "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses"; \$62,586 to provide for Federal Employees' Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit and train sufficient qualified personnel; \$10,880 to provide for handling an increased number of requests for licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act; \$110,256 to provide for prompt classification of cotton samples and give full assistance to cotton farmers in the use of services under the Smith-Doxey Act; \$99,018 to supervise inspection and grading of an increased volume

of grain moving in domestic and export trade; \$23,250 to replace 31 worn-out automobiles used by Federal warehouse examiners; \$21,982 to control the quality of substantially increased seed imports, test seed for variety and other factors, and investigate violations of the Federal Seed Act; \$57,712 for additional supervision of marketing activities at posted stockyards, and for posting additional stockyards; \$23,800 for more stringent control over the use of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war; and \$26,985 for investigation of motortruck transportation rates and services. In addition, the committee has allowed \$157,110 of a total Budget increase of \$307,110 for more adequate supervision of futures trading, more frequent audits of brokers' records, and for investigating complaints and violations of the Commodity Exchange Act and holding hearings thereon.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$24,000,000 for rural rehabilitation and grants and administrative expenses in connection with such service and loans. This amount represents a net decrease of \$1,325,565 for collecting and servicing outstanding loans, accounted for by (a) additional economies in the organization, (b) the reduction in total number of old borrowers needing advice and assistance, and (c) an increased work load per county supervisor.

The 1947 program.—The 1947 program as presented will be essentially the same as the one in operation during 1946. The loan funds will be required for two purposes: (a) Approximately 100,000 loans for present borrowers not yet in a position to obtain credit from other sources, to be used to increase their livestock numbers, to buy needed machinery that has not been available in recent years, and to meet current operating expenses; and (b) approximately 25,000 loans for present low-income farm families, for veterans, and for low-income farmers returning from war industries, who are not now borrowers and who cannot obtain adequate credit elsewhere.

The bill authorizes the Budget amount for loans of \$67,500,000, which is the same as the authorization in the current appropriation act.

Farm tenancy.—The committee has approved the Budget amount of \$50,000,000 of authorized loans under the Farm Tenant Act, and \$2,804,000, direct appropriation, for administrative expenses. This will provide for the same program as set up in the appropriation for 1946, including \$25,000,000 for loans to veterans, as was provided a year ago. At the time of the hearings, the Administrator reported a rather small number of applications for loans from veterans, but indicated that they were rapidly increasing, due (1) to the increased rate of discharges, and (2) to the curtailment of war production, with less opportunities for employment in industry. The bill provides that no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 percent, instead of 15 percent as provided in the current act, above the census value of the average farm unit of 30 acres and more, in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census.

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.—The Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, has been re-

duced in the bill to \$1,500,000. This is substantially the same amount as will be available during the current year, should the pending supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for 1946 be finally enacted.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The bill includes \$250,000,000 for REA loans, to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is an increase of \$50,000,000 above the amount presently appropriated for this purpose for 1946. There was included, however, in the urgent deficiency bill as it passed the House, an additional \$100,000,000 of authorization for loans for the fiscal year 1946.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,500,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a decrease of \$500,000 under the Budget estimate. Past experience has shown that the amounts authorized for loans have been far ahead of the amounts required for warranting to borrowers to meet obligations arising from the execution of construction contracts. Since a large proportion of the administrative expense is for the servicing of the loan subsequent to its advancement to the borrower, the committee believes the Administration will have no difficulty in functioning with the reduced amount provided for such expenses.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The sums available to the Farm Credit Administration for salaries and expenses consist of a direct appropriation, a reappropriation by transfer from crop loan funds, and assessments against corporations, banks, and other institutions within the Farm Credit Administration structure. The total amount of such funds in the Budget estimate for 1947 is \$7,960,000, of which \$584,000 is a direct appropriation, \$4,569,300 is transferred from crop loan funds, and \$2,806,700 is obtained from assessments against member institutions. The committee has approved these amounts, with the exception of an increase of \$40,000 under the direct appropriation for research relating to the effects of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives. The remainder of the funds approved represents net increases of (a) \$43,660 to replace obsolete and unserviceable equipment, (b) \$139,900 for additional crop loan field clerks, offset by (c) a reduction of \$143,752 due to savings and economies in operations.

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.—The Budget estimate, for 1947 for farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, which has been approved by the committee, consists of (a) reappropriations totaling \$5,336,068 from prior year balances, (b) appropriation of collections estimated at \$18,118,000, together with (c) a direct appropriation of \$5,000,000 to replenish the funds available for making emergency crop, seed, and feed loans. Depletion of these funds is due primarily to inability to collect a certain percentage of the loans advanced. Many of these loans are of long standing, and are apparently uncollectible. Some of the borrowers are no longer farming because of advanced age. Retrospective consideration of some of these loans, for example, those made during the drought periods, indicate that they might better have been handled as relief payments,

without obligation to repay, and the committee feels that more of these loans should be written off, under statutory authority, than is now being done.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 3, beginning in line 12, the following provision under the Office of the Secretary:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single fund:

On page 12, line 4, to the proviso prohibiting the use of funds available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for State and county land-use planning, has been added the following:

or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys.

Under the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, on page 25, lines 3 to 11:

and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without compensation therefor, real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred.

Under the appropriation for farm program payments, page 47, lines 12 to 17:

together with \$42,500,000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c));

Under the appropriation for farm program payments, beginning in line 21 on page 49:

Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, provided, however, that an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later:

Under the appropriation for the Sugar Act, on page 51, beginning in line 11:

Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator.

On page 51, beginning with line 20:

To enable the Secretary to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:

Under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses," Rural Electrification Administration, on page 66, lines 11 to 21, inclusive:

Provided, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the 1946 anticipated available figure exclusive of overtime costs. Decreases due to elimination of 1946 overtime costs are not shown.]

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[-\$289, 530]	Approved.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below.....	[+213, 307]	Do.
Net decrease in funds available.....	[-76, 223]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
To provide for functions restored to the immediate Office of the Secretary, from the Office of the War Food Administrator and financed in 1946 from the appropriation, "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses."	+191, 471	Do.
To maintain essential accounting services previously financed by transfer of War Food funds.	+8, 750	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+13, 086	Do.
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.): Decrease in funds for penalty mail weighing 4 lbs. and under.	-52, 740	Do.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Salaries and expenses:		
Changes in transfers form—		
War Food Administration, salaries and expenses.....	[-108, 217]	Do
Emergency rubber project.....	[-12, 306]	Do
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	[-11, 200]	Do
Flood control.....	[+8, 000]	Do
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	[+28, 096]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		General reduction of \$50,000 reflected by a reduction of that amount in the direct appropriation
For legal work incident to forest land acquisitions.	+170, 000	
For legal work on water conservation program in lieu of a transfer from "Water conservation and utilization projects" (See third entry under this appropriation item)	+11, 200	
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947	+9, 827	Approved
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[-153, 367]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below.....	[+64, 089]	Do.
Net decrease in funds available.....	[-89, 278]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For editorial and other work on Agriculture Yearbook.	+12, 717	Do.
Increase primarily for reinstating exhibits at fairs.	+49, 772	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1, 600	Do.
Printing and binding:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[-24, 185]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below.....	[+325, 000]	(See below.)
Net increase in funds available.....	[+300, 815]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For composition and for printing Department's copies of Agriculture Yearbook.	+30, 000	Approved.
For printing soil surveys.....	+100, 000	Budget increase reduced by \$31,000.
Other technical publications.....	+15, 000	Approved.
Printing of Yearbook of Agriculture: To provide for printing and binding 231,250 copies of the Yearbook of Agriculture for the Senate and House of Representatives.	+180, 000	Do.
LIBRARY		
Salaries and expenses: Increase in direct appropriation..	+11, 889	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations:		
Elimination of transfer from "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses"	[-\$65,500]	Approved.
Changes in direct appropriation:		
For economic research on development of agriculture in Alaska	+10,000	Disallowed, and additional decrease of \$370,000 imposed, to be applied as follows: 1 Office of the Chief..... \$65,000 2 Program analysis..... 100,000 3. Program study. 30,000 4. Program surveys..... 100,000 5. Regional offices. 75,000
For further development and maintenance of annual balance sheets on the financial structure of agriculture	+20,000	
To investigate the economic effects of increased mechanization and increased use of fertilizer and lime.	+35,543	
To collect and analyze data on farm family income and expenditures.	+30,000	
To investigate postwar markets for new foods and secure data on new developments in the frozen and dehydrated food industries.	+20,000	
Net decreases due to readjustment of projects (direct appropriation only).	-84,500	Approved.
Crop and livestock estimates:		
Decrease in transfers.....	[-162,480]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below.....	[+437,715]	(See below.)
Net increase in funds available.....	[+275,235]	Do.
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For statistics on dairy products, livestock slaughterings, poultry, farm prices, and farm wage rates.	+427,100	Approved, except for disallowance of increase of \$107,000 for reports of livestock slaughterings at nonfederally inspected plants.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+10,615	Approved.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
Salaries and expenses:		
For expanding work of assembling world-wide information on foreign agriculture and potential international markets.	+73,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+693	Do.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Payments to States and Hawaii: To bring total appropriation under section 23, title II, of the Bankhead-Jones Act to the \$8,500,000 authorized for 1947 by the act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76).	+4,000,000	Do.
Salaries and expenses:		
To provide for Federal Employees Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit sufficient qualified personnel.	+24,165	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,000	Do.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR		
Salaries and expenses:		
To provide improved water supply facilities at the agricultural research center.	+63,400	Do.
To provide fire escapes on laboratory buildings at the research center.	+16,400	Do.
To maintain a central guard station at the research center.	+5,100	Do.
For construction of approximately ¾ mile of hituminous road to provide a short cut from Greenbelt, Md., to the research center for better fire protection and transportation.	+21,500	Do.
For fencing to mark boundaries and protect Government property at the research center.	+32,360	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,488	Do.
		The bill also includes an increase above the Budget of \$20,000 for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems in Alaska.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND		
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+\$2,921	Approved.
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico:		
To bring payments to Alaska under the act of June 20, 1936 to the \$37,500 authorization for 1947.	+10,000	Disallowed.
To bring payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico under title I, Bankhead-Jones Act, to \$3,000,000 authorization.	+336,292	Do.
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,000	Approved.
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico:		
For replacement of badly deteriorated buildings and other minor construction.	+62,500	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+500	Do.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Animal husbandry:		
For additional experimental facilities at Agricultural Research Center.	+65,600	Disallowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,010	Approved.
Diseases of animals:		
For construction of a poultry research laboratory at the agricultural research center.	+30,000	Disallowed.
For enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the research center.	+75,000	Approved.
For research on diseases and parasites affecting livestock and poultry in Alaska.	+10,000	Disallowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4,850	Approved.
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:		
For expenses and indemnity payments principally incident to overdue retests of livestock.	+506,000	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+23,840	Do.
Inspection and quarantine: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7,961	Do.
Virus Serum Toxin Act:		
For inspection and supervision of establishments licensed to produce veterinary biologicals.	+18,880	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3,260	Do.
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY		
Salaries and expenses:		
To meet an accumulated and increasing analysis tabulation workload in the dairy herd improvement association project.	+137,488	Budget increase reduced to \$100,000.
For rebuilding experimental herds at regional dairy experiment stations.	+10,000	Approved.
For further research in evaluating mammary gland development.	+8,700	Disallowed.
For analyzing experimental breeding data.	+8,800	Do.
To provide replacement personnel essential to the maintenance of experimental herds at the Agricultural Research Center.	+18,312	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
Field crops:		
For research on weed control in irrigated farming....	+25,380	Budget increase reduced by \$12,000.
For research on legume seed production.....	+66,000	Approved.
To continue experiments on methods of producing guayule rubber.	+117,400	Disallowed.
To determine means for control of sugar-beet diseases.	+26,800	Do.
For research on crop possibilities in Alaska.....	+12,500	Do.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+71,400	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+12,000	Do.
		The bill includes \$14,500 above the Budget for rice culture studies.
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:		
For research on virus diseases of stone fruits of the Western States.	+25,000	Disallowed.
To investigate and develop control measures for the "quick decline" and tristeza disease of citrus.	+27,500	Approved.
For research on diseases and improvement of bulbs and other ornamental and flowering plants.	+36,300	Disallowed.
For investigations on suitability of various types of cargo and transportation services for fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables.	+52,000	Do.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+165,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+9,000	Do.
		The bill includes \$23,300 above Budget for investigations on handling, storage, precooling and shipping fruit and vegetables from the Rio Grande and Salt River Valleys, and \$20,000 above Budget for research on phony peach disease at Fort Valley, Georgia.
Forest diseases:		
To develop and improve methods of tree-disease control.	+30,300	Disallowed.
For developing and increasing strains of blight-resistant chestnuts.	+10,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,600	Do.
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:		
For soil classification and mapping in the national cooperative soil-survey program.	+220,000	Allowed \$110,000 of the increase.
For compilation of soil maps and the preparation of soil maps and reports for publication.	+180,000	Allowed \$90,000 of the increase.
For research on soil types suitable for agricultural use in Alaska.	+50,000	Disallowed.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+50,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4,700	Do.
Agricultural engineering:		
To develop adaptations of farm machines for multiple use.	+74,000	Disallowed.
For development and improvement of agricultural engineering practices for Alaskan agriculture.	+12,500	Do.
For repairing facilities at various field stations and laboratories.	+37,300	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+2,400	Do.
National Arboretum:		
To save plant materials in nursery plantings and to renew development operations at the National Arboretum.	+60,000	Approved \$30,000 of the increase.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+100	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
Insect investigations:		
For research on the fruitfly and tristeza disease of citrus fruits.	+ \$35,000	Disallowed.
To develop and perfect methods of control of insects affecting ornamental plants and musbrooms.	+48,100	Approved \$20,000 of the increase, for musbroom work.
To develop soil fumigants for the control of wireworms in irrigated lands.	+14,400	Approved.
For enlargement and intensification of research on the development of insecticides for control of the European corn borer.	+12,500	Disallowed.
To investigate insects attacking alfalfa and cloverseed crops in the North Central and Northeastern States.	+27,000	Approved.
For research on the southwestern corn borer in the Central States.	+12,500	Do.
To inaugurate an investigation on the insect pollination of agricultural crops and of the hazards to such insects from agricultural insecticides.	+57,800	Do.
To provide for entomological studies on insects affecting field crops, man, and animals in Alaska.	+15,000	\$3,500 for studies on insect affecting crops disallowed balance approved.
To develop means of preventing the spruce budworm from spreading further into valuable plywood stands in the New England States.	+121,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+14,000	Do.
Insect and plant-disease control:		
For surveys and increased cooperation in applying suppressive measures in areas affected with sweetpotato weevil.	+21,500	} \$71,500 approved.
To eradicate new sweetpotato weevil infestations found in 3 areas: 1 in Louisiana and 2 in Georgia.	+100,000	
For intensifying gypsy and brown-tail moth control.	+95,600	\$50,000 approved.
To expand the inspection, control, and regulatory work for suppression and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm.	+185,000	\$92,500 approved.
For eradication of wild cotton which serves as a host plant for pink bollworm.	+37,300	Disallowed.
For increased cooperation with Government of Mexico for control of pink bollworm in Mexico as a means of minimizing the danger of spread into the United States.	+28,600	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+15,000	Approved.
Foreign plant quarantines:		
To provide, on a full-year basis, minimum safeguards for preventing the introduction of injurious foreign insects and plant diseases.	+187,500	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+8,400	Do.
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: To maintain appropriation at approximate annual average amount of past appropriations, plus increased costs of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.	+143,000	Do.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY		
Agricultural chemical investigations:		
For research on processed citrus fruits and preservation and processing of soft fruits.	+15,000	\$7,500 approved.
To permit adequate investigation of pharmacological and toxicological problems arising in the research work of the Bureau.	+24,800	\$10,000 approved.
To permit increased activities in developing fundamental information on the characterization and functions of enzymes of agricultural materials.	+32,100	\$10,000 approved.
To investigate the biochemical factors responsible for plant disease resistance and the synthesis and mechanism of action of plant hormones.	+54,800	\$14,800 approved.
For research investigations on chemical methods of isolation and identification of substances of agricultural origins responsible for allergic reactions.	+59,700	Disallowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+900	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Con.		
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY—continued		
Naval stores investigations: Decrease to round off appropriation total.	—\$400	Approved.
Regional research laboratories: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+16,000	Do.
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS		
Salaries and expenses: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,975	Do.
WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL		
To permit completion of the initial eradication of ribes and to bring rework up to date within a period of 5 years on the following established control areas:		
State and privately owned lands.....	+2,297,748	\$797,748 allowed.
National forest lands.....	+1,240,531	Approved.
National parks, Indian reservations, etc.....	+360,997	Do.
FOREST SERVICE		
General administrative expenses: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3,340	Do.
National forest protection and management:		
For maintenance of improvements on the national forests (other than roads and trails).	+507,000	Do.
To employ additional ranger assistants needed to obtain more satisfactory range management; to provide for the resumption of range-survey work; and to prepare and revise range-management plans and eradicate poisonous plants of the western grazing forests.	+100,000	Do.
To provide for reasonably satisfactory conditions of sanitation and safety in recreational areas of the national forests.	+100,000	\$50,000 allowed.
To provide for photography and mapping of forest areas in connection with resource studies, forest utilization, etc.	+479,000	Disallowed.
For reforestation of denuded national-forest lands....	+700,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+102,989	Do.
Forest and range management investigations:		
To establish, equip, and staff additional experimental forests and to strengthen the work at several others.	+250,419	Approved, and additional amount of \$480,000 allowed.
To develop measures to hold losses from spruce budworm to a minimum by salvage and presalvage cutting, to build up resistance of forests to future attacks, to conduct studies of most feasible and economical forestry measures to reduce losses, and to make surveys and prepare plans for launching Nation-wide presalvage cutting program.	+144,000	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+6,000	Do.
Forest products: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,014	Do.
Forest resources investigations:	+845,640	Do.
To begin extending the national survey of forest resources to regions not yet covered and to help keep survey information current in forest regions initially inventoried.		
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+909	Do.
Forest-fire cooperation: To bring Federal contribution for cooperative fire protection on State and private lands to the \$8,300,000 authorization for 1947.	+965,152	Do.
Farm and other private forestry cooperation:		
To provide for Federal Employees Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit sufficient qualified personnel for extension phase of the program.	+7,091	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,500	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
FOREST SERVICE—Continued		
Acquisition of lands for national forests: To resume acquisition of lands for national forest purposes.	+\$3,000,000	Approved.
Acquisition of lands from national-forest receipts: To reinstate program for acquisition of lands from national-forest receipts.	+392,000	\$142,000 allowed.
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS		
For construction and improvement of forest highways...	+20,214,222	\$10,214,222 allowed.
For construction and betterment of forest development roads and trails.	+5,699,067	Approved.
EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT		
Decrease due to elimination of this appropriation item. (Project is in process of liquidation pursuant to directive in H. R. 5158.)	—4,106,814	Do.
FLOOD CONTROL		
Direct appropriation to provide for expansion of flood-control activities resumed during 1946 (previously financed by authorized transfers from War Department).	+2,100,000	Do.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
Soil conservation research: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+6,500	Do.
Soil conservation operations: To expand soil conservation operations through increased assistance to districts.	+4,246,500	Approved, plus additional \$1,000,000 for purchase of surplus Government equipment, if obtainable.
Decrease due to incorporation within the boundaries of conservation districts of areas where soil and water conservation operations were previously carried on in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.	—306,600	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+187,000	Do.
LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND		
To revegetate and otherwise improve approximately 57,000 acres of idle Government-owned lands.	+233,650	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+5,600	Do.
WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS		
Decrease in direct appropriation which, together with funds carried over, will provide for continuing in 1947 work at approximately the 1946 level.	—455,673	Do.
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION		
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES		
Regular agricultural conservation program.....	—55,763,462	Restored all but \$13,263,462 of the Budget reduction, which brings the total in the bill to \$300,000,000, in addition to \$12,500,000 included in the bill for special grasses and legumes seed program.
Special flax program.....	—29,750,000	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
SUGAR ACT		
For conditional payments to sugar producers.....	+\$6, 562, 539	\$5,062,539 approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+6, 330	Approved.
EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (30-PERCENT FUND)		
Reappropriation of 1944, 1945, and 1946 balances to be used for purposes of section 32 which will aid in meeting price-support obligations and assist in removing from the market any surpluses of agricultural products which may develop in 1947.	+88, 000, 000	\$45,500,000 approved for section 32 purposes, and \$42,500,000 for reappropriation to "Conservation and use of agricultural-land resources."
School-lunch program.....	[+17, 500, 000]	Disallowed, and additional decrease of \$7,500,000 imposed, leaving a total of \$50,000,000 for the program.
MARKETING SERVICES		
Market news service: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7, 200	Approved—plus: \$1,000 for news service on peaches at Spartanburg, S. C.; \$16,000 for interstate marketing reports on citrus fruits and winter-grown vegetables; \$7,500 for dairy and poultry reports at Detroit, Mich.; and \$7,500 for reports to serve the broiler-raising industry.
Market inspection of farm products: To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4, 410	Approved.
Marketing farm products:		
For standardization and marketing research on dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, grains, livestock, wool, and cotton.	+235, 000	Do.
For continuing, on a greatly reduced scale, certain production and marketing functions, rendered necessary by fluctuations and adjustments in the demand and supply situation, which were financed during 1946 from the item "War Food Administration, salaries and expenses."	+1, 224, 715	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3, 900	Do.
Tobacco acts:		
To provide for Federal Employees' Pay Act costs in 1947 which were absorbed in 1946 due to inability to recruit and train sufficient qualified personnel.	+62, 586	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7, 014	Do.
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts:		
To provide for handling an increased number of requests for licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.	+10, 880	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1, 520	Do.
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts:		
To provide for prompt classification of cotton samples and give full assistance to cotton farmers in the use of services under the Smith-Doxey Act.	+110, 256	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+7, 244	Do.
United States Grain Standards Act:		
To supervise inspection and grading of an increased volume of grain moving in domestic and export trade.	+99, 018	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+4, 282	Do.
United States Warehouse Act:		
To replace 31 worn-out automobiles used by Federal warehouse examiners.	+23, 250	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+3, 170	Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
MARKETING SERVICES—Continued		
Federal Seed Act:		
To control quality of substantially increased seed imports, test seed for variety and other factors, and investigate violations of the act.	+\$21,982	Approved.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+958	Do.
Packers and Stockyards Act:		
For additional supervision of marketing activities at posted stockyards, and for posting additional stockyards.	+57,712	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+2,488	Do.
Naval Stores Act: Net decrease for within-grade salary advancements resulting from proposed absorption in 1947 of additional costs of Federal Employees Pay Act for which provision is made in 1946 by a supplemental estimate.	—100	Do.
Insecticide Act:		
For more stringent control over the use of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war.	+23,800	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,450	Do.
Commodity Exchange Act:		
For more adequate supervision of futures trading, more frequent audits of brokers' records, and for investigating complaints and violations and holding hearings thereon.	+307,110	\$157,110 allowed.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+2,110	Approved.
Freight rates for farm products:		
For investigation of motortruck transportation rates and services.	+26,985	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+1,250	Do.
War Food Administration, salaries and expenses: Decrease due to elimination of this appropriation item.	—11,686,402	Do.
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
Decrease to be met by reduction in overhead costs and costs of collecting and servicing prior year loans.	—1,331,364	Do.
To place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947.	+113,000	Do.
Farm tenancy, salaries and expenses: Net decrease for within-grade salary advancements resulting from proposed absorption in 1947 of additional costs of Federal Employees Pay Act for which provision is made in 1946 in a supplemental estimate.	—11,775	Do.
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas: For additional loan funds to more adequately meet the demand for loans to repair water facilities and develop new facilities.	+978,700	Budget increase reduced by \$500,000.
Flood loans and grants to farmers: Decrease due to elimination of this special appropriation.	—2,000,000	Approved.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: To provide additional construction, technical, operating, and management assistance to cooperatives, and assure expeditious handling of an increasing volume of loans.	+383,035	General cut of \$500,000 imposed
Loans: Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to provide for the expansion of rural electrification on an area coverage basis necessary to meet the increasing demand of unserved farms for electric power.	+50,000,000	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with anticipated available, 1946 (excluding overtime)	Recommendation of committee
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and expenses: A net increase of \$104,689 consisting of \$43,660 to replace worn out and unserviceable office and other equipment; increase of \$139,900 for additional crop-loan field clerks; increase of \$40,000 for research relative to the effect of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives; increase of \$24,881 to place 1946 within-grade salary advancements on a full-year basis in 1947; and a decrease of \$143,752 resulting from savings and economies in operations. This net increase is divided between sources of funds as follows:		
Direct appropriation.....	—\$1,670	{ Disapproved \$40,000 for research relative to the effect of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives; balance of items allowed.
Transfer from farmers' crop production and harvesting loans.	+258,266	
Amounts chargeable against activities administered by Farm Credit Administration.	—151,907	
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:		
To replenish the fund available for farmers' crop, seed, and feed loans.	+5,000,000	Approved.
Prior year funds available for reappropriation.....	—5,648,034	Do.
Collections estimated to be available.....	+1,455,000	Do.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1947

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations ¹	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Office of the Secretary (salaries and ex- penses):					
Transfers-----	\$369, 010	\$79, 480	\$79, 480	—\$289, 530	-----
Direct appropriation-----	1, 625, 193	1, 838, 500	1, 838, 500	+213, 307	-----
Total-----	1, 994, 203	1, 917, 980	1, 917, 980	—76, 223	-----
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.)-----	3, 238, 740	3, 186, 000	3, 186, 000	—52, 740	-----
Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses):					
Transfers-----	215, 742	120, 115	120, 115	—95, 627	-----
Direct appropriation-----	2, 072, 973	2, 264, 000	2, 214, 000	+141, 027	—\$50, 000
Total-----	2, 288, 715	2, 384, 115	2, 334, 115	+45, 400	—50, 000
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Transfers-----	165, 922	12, 555	12, 555	—153, 367	-----
Direct appropriation-----	514, 411	578, 500	578, 500	+64, 089	-----
Total-----	680, 333	591, 055	591, 055	—89, 278	-----

Printing and binding:					
Transfers-----	214, 185	190, 000	190, 000	-24, 185	-----
Direct appropriation-----	1, 000, 000	1, 325, 000	1, 294, 000	+294, 000	-31, 000
Total-----	1, 214, 185	1, 515, 000	1, 484, 000	+269, 815	-31, 000
Total, Office of Information-----	1, 894, 518	2, 106, 055	2, 075, 055	+180, 537	-31, 000
Library (salaries and expenses):					
Transfers-----	850	850	850	-----	-----
Direct appropriation-----	540, 111	552, 000	552, 000	+11, 889	-----
Total-----	540, 961	552, 850	552, 850	+11, 889	-----
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations:					
Transfers-----	136, 650	71, 150	71, 150	-65, 500	-----
Direct appropriation-----	2, 377, 957	2, 409, 000	1, 923, 457	-454, 500	-485, 543
Total-----	2, 514, 607	2, 480, 150	1, 994, 607	-520, 000	-485, 543
Crop and livestock estimates:					
Transfers-----	162, 480	-----	-----	-162, 480	-----
Direct appropriation-----	1, 706, 285	2, 144, 000	2, 037, 000	+330, 715	-107, 000
Total-----	1, 868, 765	2, 144, 000	2, 037, 000	+168, 235	-107, 000
Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----	4, 383, 372	4, 624, 150	4, 031, 607	-351, 765	-592, 543

¹ Being the amount actually appropriated to date, plus the estimated supplementals yet to be appropriated for pay increases, less any overtime--the net amounts shown being comparable with the 1947 Budget estimates.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)-----	\$576,307	\$650,000	\$650,000	+ \$73,693	-----
Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	-----	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:					
Sec. 21-----	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-----	-----
Sec. 23-----	4,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	+ 4,000,000	-----
Additional extension work-----	555,000	555,000	555,000	-----	-----
Alaska-----	23,950	23,950	23,950	-----	-----
Puerto Rico-----	140,000	140,000	140,000	-----	-----
Total, payments to States-----	18,698,950	22,698,950	22,698,950	+ 4,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work--	747,735	776,900	776,900	+ 29,165	-----
Total, net annual appropriation----	19,446,685	23,475,850	23,475,850	+ 4,029,165	-----

Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)-----	320, 252	460, 500	480, 500	+160, 248	+20, 000
Special research fund-----	1, 190, 079	1, 193, 000	1, 193, 000	+2, 921	-----
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----	-----
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----	-----
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	-----	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 663, 708	3, 000, 000	2, 663, 708	-----	-336, 292
Hawaii-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----	-----
Alaska-----	42, 500	52, 500	42, 500	-----	-10, 000
Puerto Rico-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----	-----
Total, payments to States--	7, 206, 208	7, 552, 500	7, 206, 208	-----	-346, 292
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States-----	172, 000	173, 000	173, 000	+1, 000	-----
Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico-----	107, 200	170, 200	170, 200	+63, 000	-----
Total-----	7, 485, 408	7, 895, 700	7, 549, 408	+64, 000	-346, 292

¹ In addition, permanent annual appropriation, \$4,704,710. See table, post, p. 47.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Bureau of Animal Industry (salaries and expenses):					
Animal husbandry.....	\$921, 390	\$994, 000	\$928, 400	+\$7, 010	--\$65, 600
Diseases of animals.....	775, 150	895, 000	855, 000	+79, 850	--40, 000
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease:					
Direct appropriation.....	5, 420, 160	6, 750, 000	6, 750, 000	+1, 329, 840	-----
Reappropriation.....	[800, 000]	-----	-----	[-800, 000]	-----
Total, including reappropriation.....	6, 220, 160	6, 750, 000	6, 750, 000	+529, 840	-----
Inspection and quarantine.....	1, 117, 039	1, 125, 000	1, 125, 000	+7, 961	-----
Meat inspection.....	9, 160, 000	9, 160, 000	9, 160, 000	-----	-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act.....	277, 860	300, 000	300, 000	+22, 140	-----
Total, excluding reappropriation.....	17, 671, 599	19, 224, 000	19, 118, 400	+1, 446, 801	--105, 600
Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses).....	827, 700	1, 011, 000	956, 012	+128, 312	--54, 988

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and
Agricultural Engineering (salaries
and expenses):

Field crops-----	2, 187, 220	2, 518, 700	2, 364, 500	+ 177, 280	- 154, 200
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops-----	1, 746, 200	2, 061, 000	1, 991, 000	+ 244, 800	- 70, 000
Forest diseases-----	279, 600	321, 500	291, 200	+ 11, 600	- 30, 300
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----	1, 000, 300	1, 505, 000	1, 255, 000	+ 254, 700	- 250, 000
Agricultural engineering-----	484, 300	610, 500	524, 000	+ 39, 700	- 86, 500
National Arboretum-----	30, 900	91, 000	61, 000	+ 30, 100	- 30, 000
Total-----	5, 728, 520	7, 107, 700	6, 486, 700	+ 758, 180	- 621, 000

Bureau of Entomology and Plant
Quarantine:

Salaries and expenses:

Insect investigations-----	2, 342, 700	2, 700, 000	2, 620, 900	+ 278, 200	- 79, 100
Insect and plant disease con- trol-----	2, 562, 000	3, 045, 000	2, 791, 000	+ 229, 000	- 254, 000
Foreign plant quarantines----	1, 356, 100	1, 552, 000	1, 552, 000	+ 195, 900	-----
Total salaries and ex- penses-----	6, 260, 800	7, 297, 000	6, 963, 900	+ 703, 100	- 333, 100
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases----	2, 657, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	+ 143, 000	-----
Total-----	8, 917, 800	10, 097, 000	9, 763, 900	+ 846, 100	- 333, 100

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Agricultural Research Administration—Con.					
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Agricultural chemical investigations-----	\$388, 700	\$576, 000	\$431, 900	+\$43, 200	—\$144, 100
Naval stores investigations-----	140, 400	140, 000	140, 000	—400	-----
Regional research laboratories-----	4, 434, 000	4, 450, 000	4, 450, 000	+16, 000	-----
Total-----	4, 963, 100	5, 166, 000	5, 021, 900	+58, 800	—144, 100
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)-----	911, 025	917, 000	917, 000	+5, 975	-----
White pine blister rust control:					
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	1, 456, 363	3, 754, 111	2, 254, 111	+797, 748	—1, 500, 000
Forest Service-----	1, 358, 940	2, 599, 471	2, 599, 471	+1, 240, 531	-----
Department of the Interior-----	285, 421	646, 418	646, 418	+360, 997	-----
Total-----	3, 100, 724	7, 000, 000	5, 500, 000	+2, 399, 276	—1, 500, 000

Forest Service:

Salaries and expenses:

General administrative expenses--

National forest protection and management--

Fighting forest fires--

Forest and range management investigations--

Forest products--

Forest resources investigations--

Total, salaries and expenses--

Forest fire cooperation--

Farm and other private forestry co-operation--

Acquisition of lands for national forests (Weeks Act)--

Acquisition of land from national forest receipts (special acts)--

Total--

Forest roads and trails--

606, 660

18, 926, 011

100, 000

1, 449, 581

1, 379, 986

225, 451

22, 687, 689

7, 334, 848

762, 909

3, 000, 000

392, 000

1 30, 785, 446

10, 300, 933

610, 000

20, 915, 000

100, 000

1, 850, 000

1, 385, 000

1, 072, 000

25, 932, 000

8, 300, 000

771, 500

3, 000, 000

3, 000, 000

1 38, 395, 500

36, 214, 222

610, 000

20, 386, 000

100, 000

2, 330, 000

1, 385, 000

1, 072, 000

25, 883, 000

8, 300, 000

771, 500

3, 000, 000

3, 000, 000

1 38, 096, 500

26, 214, 222

+3, 340

+1, 459, 989

+880, 419

+5, 014

+846, 549

+3, 195, 311

+965, 152

+8, 591

+3, 000, 000

+142, 000

+7, 311, 054

+15, 913, 289

-529, 000

+480, 000

-49, 000

-250, 000

-299, 000

-10, 000, 000

¹ In addition, see table of permanent appropriations, post, p. 47.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Emergency rubber project (reappropriation)-----	1 [\$4, 106, 814]	[-----]	[-----]	[-\$4, 106, 814]	[-----]
Flood control-----	(2)	\$2, 100, 000	\$2, 100, 000	+2, 100, 000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:					
Soil conservation research-----	1, 271, 500	1, 278, 000	1, 278, 000	+6, 500	-----
Soil conservation operations-----	32, 673, 100	36, 800, 000	37, 800, 000	+5, 126, 900	+\$1, 000, 000
Total-----	33, 944, 600	38, 078, 000	39, 078, 000	+5, 133, 400	+1, 000, 000
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 213, 750	1, 453, 000	1, 453, 000	+239, 250	-----
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	1, 155, 673	700, 000	700, 000	-455, 673	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:					
Direct appropriation (excludes special flax program and special seed program)-----	300, 263, 462	257, 500, 000	257, 500, 000	-42, 763, 462	-----
Reappropriation from sec. 32 funds-----			[42, 500, 000]	[+42, 500, 000]	[+42, 500, 000]

Reappropriation from "Parity payments" balance-----	[13, 000, 000]	-----	-----	[-13, 000, 000]	-----
Special flax program-----	29, 750, 000	-----	-----	-29, 750, 000	-----
Special seed program-----	12, 500, 000	12, 500, 000	-----	-----	-----
Totals, including reappropriations-----	355, 513, 462	270, 000, 000	312, 500, 000	-43, 013, 462	+42, 500, 000
Totals, excluding reappropriations-----	342, 513, 462	270, 000, 000	270, 000, 000	-72, 513, 462	-----
Sugar Act-----	48, 431, 121	55, 000, 000	53, 500, 000	+5, 068, 869	-1, 500, 000
School-lunch program----- (Authorized from sec. 32 funds— 30 percent of customs receipts.)	[57, 500, 000]	[75, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	[-7, 500, 000]	[-25, 000, 000]
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds):					
Reappropriation-----	-----	[88, 000, 000]	[45, 500, 000]	[+45, 500, 000]	[-42, 500, 000]
Marketing services:					
Market news service-----	1, 244, 800	1, 252, 000	1, 284, 000	+39, 200	+32, 000
Market inspection of farm products-----	531, 590	536, 000	536, 000	+4, 410	-----
Marketing farm products-----	437, 885	1, 901, 500	1, 901, 500	+1, 463, 615	-----
Tobacco Acts-----	1, 049, 400	1, 119, 000	1, 119, 000	+69, 600	-----

¹ \$5,778,790 (\$4,817,000 originally approved by Congress plus \$961,790 additional prior-year balances) less \$22,186 overtime cost and \$1,649,790 rescinded by the act of February 18, 1946. Public Law 301.

² \$4,151,452 available in 1946 from funds previously received by transfer from the War Department, of which \$1,065,017 is estimated for obligation in 1946, the balance of \$3,086,435 remaining available for obligation in 1947.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Production and Marketing Administration—Continued					
Marketing services—Continued					
Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency and Standard Container Acts-----	\$202, 400	\$214, 800	\$214, 800	+\$12, 400	-----
Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts-----	1, 156, 500	1, 274, 000	1, 274, 000	+117, 500	-----
United States Grain Standards Act.	836, 700	940, 000	940, 000	+103, 300	-----
United States Warehouse Act----	557, 580	584, 000	584, 000	+26, 420	-----
Federal Seed Act-----	114, 060	137, 000	137, 000	+22, 940	-----
Packers and Stockyards Act-----	404, 300	464, 500	464, 500	+60, 200	-----
Naval Stores Act-----	33, 900	33, 800	33, 800	-100	-----
Insecticide Act-----	237, 250	262, 500	262, 500	+25, 250	-----
Commodity Exchange Act-----	335, 780	645, 000	495, 000	+159, 220	-\$150, 000
Freight rates for farm products----	94, 765	123, 000	123, 000	+28, 235	-----
Total-----	7, 236, 910	9, 487, 100	9, 369, 100	+2, 132, 190	-118, 000
War Food Administration (salaries and expenses)-----	11, 686, 402			-11, 686, 402	-----

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:					
Appropriated funds-----	25, 020, 364	24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	-1, 020, 364	-----
Reappropriation-----	[198, 000]			[-198, 000]	-----
Loans (RFC funds)-----	[67, 500, 000]	[67, 500, 000]	[67, 500, 000]		-----
Farm tenancy (title I, Farm Tenant Act):					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 815, 775	2, 804, 000	2, 804, 000	-11, 775	-----
Loans (RFC funds)-----	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]	[50, 000, 000]		-----
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	1, 021, 300	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	+478, 700	-500, 000
Flood loans and grants to farmers (reap- ropriation)-----	[2, 000, 000]			[-2, 000, 000]	-----
Rural Electrification Administration:					
Administrative expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	4, 285, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	+215, 000	-500, 000
Reappropriation-----	[331, 965]			[-331, 965]	-----
Loans (RFC funds)-----	[200, 000, 000]	[250, 000, 000]	[250, 000, 000]	[+50, 000, 000]	-----
Farm Credit Administration:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation-----	585, 670	584, 000	544, 000	-41, 670	-40, 000
Transfer from farmers' crop pro- duction and harvesting loans-----	[4, 311, 034]	[4, 569, 300]	[4, 569, 300]	[+258, 266]	-----
Amounts chargeable against activ- ities administered by FCA-----	[2, 958, 607]	[2, 806, 700]	[2, 806, 700]	[-151, 907]	-----

\$14,986,472 appropriated, less \$183,176 overtime cost and \$3,116,894 rescinded by the act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301).

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Farm Credit Administration—Continued					
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Direct appropriation-----		\$5, 000, 000	\$5, 000, 000	+\$5, 000, 000	-----
Reappropriation:					
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	[\$10, 984, 102]	[5, 356, 068]	[5, 336, 068]	[-5, 648, 034]	-----
Estimated collections to be available-----	[16, 663, 000]	[18, 118, 000]	[18, 118, 000]	[+1, 455, 000]	-----
Total:					
Direct appropriations-----	605, 211, 285	589, 310, 572	573, 594, 949	-31, 616, 336	-\$15, 715, 623
Reappropriations-----	48, 083, 881	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	+63, 370, 187	-----
Transfers of funds ¹ -----	57, 500, 000	75, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-7, 500, 000	-25, 000, 000
Loan authorizations-----	317, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	+50, 000, 000	-----
Grand total-----	1, 028, 295, 166	1, 143, 264, 640	1, 102, 549, 017	+74, 253, 851	-40, 715, 623
Permanent appropriations, excluding transfers ² -----	67, 127, 026	53, 349, 710	78, 349, 710	+11, 222, 684	+25, 000, 000

Extension Service-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----	-----
Forest Service-----	5, 620, 000	5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	-\$120, 000	-----
Payments to counties from submarginal- land program-----	140, 000	145, 000	145, 000	+5, 000	-----
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32, act Aug. 24, 1935)-----	114, 162, 316	118, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	+3, 837, 684	-----
Total, permanent appropriations-----	124, 627, 026	128, 349, 710	128, 349, 710	+3, 722, 684	-----
Less transfers to:					
School-lunch program-----	--57, 500, 000	--75, 000, 000	--50, 000, 000	--7, 500, 000	-\$25, 000, 000
Net total, excluding transfers-----	67, 127, 026	53, 349, 710	78, 349, 710	+11, 222, 684	+25, 000, 000

REAPPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Animal Industry: Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-----	\$800, 000	-----	-----	-\$800, 000	-----
Emergency rubber project-----	³ 4, 106, 814	-----	-----	-4, 106, 814	-----
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	13, 000, 000	-----	\$42, 500, 000	+29, 500, 000	+\$42, 500, 000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities-----		\$88, 000, 000	45, 500, 000	+45, 500, 000	--42, 500, 000

¹ Amounts shown are transfers for the school-lunch program from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," usually referred to as the 30-percent fund.

² For details, see next page.

³ \$5,778,790 (\$4,817,000 originally approved by Congress plus \$961,790 additional prior year balances) less \$22,186 overtime cost and \$1,649,790 rescinded by the Act of February 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

REAPPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation-----	\$198, 000	-----	-----	—\$198, 000	-----
Flood loans and grants to farmers-----	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	—2, 000, 000	-----
Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses)-----	331, 965	-----	-----	—331, 965	-----
Farm Credit Administration:					
Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans:					
Unobligated balances from prior years-----	10, 984, 102	\$5, 336, 068	\$5, 336, 068	—5, 648, 034	-----
Estimated collections to be available-----	16, 663, 000	18, 118, 000	18, 118, 000	+1, 455, 000	-----
Total, reappropriations-----	48, 083, 881	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	+63, 370, 187	-----

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOAN FUNDS

Rural rehabilitation loans-----	\$67, 500, 000	\$67, 500, 000	\$67, 500, 000	-----
Farm tenancy loans-----	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	-----
Rural electrification loans-----	200, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	+ \$50, 000, 000
Total authorizations to borrow from RFC-----	317, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	367, 500, 000	+ 50, 000, 000

TRUST FUNDS

Cooperative work, Forest Service-----	\$1, 940, 709	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	+ \$59, 291	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Moisture content and grade determi- nations-----	750, 000	1, 771, 029	1, 771, 029	+ 1, 021, 029	-----
Indemnity fund, county associations-----	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	-----	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments-----	500	500	500	-----	-----
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	6, 713, 000	5, 715, 000	5, 715, 000	- 998, 000	-----
Grading of agricultural commodities-----	655, 413	675, 000	675, 000	+ 19, 587	-----

A comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947—Continued

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Item	Amounts for 1946 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947
Farm Security Administration:					
Payments in lieu of taxes and for operation and maintenance of resettlement projects-----	\$387, 636	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	—\$237, 636	-----
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	6, 491, 325	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	—491, 325	-----
Liquidation of deposits, reserve for maintenance and repair, lease and purchase agreements-----	100	-----	-----	—100	-----
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	150, 000	60, 000	60, 000	—90, 000	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	1, 000	1, 100	1, 100	+100	-----
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	200	200	200	-----	-----
Total, trust accounts-----	17, 199, 883	16, 482, 829	16, 482, 829	—717, 054	-----



Wilson

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5605

[Report No. 1659]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Mr. TARVER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal

1 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
3 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
5 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
6 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
9 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
10 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
15 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
17 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
18 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
19 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
20 of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That no
21 part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for
22 the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee
23 who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and
24 administration of more than one warehouse inspection service
25 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations

and accounted for

1 and funds available for such services shall be transferred and
2 consolidated and expended as a single fund: *Provided further,*
3 That, except to provide materials required in or incident to
4 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
5 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this
6 Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured
7 from commodities or materials produced outside of the
8 United States.

9 PENALTY MAIL

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section
12 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$3,186,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and period-
18 icals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
19 by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with
20 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
21 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
22 fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
23 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
24 exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and
25 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be

1 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
2 not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however,* That if
3 the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations
4 for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
5 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
6 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or
7 to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
8 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
10 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after
11 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
12 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
13 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropri-
14 ations or authorizations.

15 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
18 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
19 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
20 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits,
21 and the coordination of informational work in the De-
22 partment, \$578,500, together with such amounts from
23 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
24 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
25 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions

1 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not ex-
2 ceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made
3 a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation
4 amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the
5 purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display
7 of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and
8 display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided*,
9 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
10 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which trans-
11 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any
12 time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
13 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
14 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
15 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
17 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
18 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
19 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
20 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
21 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That
22 when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary
23 agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating
24 to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the
25 Department can be more advantageously prepared, dis-

1 played, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the
2 central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds
3 not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred
4 to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds
5 applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified
6 herein, including personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pic-
8 tures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
9 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
10 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agricul-
11 ture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being
12 elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944:
13 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
14 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
15 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
16 except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain
17 the San Francisco radio office.

18 PRINTING AND BINDING

19 For all printing and binding for the Department, includ-
20 ing all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located
21 in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except
22 as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,294,000, including the
23 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
24 lished in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of
25 the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895

1 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4,
2 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
3 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30,
4 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed
5 \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall
8 be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks fur-
9 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
10 in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
11 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service au-
12 thorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance
13 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,
14 220); and including \$180,000 for printing and binding
15 two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty
16 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representa-
17 tives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known
18 as the yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section
19 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241):
20 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this ap-
21 propriation from the appropriation made for "Conserva-
22 tion and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums
23 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
24 with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjust-
25 ment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry

1 into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may
3 be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That
5 the total amount that may be transferred under the author-
6 ity granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed
7 \$190,000.

8 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
10 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
11 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
12 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues,
13 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in
14 societies or associations which issue publications to members
15 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
16 are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and
17 elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards,
18 supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, to-
19 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
20 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
21 for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses,
22 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
23 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall
24 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of

1 which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640, may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
3 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
4 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
5 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
6 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
7 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
8 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
10 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
11 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
12 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
13 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
14 such appropriations or authorizations.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,888,-
17 589 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the
18 Bureau of Agricultural Economics, including the salary of
19 Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed
20 \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and
21 newspapers, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 \$1,923,457, together with such amounts from other appro-
9 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
10 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and
11 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
12 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
13 \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
14 appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts
15 of such appropriations or authorizations for the current
16 fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
17 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
18 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
19 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
21 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
22 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
23 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
24 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
25 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:

1 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appro-
2 priated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
3 nomics shall be used for State and county land-use planning,
4 or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting
5 social surveys.

6 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
7 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
8 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
9 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
10 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
11 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for
12 the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as pro-
13 vided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,037,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, col-
17 lating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of
19 apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
21 RELATIONS

22 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of
23 the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
24 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to
25 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-

1 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the employ-
 2 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
 3 elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation
 4 of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and
 5 the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed
 6 \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL 8 COMMITTEES

9 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the ap-
 10 propriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
 11 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
 12 United States as a member of the International Wheat Ad-
 13 visory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like
 14 events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural
 15 surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, to-
 16 gether with traveling and other necessary expenses relating
 17 thereto.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES; HAWAII; ALASKA; AND PUERTO 20 RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 22 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

23 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

24 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7

25 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,

1 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
 2 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
 3 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
 4 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000;
 5 additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939,
 6 as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the
 7 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
 8 extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Terri-
 9 tory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved
 10 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits
 11 of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 12 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act
 13 approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extend-
 14 ing the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
 15 Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-
 16 Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
 19 the employment of persons and means in the District of
 20 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to ad-
 21 minister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved
 22 May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
 23 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
 24 work of the Department and the several States, Territories,
 25 and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to

1 exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia.

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
6 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
7 of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for
9 necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance,
10 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
11 Agricultural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,-
12 000 for the construction of a building to house water-treat-
13 ment facilities at the Center, and including not to exceed
14 \$20,000 for special exploratory investigations of agricultural
15 problems of Alaska, \$480,500: *Provided*, That the ap-
16 propriation current at the time services are rendered
17 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimburse-
18 ments based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable
19 appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and
20 other related services, for equipment rentals (including de-
21 preciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies,
22 equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
23 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
24 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
25 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the

1 applicable appropriations may also be charged their propor-
2 tionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center
3 not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
4 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
5 ministration shall be available for the construction, alteration,
6 and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, how-*
7 *ever*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing
8 any one building (excepting headhouses connecting green-
9 houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for con-
10 struction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be
11 within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved
12 therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the
13 fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the
14 cost of the building as certified by the Research Administra-
15 tor, whichever is greater.

16 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
17 AGRICULTURE

18 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
19 sions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into
20 basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to pro-
21 vide for the further development of cooperative agricultural
22 extension work and the more complete endowment and sup-
23 port of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
24 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration of
25 the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special

1 research work, including the planning, programming, coor-
 2 dination, and printing the results of such research, to be
 3 conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secre-
 4 tary may designate or establish, and to which he may make
 5 allotments from this fund, including the employment of
 6 persons and means in the District of Columbia and else-
 7 where; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be
 8 available for the maintenance and operation of research
 9 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
 10 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 15 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 16 periment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 22 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
 24 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,-

1 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
2 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Con-
3 gress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
4 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
5 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
6 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
7 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), ex-
8 tending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
9 Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; in all, for Alaska, \$42,500;
10 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
11 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
12 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
13 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,206,208.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration of grants and coordination of research
16 with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to
17 exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the
19 provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March
20 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February
21 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts
22 amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-
23 386f), relative to their administration and for the admin-
24 istration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
25 Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form

1 of the annual financial statement required under the above
2 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
3 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
4 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines
5 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department
6 in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

7 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
8 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
9 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
10 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
11 \$170,200, of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended
12 for construction of 7 buildings.

13 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
17 \$591,004 for departmental personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as
19 amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and
20 related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the live-
21 stock and meat industries, as follows:

22 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
23 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
24 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
25 (b) of the Organ. Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing

1 cooperation with State authorities in the administration of
2 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
3 and hatcheries, \$928,400.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
5 diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations
6 of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products,
7 \$855,000, including not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the
8 zoological laboratory building at the Agricultural Research
9 Center.

10 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
11 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
12 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
13 disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
14 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
15 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supple-
16 mentary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
17 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
18 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
19 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
20 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
21 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
22 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
23 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
24 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropri-
25 ated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned

1 for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
2 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
3 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
4 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
5 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
6 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
7 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-
8 bred animal.

9 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
10 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
11 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
12 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
13 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
14 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
15 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
16 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
17 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
18 diseases, \$1,125,000.

19 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
20 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
21 ucts, \$9,160,000.

22 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
23 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
24 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
25 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-

1 factured in the United States and the importation of such
2 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
3 mals, \$300,000.

4 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
5 The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by sec-
6 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
7 May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the
8 fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
9 carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act
10 approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled
11 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
12 for other purposes", including the employment of persons
13 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

14 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
15 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

16 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
17 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
18 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
19 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry,
20 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock
21 or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the
22 city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of
23 appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to
24 exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such
25 disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past

1 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
2 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contam-
3 inated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
4 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
5 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
6 all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the pay-
7 ment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on
8 appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
9 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding
10 value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three
11 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in
12 case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
13 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for
14 any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
15 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be ap-
16 praised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
17 for each bird.

18 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing not to exceed \$332,325 for personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in
22 carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924
23 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experi-
24 ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying
25 out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902

1 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August
2 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process
3 or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21
4 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of
5 process or renovated butter, \$956,012.

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
7 ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
10 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
11 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant in-
12 dustries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
13 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
14 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
15 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the
16 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
17 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
18 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
19 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
20 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
21 this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes;
22 and for personal services in the city of Washington and
23 elsewhere, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production,
25 improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,

1 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
2 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
3 field crops, \$2,364,500; and there shall be transferred to the
4 Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engi-
5 neering, without compensation therefor, real property (lo-
6 cated in the vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal
7 property valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, ac-
8 quired for and heretofore used in connection with the
9 Emergency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in
10 the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount
11 and value of the property so transferred.

12 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
13 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
14 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
15 related crops and plants, \$1,991,000.

16 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
17 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
18 control, \$291,200.

19 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
20 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
21 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
22 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
23 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
24 use; soil management and crop production on dry and ir-

1 irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its
2 use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
3 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
4 maps, and determination of their potential productivity
5 under adapted cropping and improved soil management,
6 \$1,255,000.

7 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
8 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
9 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
10 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
11 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
12 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
13 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
14 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
15 portation, and storage of agricultural products, \$524,000.

16 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
17 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
18 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secre-
19 tary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and
20 for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
21 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory coun-
22 cil, \$61,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be ex-
23 pended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
24 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S.
25 C. 574).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experi-
4 ments, demonstrations and surveys for the promotion of
5 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining
6 the best means of destroying insects and related pests injuri-
7 ous to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
8 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
9 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
10 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
11 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
12 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
13 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
14 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7
15 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C.
16 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), au-
17 thorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
18 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed seven, and not to exceed \$544,493 for personal serv-
21 ices in the District of Columbia, as follows:

22 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
23 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
24 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
25 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other

1 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
2 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
3 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
4 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
5 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
6 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
7 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
8 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
9 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
10 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
11 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
12 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
13 application, \$2,620,900.

14 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out opera-
15 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent
16 or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
17 Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm
18 disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and
19 pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, including the enforce-
20 ment of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States
21 to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant
22 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-
24 free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation
25 of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February

1 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic
2 plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the
3 interception and disposition of materials found to have been
4 transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine
5 laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal
6 Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,791,000: *Provided*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
8 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
9 property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in
10 the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
11 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
12 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
13 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
14 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
15 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
16 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
17 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided fur-*
18 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures
19 from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods
20 of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where meas-
21 ures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal
22 lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force,
23 provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential
24 or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program,
25 nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by
2 State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or or-
3 ganizations concerned: *Provided, however,* That expenditures
4 incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease
5 from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such
6 appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
8 for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the
9 Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on
10 property owned or controlled by the Government of the
11 United States, or on property included within local experi-
12 mental control areas.

13 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
14 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
15 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
16 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
17 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
19 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
20 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quaran-
21 tines as they pertain to territories of the United States and
22 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
23 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
24 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
25 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants

1 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
2 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
3 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

4 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
5 PLANT DISEASES

6 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
7 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
8 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including
9 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the pur-
10 chase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control opera-
11 tions in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-
12 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment
13 of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
17 hereinafter authorized, including the employment of neces-
18 sary persons and means in the city of Washington and else-
19 where, of which not to exceed \$176,528 may be expended
20 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

21 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting
22 the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
23 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
24 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
25 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods,

1 feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
2 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
3 physiological effects and for the pharmacological test-
4 ing of such products and of insecticides; for the in-
5 vestigation and development of methods for the manufac-
6 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
7 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
8 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
9 vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; \$431,900.

10 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
11 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
12 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
13 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
14 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
15 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
16 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
17 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
18 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

19 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
20 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
21 to 202 (c), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
23 on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

24 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

1 ing not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and
3 Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative
4 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
5 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of
6 plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such
7 products for these purposes, and such economic investigations,
8 including housing and household buying, as have for their
9 purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for dis-
10 seminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

11 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
13 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
14 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
15 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
16 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
17 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$5,500,-
18 000, of which amount \$646,418 shall be available to
19 the Department of the Interior for control of white pine
20 blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the juris-
21 diction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are
22 under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
23 United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the Forest
24 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or

1 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$2,254,111
2 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
3 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
4 entire program, method development, and for operations
5 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
6 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
7 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

8 FOREST SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
12 \$842,861 for departmental personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
14 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
15 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the
17 District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experi-
18 ment and to make and continue investigations and report on
19 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
20 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment
21 or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to
22 advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the
23 same; to investigate and test American timber and timber
24 trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treat-
25 ment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the plant-

1 ing of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
2 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
3 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
4 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
5 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
6 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
7 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the
8 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
9 the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved
10 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest
11 Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
12 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
13 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
14 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
15 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
16 conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon
17 and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for
18 fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the
19 waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the
20 results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest
21 Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books,
22 and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service sta-
23 tioned outside of Washington, as follows:

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of

1 the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary
2 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
3 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
4 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the
5 District of Columbia, \$610,000.

6 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
7 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
8 development of the national forests, including the establish-
9 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
10 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
11 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
12 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
13 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed
14 four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
15 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
16 for the proper and economical administration, protection, de-
17 velopment, and use of the national forests, including experi-
18 mental areas under Forest Service administration, except
19 that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
20 will be more economical than construction, improvements
21 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000
22 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-
23 tary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest
24 tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; develop-
25 ment and application of fish and game management plans; prop-

1 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-
 2 arid portions of the national forests; estimating and apprais-
 3 ing of timber and other resources and development and ap-
 4 plication of plans for their effective management, sale, and
 5 use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of
 6 land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and
 7 of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that
 8 may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the
 9 Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
 10 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
 11 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of
 12 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
 13 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
 14 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
 15 administration and public use of the national forests; and all
 16 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
 17 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
 18 \$20,386,000.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
 21 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
 22 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
 23 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
 24 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

1 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
2 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
3 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
4 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
5 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
6 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots
7 and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural pro-
8 duction, and to secure the correlation and the most econom-
9 ical conduct of forest research in the Department of
10 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
11 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
12 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
13 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

14 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
15 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
16 experiments under said section 2, as amended and investi-
17 gations and experiments to develop improved methods of
18 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
19 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,330,000.

20 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
21 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
22 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,385,000.

23 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
24 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
25 under section 10, \$1,072,000.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b),

1 (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4
 2 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766),
 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
 4 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the
 5 extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in
 6 order to promote the continuous production of timber on
 7 lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
 8 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
 9 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to ex-
 10 ceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services
 11 in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books
 12 and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the con-
 13 struction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and
 14 other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect
 15 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part
 16 of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries
 17 or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

18 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

19 Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
 20 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
 21 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of
 22 which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal
 23 services in the District of Columbia.

24 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
 25 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating

1 within the exterior boundaries of the following national for-
2 ests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts
3 authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
4 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
5 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah,
6 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
7 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,
8 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
9 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
10 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
11 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
12 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
13 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
14 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
15 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
16 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
17 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law
18 637), \$35,000; in all, \$142,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
21 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as
22 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction,
23 reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experi-
24 mental areas under Forest Service administration, (1)
25 \$12,500,000 for forest development roads and trails, which

1 sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December
2 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,714,222 for for-
3 est highways, which latter sum consists of (a) the balance of
4 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
5 1942 and the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
6 fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat.
7 867, Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), and (b)
8 \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropri-
9 ated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521),
10 in all, \$26,214,222 (including not to exceed \$50,804 for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immedi-
12 ately available and to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
14 purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary
15 for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
16 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
17 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
18 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
19 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
20 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
21 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
22 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary.

23 FLOOD CONTROL

24 Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the
25 Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by

1 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
2 534), including personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain
4 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
5 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred
6 to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control,
7 general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the
8 purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as
9 amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15) : *Provided*, That no part
10 of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
11 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific
12 approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county
13 in which such lands are situated.

14 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

15 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
16 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
17 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
18 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
19 erosion control and soil and water conservation, includ-
20 ing the employment of persons and means in the District
21 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000
22 may be expended for personal services in the District of
23 Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase,
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
25 automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of sub-

1 sistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft,
2 and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
3 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased,
4 erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing
5 a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same
6 with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
7 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
8 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to
9 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building:
10 *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act
11 shall be available for the construction of any such building
12 on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*.
13 That in the State of Missouri where the State has established
14 a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
15 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and
16 general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension
17 of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
18 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
19 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
20 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
21 come effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
24 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
25 and water conservation (including the construction and

1 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
2 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
3 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
4 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
5 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work
6 by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ;
7 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
8 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
9 tions, \$1,278,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
13 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
14 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
15 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
16 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
17 \$37,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
18 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
19 in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions
25 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179.

1 Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of per-
2 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
3 \$1,453,000.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION 5 PROJECTS

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the functions of the Department
8 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
9 10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation,
10 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
11 ects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain
12 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
13 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated
14 or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said
15 Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling
17 or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership,
18 within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization
19 of irrigation water.

20 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND 23 RESOURCES

24 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
25 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,

1 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
2 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
3 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
4 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407)
5 (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381,
6 and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), in-
7 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
8 where; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and
9 display of exhibits, including such displays at State, inter-
10 state, and international fairs within the United States;
11 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals;
12 \$257,500,000, together with \$42,500,000 of the unobli-
13 gated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946
14 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act entitled
15 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
16 for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
17 612 (c)); in all, \$300,000,000, to remain available until
18 December 31, 1947, for compliance with programs under
19 said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
20 as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as
21 amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs
22 carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December
23 31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for mak-
24 ing additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for
25 harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the

1 Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such
2 seeds; in all, \$312,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
3 \$26,942,888 of the total sum provided under this head shall
4 be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and
5 other administrative expenses for carrying out such pro-
6 grams, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be
7 charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480
8 shall be transfered to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
9 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
10 Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds
11 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
12 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pur-
13 suant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23,
14 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
15 regional information employees or any State or county in-
16 formation employees, but this shall not preclude the answer-
17 ing of inquiries or supplying of information to individual
18 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
19 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
20 nection with the formulation and administration of the
21 1947 programs (so long as such administrative expenses
22 do not relate to programs exceeding \$300,000,000, in-
23 cluding administration) of soil-building practices and soil-
24 and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February
25 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural

1 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or
2 grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the
3 utilization of land with respect to which such payments or
4 grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices
5 which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-
6 and water-conserving practices in the most practical and
7 effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several
8 States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural
9 conservation committee for the respective States: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discre-
11 tion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting
12 Office such sums as may be necessary to pay admin-
13 istrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in
14 auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That
15 such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
16 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
17 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricul-
18 tural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices
19 approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948
20 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended:
21 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is
22 authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who
23 complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural
24 conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7
25 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-

lotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided* ^{however,} ~~further,~~ That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided further,* That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a

1 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
2 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
3 Member or through the proper official channels.

4 SUGAR ACT

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
6 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
7 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
8 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
9 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
10 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,-
11 000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided, how-*
12 *ever,* That none of the funds appropriated under this head
13 shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those
14 determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide
15 returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under
16 the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabili-
17 zation Administrator.

18 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF

19 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

20 To enable the Secretary to further carry out the pro-
21 visions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An
22 Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other
23 purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (e)),
24 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
25 of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby

1 reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated bal-
2 ances of the funds made available for the purposes of such
3 section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less
4 \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation
5 and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall
6 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appro-
7 priations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:
8 *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds ap-
9 propriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be
10 used during the current fiscal year to provide food for con-
11 sumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school
12 grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the
13 purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of
14 agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the
15 making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies
16 having control thereof in connection with the purchase
17 and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or
18 processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and
19 exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c)
20 by such other means as the Secretary may determine:
21 *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a
22 school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in
23 the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of
24 Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as
25 determined by the Secretary, except that if program partici-

1 pation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
2 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secre-
3 tary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States,
4 Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in con-
5 sideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further,*
6 That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-
7 care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case
8 exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products
9 thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other
10 sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by
11 the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Pro-*
12 *vided further,* That such sponsoring agency shall maintain
13 accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural
14 commodities or products furnished in the program and that
15 such accounts and records shall be available for audit by
16 representatives of the Department: *Provided further,* That
17 these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
18 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural com-
19 modities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, trans-
20 porting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and
21 other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the
22 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and with-
23 out regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said
24 section 32: *Provided further,* That not more than 2 per
25 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school

1 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
2 child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder
3 for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
4 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
5 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
6 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
7 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, posses-
8 sion, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated
9 services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools,
10 care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

11 MARKETING SERVICES

12 For the employment of such persons and means in the
13 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
14 \$1,228,446 for departmental personal services in the District
15 of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investiga-
16 tions, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

17 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
18 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
19 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
20 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
21 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
22 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and
23 their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and
24 other agricultural products, \$1,284,000.

25 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the

1 Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more juris-
2 dictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class,
3 quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vege-
4 tables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
5 poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products
6 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
7 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
8 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
9 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regula-
10 tions as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees
11 as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
12 cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

13 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
14 among the people of the United States useful information
15 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
16 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
17 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
18 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
19 ards of classification of American farm and food products
20 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
21 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
22 and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to per-
23 form functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280,
24 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed
25 \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of

1 section 706 (a) and not to exceed \$20,000 for transporta-
2 tion, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to
3 section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
4 514b, 574) ; printing and binding; the purchase of books
5 of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for news-
6 papers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger
7 automobile in the District of Columbia; \$1,901,500: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
9 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
10 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
11 the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any
12 such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred
13 or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this
14 Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
15 appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution
16 of orders under which assessments are made against producers
17 or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for
18 administration of such orders.

19 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
20 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
21 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
22 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
23 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
24 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publi-
25 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agri-

1 culture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508),
2 as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of
3 tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes",
4 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,119,000.

5 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
6 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
7 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
8 Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended
9 (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the de-
10 struction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
11 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
12 the Standard Baskets Act. approved August 31, 1916, as
13 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix
14 standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
15 baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes,
16 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
19 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
20 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
21 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
22 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
23 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
24 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
25 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,

1 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
2 \$1,274,000.

3 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
4 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
5 States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

6 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
8 house Act, \$584,000.

9 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry
10 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to re-
12 quire labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in
13 interstate commerce; to require certain standards with re-
14 spect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes",
15 approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-
16 1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of
17 this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United
18 States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing
19 Congress.

20 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
21 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
22 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

24 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry

1 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
2 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

3 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7
5 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the man-
6 ufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded
7 paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also
8 fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other
9 purposes", \$262,500.

10 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
12 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

13 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the pro-
14 visions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title
15 II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
16 1291), \$123,000.

17 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
19 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
20 the United States, its Territories and possessions, including
21 (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants,
22 (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this
23 and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liqui-
24 dation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabili-

1 tation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made
2 under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law
3 140, as amended, \$24,000,000, which sum shall be also
4 available for necessary administrative expenses incident to
5 the foregoing, including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for em-
7 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
8 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) ; purchase
9 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to ex-
10 ceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding:
11 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Con-
12 gress semiannually a progress report with respect to the
13 liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his
14 supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions
15 of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts
16 of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and
17 any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

18 In making any grant payments under this Act, the Sec-
19 retary is authorized to require with respect to such payments
20 the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal
21 and non-Federal, including work on private or public land
22 in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and
23 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
24 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-
25 tion, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing

1 such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
2 any case coming within the purview of the workmen's com-
3 pensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in
4 which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive
5 similar benefits for injury or death.

6 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
7 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are
8 unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
9 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
10 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
11 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
12 aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such
13 advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to exceed
14 the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually;
15 (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Cor-
16 poration heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary
17 pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75
18 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obliga-
19 tions securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms
20 and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation
21 may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation,
22 currently as received by him, all moneys collected as pay-
23 ments of principal and interest on the loans made from the
24 amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held
25 by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such

1 amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures,
2 bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is
3 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
4 at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the
5 date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount
6 sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

7 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized
8 under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation",
9 shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the
10 carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program;
11 or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farm-
12 ing, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion,
13 or management of homestead associations, land-leasing asso-
14 ciations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land
15 purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers,
16 except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any
17 such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans
18 to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding
19 obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans; or (4) the making of
20 loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of
21 loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share
22 or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for
23 medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure
24 other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the
25 Secretary, for the production of agricultural commodities.

1 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
2 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
3 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
4 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
5 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
6 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds
7 by the Secretary.

8 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
9 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
10 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation
11 under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall
12 not be supplemented by funds from any source.

13 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
14 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
15 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
16 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

17 FARM TENANCY

18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
19 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
20 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
22 nection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys
23 due the United States on account of loans heretofore made
24 under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the
25 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized
2 by said Act, \$2,804,000.

3 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
4 with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Service-
5 men's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)),
6 \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible
7 veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the
8 provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
9 Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as
10 are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be bor-
11 rowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an
12 interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and
13 no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made
14 in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census
15 value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more
16 in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as
17 determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Re-
18 construction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
19 directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security
20 of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under
21 the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
22 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006):
23 *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction
24 Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the
25 principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting

1 the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
2 may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
3 on any loans made under such title I to repay the Recon-
4 struction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed there-
5 from under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided*
6 *further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and
7 other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance
8 Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
9 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is
10 hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the
11 provisions hereof.

12 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID 13 AREAS

14 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
15 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in
16 the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding
17 in the development of facilities for water storage and utiliza-
18 tion, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as
19 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,500,000, of
20 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
24 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
25 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

1 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
2 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
3 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
4 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
6 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
7 cals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to
8 exceed \$1,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of one
9 passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit
11 reports, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
12 herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration
13 shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the
14 application for which does not stipulate (1) that the bor-
15 rower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award
16 such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and
17 qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Adminis-
18 trator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that
19 the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and
20 (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan
21 agreement covering such loan.

22 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
23 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section
24 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from

1 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
2 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

3 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
6 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
7 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
8 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
9 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
10 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
11 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-
12 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for peri-
13 odicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in
14 organizations which issue publications to members only or to
15 members at a lower price than to others, payment for which
16 may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expendi-
17 tures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944
18 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
19 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
20 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental
21 in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transporta-
22 tion and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10
23 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while
24 away from their homes, without other compensation from

1 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm
2 Credit Administration, except that such expenditures
3 shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses
4 in connection with the making of loans under the provisions
5 of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
6 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
7 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
8 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administra-
9 tion relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
10 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
11 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
12 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$544,000, together with
13 not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made available
14 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
15 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
16 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act
17 of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to
18 reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and
19 supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other
20 organizations as provided in said section.

21 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
22 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 as
23 amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000,
24 together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the
25 amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and

1 expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appro-
2 priation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made
3 in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby
4 made available, together with all collections of principal
5 and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under
6 said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
7 10200).

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
10 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
11 the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of
12 the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of
13 the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association
14 supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or
15 authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or
16 of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, insti-
17 tution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or
18 advance under the provisions of food production financing bul-
19 letins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration
20 operating under the Food Production Administration, Produc-
21 tion Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless
22 (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administra-
23 tively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance
24 the production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
25 cation is not available to him from sources other than the

1 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
2 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could
3 not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to
4 produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock speci-
5 fied in his application and (b) the person authorized to
6 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agri-
7 cultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of
8 the crops or livestock specified in the application would be
9 likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than
10 would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance
11 under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency
12 Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148),
13 as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins
14 F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified
15 in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or
16 advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the
17 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one
18 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which
19 the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which
20 the making of such loans or advances is necessary in
21 order to finance the production of crops or livestock that
22 otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this sec-
24 tion shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or
25 approved at any time for the purpose of financing the com-

1 pletion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for
2 the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or
3 assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or
4 advance made or approved before such date.

5 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
6 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
7 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
8 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
9 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
10 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
11 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
12 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
13 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
14 by the Department under the statements of proposed expen-
15 ditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
17 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
18 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
19 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks
20 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
21 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the main-
22 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-
23 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That
24 the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation
25 and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carry-
2 ing vehicle in the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
5 employment of translators when competent citizen trans-
6 lators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
7 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
8 periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the
9 emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural
10 Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
11 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
12 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
13 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

14 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or
24 supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
25 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized -

1 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
2 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
3 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
8 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
9 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
10 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
11 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
12 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
13 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
14 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
15 gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
16 property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to
17 such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-
18 dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
19 contemplated by this section.

20 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
21 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

INDEX

	Page
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of-----	31
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of-----	10
Agricultural program payments-----	46
Agricultural Research Administration-----	15
Animal Industry, Bureau of-----	19
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	46
Dairy Industry, Bureau of-----	23
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of-----	27
Experiment Stations, Office of-----	17
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities---	51
Extension Service -----	13
Farm Credit Administration-----	67
Farm program payments-----	46
Farm Security Administration-----	59-65
Farm tenancy-----	63
Flood control -----	42
Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of-----	12
Forest roads and trails-----	41
Forest Service -----	34
Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of-----	32
Information, Office of-----	5
Insects and plant diseases, emergency outbreaks, control of-----	31
International Production Control Committees-----	13
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land-----	45
Library-----	9
Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation-----	59
Marketing services-----	54
Penalty mail-----	4
Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of-----	24
Printing and binding-----	7
Production and Marketing Administration-----	46-59
Rural Electrification Administration-----	65
School lunch program-----	51
Secretary of Agriculture, Office of-----	2
Soil Conservation Service-----	43
Solicitor, Office of-----	4
Special research fund, Department of Agriculture-----	16
Submarginal land, retirement of-----	45
Sugar Act-----	51
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	46
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	65
White pine blister rust-----	33

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TARVER

FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5605

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
- 6 hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
5 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in
6 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
8 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
9 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
10 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
11 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
12 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
13 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
14 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
15 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and
16 efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter
17 in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, to-
18 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
19 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
20 for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses,
21 which several amounts or portions thereof as may be deter-
22 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480,
23 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
24 priation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of
25 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal

1 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
3 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
5 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
6 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
9 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
10 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
15 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
17 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
18 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
19 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
20 of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That no
21 part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for
22 the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee
23 who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and
24 administration of more than one warehouse inspection service
25 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations

1 and funds available for such services shall be transferred and
2 consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single
3 fund: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
4 required in or incident to research or experimental work
5 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
6 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
7 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or ma-
8 terials produced outside of the United States.

9 PENALTY MAIL

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section
12 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$3,186,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and period-
18 icals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
19 by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with
20 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
21 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
22 fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
23 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
24 exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and
25 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be

1 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
2 not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however,* That if
3 the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations
4 for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
5 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
6 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or
7 to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
8 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
10 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after
11 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
12 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
13 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropri-
14 ations or authorizations.

15 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
18 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
19 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
20 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits,
21 and the coordination of informational work in the De-
22 partment, \$578,500, together with such amounts from
23 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
24 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
25 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions

1 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not ex-
2 ceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made
3 a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation
4 amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the
5 purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display
7 of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and
8 display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided,*
9 *however,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
10 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which trans-
11 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any
12 time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
13 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
14 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
15 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
17 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
18 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
19 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
20 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
21 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That
22 when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary
23 agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating
24 to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the
25 Department can be more advantageously prepared, dis-

1 played, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the
2 central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds
3 not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred
4 to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds
5 applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified
6 herein, including personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pic-
8 tures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
9 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
10 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agricul-
11 ture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being
12 elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944:
13 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
14 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
15 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
16 except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain
17 the San Francisco radio office.

18 PRINTING AND BINDING

19 For all printing and binding for the Department, includ-
20 ing all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located
21 in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except
22 as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,294,000, including the
23 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
24 lished in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of
25 the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895

1 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4,
2 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
3 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30,
4 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed
5 \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall
8 be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks fur-
9 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
10 in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
11 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service au-
12 thorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance
13 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,
14 220); and including \$180,000 for printing and binding
15 two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty
16 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representa-
17 tives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known
18 as the yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section
19 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241):
20 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this ap-
21 propriation from the appropriation made for "Conserva-
22 tion and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums
23 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
24 with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjust-
25 ment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry

1 into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may
3 be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That
5 the total amount that may be transferred under the author-
6 ity granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed
7 \$190,000.

8 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
10 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
11 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
12 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues,
13 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in
14 societies or associations which issue publications to members
15 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
16 are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and
17 elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards,
18 supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, to-
19 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
20 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
21 for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses,
22 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
23 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall
24 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of

1 which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640, may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
3 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
4 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
5 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
6 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
7 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
8 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
10 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
11 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
12 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
13 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
14 such appropriations or authorizations.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,988,-
17 589 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the
18 Bureau of Agricultural Economics, including the salary of
19 Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed
20 \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and
21 newspapers, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 \$1,923,457, together with such amounts from other appro-
9 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
10 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and
11 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
12 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
13 \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
14 appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts
15 of such appropriations or authorizations for the current
16 fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
17 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
18 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
19 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
21 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
22 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
23 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
24 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
25 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:

1 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appro-
2 priated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
3 nomics shall be used for State and county land-use planning,
4 or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting
5 social surveys.

6 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
7 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
8 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
9 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
10 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
11 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for
12 the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as pro-
13 vided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,037,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, col-
17 lating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of
19 apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
21 RELATIONS

22 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of
23 the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
24 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to
25 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-

1 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the employ-
 2 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
 3 elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation
 4 of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and
 5 the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed
 6 \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

8 COMMITTEES

9 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the ap-
 10 propriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
 11 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
 12 United States as a member of the International Wheat Ad-
 13 visory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like
 14 events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural
 15 surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, to-
 16 gether with traveling and other necessary expenses relating
 17 thereto.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

20 RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 22 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

23 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:

24 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7

25 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,

1 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
2 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
3 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
4 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000;
5 additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the
7 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
8 extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Terri-
9 tory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved
10 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits
11 of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
12 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act
13 approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extend-
14 ing the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
15 Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-
16 Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

17

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
19 the employment of persons and means in the District of
20 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to ad-
21 minister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved
22 May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
23 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
24 work of the Department and the several States, Territories,
25 and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to

1 exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia.

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
6 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
7 of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for
9 necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance,
10 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
11 Agricultural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,-
12 000 for the construction of a building to house water-treat-
13 ment facilities at the Center, and including not to exceed
14 \$20,000 for special exploratory investigations of agricultural
15 problems of Alaska, \$480,500: *Provided*, That the ap-
16 propriation current at the time services are rendered
17 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimburse-
18 ments based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable
19 appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and
20 other related services, for equipment rentals (including de-
21 preciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies,
22 equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
23 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
24 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
25 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the

1 applicable appropriations may also be charged their propor-
 2 tionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center
 3 not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
 4 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
 5 ministration shall be available for the construction, alteration,
 6 and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, how-*
 7 *ever*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing
 8 any one building (excepting headhouses connecting green-
 9 houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for con-
 10 struction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be
 11 within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved
 12 therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the
 13 fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the
 14 cost of the building as certified by the Research Administra-
 15 tor, whichever is greater.

16 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
 17 AGRICULTURE

18 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
 19 sions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into
 20 basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to pro-
 21 vide for the further development of cooperative agricultural
 22 extension work and the more complete endowment and sup-
 23 port of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
 24 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration of
 25 the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special

1 research work, including the planning, programming, coor-
 2 dination, and printing the results of such research, to be
 3 conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secre-
 4 tary may designate or establish, and to which he may make
 5 allotments from this fund, including the employment of
 6 persons and means in the District of Columbia and else-
 7 where; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be
 8 available for the maintenance and operation of research
 9 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
 10 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 15 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 16 periment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 22 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
 24 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,-

1 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
2 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Con-
3 gress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
4 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
5 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
6 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
7 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), ex-
8 tending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
9 Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; in all, for Alaska, \$42,500;
10 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
11 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
12 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
13 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,206,208.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration of grants and coordination of research
16 with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to
17 exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the
19 provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March
20 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February
21 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts
22 amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-
23 386f), relative to their administration and for the admin-
24 istration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
25 Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form

1 of the annual financial statement required under the above
2 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
3 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
4 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines
5 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department
6 in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

7 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
8 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
9 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
10 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
11 \$170,200, of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended
12 for construction of 7 buildings.

13 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
17 \$698,246 for departmental personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as
19 amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and
20 related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the live-
21 stock and meat industries, as follows:

22 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
23 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
24 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
25 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing

1 cooperation with State authorities in the administration of
2 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
3 and hatcheries, \$928,400.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
5 diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations
6 of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products,
7 \$855,000, including not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the
8 zoological laboratory building at the Agricultural Research
9 Center.

10 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
11 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
12 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
13 disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
14 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
15 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supple-
16 mentary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
17 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
18 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
19 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
20 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
21 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
22 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
23 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
24 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropri-
25 ated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned

1 for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
2 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
3 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
4 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
5 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
6 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
7 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-
8 bred animal.

9 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
10 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
11 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
12 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
13 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
14 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
15 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
16 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
17 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
18 diseases, \$1,125,000.

19 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
20 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
21 ucts, \$9,160,000.

22 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
23 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
24 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
25 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-

1 factured in the United States and the importation of such
2 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
3 mals, \$300,000.

4 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
5 The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by sec-
6 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
7 May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the
8 fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
9 carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act
10 approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled
11 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
12 for other purposes", including the employment of persons
13 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

14 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
15 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

16 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
17 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
18 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
19 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry,
20 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock
21 or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the
22 city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of
23 appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to
24 exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such
25 disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past

1 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
2 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contam-
3 inated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
4 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
5 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
6 all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the pay-
7 ment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on
8 appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
9 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding
10 value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three
11 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in
12 case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
13 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for
14 any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
15 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be ap-
16 praised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
17 for each bird.

18 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing not to exceed \$474,032 for personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in
22 carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924
23 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experi-
24 ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying
25 out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902

1 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August
 2 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process
 3 or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21
 4 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of
 5 process or renovated butter, \$956,012.

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
 7 ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 10 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
 11 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant in-
 12 dustries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
 13 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
 14 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
 15 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the
 16 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
 17 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
 18 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
 19 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
 20 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
 21 this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes;
 22 and for personal services in the city of Washington and
 23 elsewhere, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production,
 25 improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,

1 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
2 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
3 field crops, including not to exceed \$26,800 for investi-
4 gation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, \$2,364,500;
5 and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of Plant
6 Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without
7 compensation therefor, real property (located in the
8 vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property
9 valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired
10 for and heretofore used in connection with the Emer-
11 gency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in
12 the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount
13 and value of the property so transferred.

14 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
15 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
16 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
17 related crops and plants, \$1,991,000.

18 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
19 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
20 control, \$291,200.

21 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
22 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
23 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
24 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
25 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
26 use; soil management and crop production on dry and ir-

1 irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its
2 use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
3 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
4 maps, and determination of their potential productivity
5 under adapted cropping and improved soil management;
6 \$1,255,000.

7 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
8 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
9 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
10 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
11 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
12 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
13 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
14 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
15 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$524,000.

16 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
17 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
18 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secre-
19 tary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and
20 for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
21 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory coun-
22 cil, \$61,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be ex-
23 pended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
24 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S.
25 C. 574).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experi-
4 ments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of
5 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining
6 the best means of destroying insects and related pests injuri-
7 ous to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
8 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
9 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
10 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
11 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
12 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
13 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
14 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7
15 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C.
16 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), au-
17 thorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
18 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed seven, and not to exceed \$625,560 for personal serv-
21 ices in the District of Columbia, as follows:

22 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
23 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
24 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
25 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other

1 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
2 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
3 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
4 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
5 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
6 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
7 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
8 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
9 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
10 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
11 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
12 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
13 application, \$2,620,900.

14 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out opera-
15 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent
16 or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
17 Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm
18 disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and
19 pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the enforce-
20 ment of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States
21 to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant
22 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-
24 free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation
25 of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February

1 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic
2 plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the
3 interception and disposition of materials found to have been
4 transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine
5 laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal
6 Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,791,000: *Provided*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
8 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
9 property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in
10 the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
11 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
12 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
13 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
14 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
15 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
16 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
17 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided fur-*
18 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures
19 from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods
20 of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where meas-
21 ures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal
22 lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force,
23 provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential
24 or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program,
25 nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by
2 State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or or-
3 ganizations concerned: *Provided, however,* That expenditures
4 incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease
5 from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such
6 appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
8 for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the
9 Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on
10 property owned or controlled by the Government of the
11 United States, or on property included within local experi-
12 mental control areas.

13 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
14 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
15 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
16 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
17 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
19 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
20 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quaran-
21 tines as they pertain to territories of the United States and
22 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
23 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
24 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
25 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants

1 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
2 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
3 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

4 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
5 PLANT DISEASES

6 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
7 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
8 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including
9 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the pur-
10 chase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control opera-
11 tions in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-
12 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment
13 of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
17 hereinafter authorized, including the employment of neces-
18 sary persons and means in the city of Washington and else-
19 where, of which not to exceed \$202,274 may be expended
20 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

21 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting
22 the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
23 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
24 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
25 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods,

1 feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
 2 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
 3 physiological effects and for the pharmacological test-
 4 ing of such products and of insecticides; for the in-
 5 vestigation and development of methods for the manufac-
 6 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
 7 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
 8 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
 9 vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; \$431,900.

10 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
 11 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
 12 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
 13 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
 14 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
 15 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
 16 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
 17 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
 18 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

19 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
 20 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
 21 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
 22 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
 23 on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

24 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

1 ing not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and
3 Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative
4 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
5 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of
6 plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such
7 products for these purposes, and such economic investigations,
8 including housing and household buying, as have for their
9 purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for dis-
10 seminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

11 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
13 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
14 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
15 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
16 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
17 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$5,500,-
18 000, of which amount \$646,418 shall be available to
19 the Department of the Interior for control of white pine
20 blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the juris-
21 diction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are
22 under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
23 United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the Forest
24 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or

1 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$2,254,111
2 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
3 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
4 entire program, method development, and for operations
5 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
6 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
7 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

8 FOREST SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
12 \$977,710 for departmental personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
14 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
15 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the
17 District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experi-
18 ment and to make and continue investigations and report on
19 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
20 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment
21 or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to
22 advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the
23 same; to investigate and test American timber and timber
24 trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treat-
25 ment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the plant-

1 ing of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
2 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
3 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
4 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
5 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
6 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
7 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the
8 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
9 the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved
10 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest
11 Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
12 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
13 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
14 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
15 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
16 conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon
17 and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for
18 fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the
19 waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the
20 results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest
21 Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books,
22 and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service sta-
23 tioned outside of Washington, as follows:

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of

1 the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary
2 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
3 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
4 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the
5 District of Columbia, \$610,000.

6 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
7 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
8 development of the national forests, including the establish-
9 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
10 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
11 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
12 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
13 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed
14 four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
15 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
16 for the proper and economical administration, protection, de-
17 velopment, and use of the national forests, including experi-
18 mental areas under Forest Service administration, except
19 that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
20 will be more economical than construction, improvements
21 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000
22 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-
23 tary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest
24 tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; develop-
25 ment and application of fish and game management plans; prop-

1 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-
2 arid portions of the national forests; estimating and apprais-
3 ing of timber and other resources and development and ap-
4 plication of plans for their effective management, sale, and
5 use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of
6 land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and
7 of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that
8 may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the
9 Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
10 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
11 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of
12 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
13 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
14 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
15 administration and public use of the national forests; and all
16 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
17 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
18 \$20,386,000.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
21 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
22 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
23 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
24 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

1 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
2 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
3 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
4 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
5 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
6 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots
7 and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural pro-
8 duction, and to secure the correlation and the most econom-
9 ical conduct of forest research in the Department of
10 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
11 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
12 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
13 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

14 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
15 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
16 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investi-
17 gations and experiments to develop improved methods of
18 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
19 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,330,000.

20 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
21 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
22 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,385,000.

23 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
24 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
25 under section 10, \$1,072,000.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b),

1 (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4
2 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766),
3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
4 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the
5 extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in
6 order to promote the continuous production of timber on
7 lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
8 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
9 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to ex-
10 ceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services
11 in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books
12 and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the con-
13 struction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and
14 other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect
15 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part
16 of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries
17 or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

18 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

19 Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
20 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
21 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of
22 which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal
23 services in the District of Columbia.

24 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
25 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating

1 within the exterior boundaries of the following national for-
2 ests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts
3 authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
4 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
5 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah,
6 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
7 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,
8 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
9 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
10 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
11 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
12 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
13 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
14 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
15 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
16 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
17 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law
18 637), \$35,000; in all, \$142,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
21 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as
22 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction,
23 reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experi-
24 mental areas under Forest Service administration, (1)
25 \$12,500,000 for forest development roads and trails, which

1 sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December
2 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,714,222 for for-
3 est highways, which latter sum consists of (a) the balance of
4 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
5 1942 and the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
6 fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat.
7 867, Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), and (b)
8 \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropri-
9 ated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521),
10 in all, \$26,214,222 (including not to exceed \$99,804 for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immedi-
12 ately available and to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
14 purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary
15 for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
16 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
17 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
18 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
19 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
20 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
21 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
22 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary.

23 FLOOD CONTROL

24 Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the
25 Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by

1 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
2 534), including personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain
4 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
5 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred
6 to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control,
7 general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the
8 purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as
9 amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15): *Provided*, That no part
10 of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
11 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific
12 approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county
13 in which such lands are situated.

14 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

15 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
16 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
17 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
18 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
19 erosion control and soil and water conservation, includ-
20 ing the employment of persons and means in the District
21 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000
22 may be expended for personal services in the District of
23 Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase,
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
25 automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of sub-

1 sistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft,
2 and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
3 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased,
4 erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing
5 a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same
6 with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
7 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
8 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to
9 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building:
10 *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act
11 shall be available for the construction of any such building
12 on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*,
13 That in the State of Missouri where the State has established
14 a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
15 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and
16 general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension
17 of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
18 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
19 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
20 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
21 come effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
24 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
25 and water conservation (including the construction and

1 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
2 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
3 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
4 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
5 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work
6 by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ;
7 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
8 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
9 tions, \$1,278,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
13 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
14 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
15 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
16 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
17 \$37,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
18 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
19 in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions
25 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,

1 Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of per-
2 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
3 \$1,453,000.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION 5 PROJECTS

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the functions of the Department
8 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
9 10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation,
10 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
11 ects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain
12 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
13 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated
14 or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said
15 Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling
17 or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership,
18 within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization
19 of irrigation water.

20 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

23 RESOURCES

24 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
25 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,

1 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
2 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
3 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
4 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407)
5 (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381,
6 and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), in-
7 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
8 where; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and
9 display of exhibits, including such displays at State, inter-
10 state, and international fairs within the United States;
11 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals;
12 \$257,500,000, together with \$42,500,000 of the unobli-
13 gated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946
14 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act entitled
15 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
16 for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
17 612 (c)) ; in all, \$300,000,000, to remain available until
18 December 31, 1947, for compliance with programs under
19 said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
20 as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as
21 amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs
22 carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December
23 31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for mak-
24 ing additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for
25 harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the

1 Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such
2 seeds; in all, \$312,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
3 \$26,942,888 of the total sum provided under this head shall
4 be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and
5 other administrative expenses for carrying out such pro-
6 grams, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be
7 charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480
8 shall be transfered to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
9 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
10 Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds
11 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
12 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pur-
13 suant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23,
14 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
15 regional information employees or any State or county in-
16 formation employees, but this shall not preclude the answer-
17 ing of inquiries or supplying of information to individual
18 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
19 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
20 nection with the formulation and administration of the
21 1947 programs (amounting to \$300,000,000, including
22 administration) of soil-building practices and soil- and
23 water-conservation practices, under the Act of February
24 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural

1 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or
2 grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the
3 utilization of land with respect to which such payments or
4 grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices
5 which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-
6 and water-conserving practices in the most practical and
7 effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several
8 States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural
9 conservation committee for the respective States: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discre-
11 tion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting
12 Office such sums as may be necessary to pay admin-
13 istrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in
14 auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That
15 such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
16 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
17 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricul-
18 tural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices
19 approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948
20 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended,
21 provided, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture is
22 authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who
23 complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural
24 conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7
25 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-

1 lotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that,
2 because of induction into the armed forces of the United
3 States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from
4 filing, applications for payment under any such program
5 during the period the applicable appropriation for such pro-
6 gram was available for obligation, such payments to be
7 made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation,
8 "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the
9 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That an application for payment on the pre-
11 scribed form is filed by any such farmer within one year
12 from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by
13 December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided further*,
14 That no part of any funds available to the Department,
15 or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constitut-
16 ing a part of such Department shall be used in the current
17 fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses
18 of any person who has been convicted of violating the
19 Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activi-
20 ties", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
21 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the
22 Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or
23 attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
24 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
25 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a

1 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
2 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
3 Member or through the proper official channels.

4 SUGAR ACT

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
6 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
7 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
8 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
9 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
10 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,-
11 000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided, how-*
12 *ever,* That none of the funds appropriated under this head
13 shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those
14 determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide
15 returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under
16 the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabili-
17 zation Administrator.

18 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF

19 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

20 To enable the Secretary to further carry out the pro-
21 visions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An
22 Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other
23 purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
24 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
25 of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby

1 reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated bal-
2 ances of the funds made available for the purposes of such
3 section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less
4 \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation
5 and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall
6 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appro-
7 priations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:
8 *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds ap-
9 propriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be
10 used during the current fiscal year to provide food for con-
11 sumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school
12 grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the
13 purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of
14 agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the
15 making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies
16 having control thereof in connection with the purchase
17 and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or
18 processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and
19 exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c)
20 by such other means as the Secretary may determine:
21 *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a
22 school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in
23 the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of
24 Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as
25 determined by the Secretary, except that if program partici-

1 pation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
2 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secre-
3 tary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States,
4 Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in con-
5 sideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further,*
6 That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-
7 care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case
8 exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products
9 thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other
10 sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by
11 the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Pro-*
12 *vided further,* That such sponsoring agency shall maintain
13 accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural
14 commodities or products furnished in the program and that
15 such accounts and records shall be available for audit by
16 representatives of the Department: *Provided further,* That
17 these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
18 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural com-
19 modities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, trans-
20 porting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and
21 other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the
22 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and with-
23 out regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said
24 section 32: *Provided further,* That not more than 2 per
25 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school

1 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
2 child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder
3 for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
4 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
5 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
6 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
7 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, posses-
8 sion, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated
9 services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools,
10 care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

11 MARKETING SERVICES

12 For the employment of such persons and means in the
13 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
14 \$2,394,764 for departmental personal services in the District
15 of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investiga-
16 tions, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

17 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
18 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
19 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
20 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
21 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
22 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and
23 their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and
24 other agricultural products, \$1,291,000.

25 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the

1 Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more juris-
2 dictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class,
3 quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vege-
4 tables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
5 poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products
6 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
7 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
8 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
9 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regula-
10 tions as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees
11 as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
12 cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

13 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
14 among the people of the United States useful information
15 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
16 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
17 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
18 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
19 ards of classification of American farm and food products
20 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
21 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
22 and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to per-
23 form functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280,
24 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed
25 \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of

1 section 706 (a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transporta-
2 tion, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to
3 section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
4 541b, 574); printing and binding; the purchase of books
5 of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for news-
6 papers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger
7 automobile in the District of Columbia; \$1,901,500: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
9 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
10 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
11 the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any
12 such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred
13 or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this
14 Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
15 appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution
16 of orders under which assessments are made against producers
17 or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for
18 administration of such orders.

19 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
20 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
21 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
22 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
23 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
24 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publi-
25 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agri-

1 culture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508),
2 as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of
3 tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes",
4 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,119,000.

5 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
6 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
7 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
8 Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended
9 (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the de-
10 struction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
11 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
12 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
13 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix
14 standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
15 baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes,
16 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
19 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
20 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
21 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
22 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
23 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
24 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
25 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,

1 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
2 \$1,274,000.

3 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
4 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
5 States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

6 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
8 house Act, \$584,000.

9 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry
10 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to re-
12 quire labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in
13 interstate commerce; to require certain standards with re-
14 spect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes",
15 approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-
16 1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of
17 this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United
18 States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing
19 Congress.

20 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
21 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
22 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

24 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry

1 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
2 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

3 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7
5 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the man-
6 ufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded
7 paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also
8 fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other
9 purposes", \$262,500.

10 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
12 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

13 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the pro-
14 visions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title
15 II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
16 1291), \$123,000.

17 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
19 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
20 the United States, its Territories and possessions, including
21 (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants,
22 (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this
23 and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liqui-
24 dation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabili-

1 tation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made
2 under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law
3 140, as amended, \$24,000,000, which sum shall be also
4 available for necessary administrative expenses incident to
5 the foregoing, including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for em-
7 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
8 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) ; purchase
9 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to ex-
10 ceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding:
11 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Con-
12 gress semiannually a progress report with respect to the
13 liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his
14 supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions
15 of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts
16 of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and
17 any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

18 In making any grant payments under this Act, the Sec-
19 retary is authorized to require with respect to such payments
20 the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal
21 and non-Federal, including work on private or public land
22 in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and
23 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
24 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-
25 tion, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing

1 such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
2 any case coming within the purview of the workmen's com-
3 pensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in
4 which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive
5 similar benefits for injury or death.

6 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
7 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are
8 unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
9 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
10 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
11 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
12 aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such
13 advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to exceed
14 the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually;
15 (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Cor-
16 poration heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary
17 pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75
18 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obliga-
19 tions securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms
20 and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation
21 may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation,
22 currently as received by him, all moneys collected as pay-
23 ments of principal and interest on the loans made from the
24 amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held
25 by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such

1 amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures,
2 bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is
3 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
4 at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the
5 date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount
6 sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

7 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized
8 under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation",
9 shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the
10 carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program;
11 or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farm-
12 ing, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion,
13 or management of homestead associations, land-leasing asso-
14 ciations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land
15 purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers,
16 except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any
17 such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans
18 to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding
19 obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans; or (4) the making of
20 loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of
21 loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share
22 or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for
23 medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure
24 other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the
25 Secretary, for the production of agricultural commodities.

1 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
2 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
3 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
4 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
5 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
6 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds
7 by the Secretary.

8 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
9 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
10 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation
11 under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall
12 not be supplemented by funds from any source.

13 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
14 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
15 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
16 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

17 FARM TENANCY

18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
19 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
20 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
22 nection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys
23 due the United States on account of loans heretofore made
24 under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the
25 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized
2 by said Act, \$2,804,000.

3 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
4 with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Service-
5 men's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)),
6 \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible
7 veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the
8 provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
9 Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as
10 are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be bor-
11 rowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an
12 interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and
13 no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made
14 in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census
15 value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more
16 in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as
17 determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Re-
18 construction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
19 directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security
20 of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under
21 the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
22 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) :
23 *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction
24 Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the
25 principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting

1 the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
2 may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
3 on any loans made under such title I to repay the Recon-
4 struction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed there-
5 from under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided*
6 *further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and
7 other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance
8 Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
9 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is
10 hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the
11 provisions hereof.

12 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID 13 AREAS

14 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
15 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in
16 the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding
17 in the development of facilities for water storage and utiliza-
18 tion, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as
19 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,500,000, of
20 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
24 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
25 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

1 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
2 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
3 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
4 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
6 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
7 cals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to
8 exceed \$1,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of one
9 passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit
11 reports, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
12 herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration
13 shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the
14 application for which does not stipulate (1) that the bor-
15 rower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award
16 such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and
17 qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Adminis-
18 trator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that
19 the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and
20 (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan
21 agreement covering such loan.

22 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
23 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section
24 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from

1 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
2 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

3 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
6 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
7 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
8 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
9 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
10 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
11 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-
12 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for peri-
13 odicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in
14 organizations which issue publications to members only or to
15 members at a lower price than to others, payment for which
16 may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expendi-
17 tures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944
18 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
19 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
20 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental
21 in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transporta-
22 tion and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10
23 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while
24 away from their homes, without other compensation from

1 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm
2 Credit Administration, except that such expenditures
3 shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses
4 in connection with the making of loans under the provisions
5 of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
6 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
7 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
8 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administra-
9 tion relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
10 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
11 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
12 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$544,000, together with
13 not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made available
14 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
15 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
16 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act
17 of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to
18 reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and
19 supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other
20 organizations as provided in said section.

21 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
22 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 as
23 amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000,
24 together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the
25 amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and

1 expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appro-
2 priation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made
3 in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby
4 made available, together with all collections of principal
5 and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under
6 said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
7 1020o).

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
10 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
11 the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of
12 the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of
13 the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association
14 supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or
15 authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or
16 of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, insti-
17 tution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or
18 advance under the provisions of food production financing bul-
19 letins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration
20 operating under the Food Production Administration, Produc-
21 tion Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless
22 (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administra-
23 tively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance
24 the production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
25 cation is not available to him from sources other than the

1 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
2 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could
3 not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to
4 produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock speci-
5 fied in his application and (b) the person authorized to
6 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agri-
7 cultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of
8 the crops or livestock specified in the application would be
9 likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than
10 would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance
11 under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency
12 Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148),
13 as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins
14 F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified
15 in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or
16 advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the
17 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one
18 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which
19 the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which
20 the making of such loans or advances is necessary in
21 order to finance the production of crops or livestock that
22 otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this sec-
24 tion shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or
25 approved at any time for the purpose of financing the com-

1 pletion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for
2 the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or
3 assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or
4 advance made or approved before such date.

5 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
6 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
7 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
8 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
9 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
10 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
11 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
12 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
13 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
14 by the Department under the statements of proposed expen-
15 ditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
17 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
18 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
19 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks
20 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
21 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the main-
22 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-
23 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That
24 the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation
25 and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carry-
2 ing vehicle in the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
5 employment of translators when competent citizen trans-
6 lators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
7 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
8 periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the
9 emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural
10 Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
11 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
12 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
13 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

14 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or
24 supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
25 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized

1 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
2 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
3 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
8 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
9 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
10 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
11 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
12 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
13 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
14 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
15 gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
16 property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to
17 such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-
18 dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
19 contemplated by this section.

20 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
21 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 535

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Mr. TARVER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department
3 of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
4 and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill
5 or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 5605,
a bill making appropriations for the De-
partment of Agriculture for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1947, and for other pur-
poses.

By Mr. TARVER

FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Rules

House Calendar No. 313

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 536

[Report No. 1673]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

- 1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R.
- 2 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agri-
- 3 culture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for
- 4 other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any
- 5 provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. RES. 536

[Report No. 1673]

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order on H. R. 5605, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SABATH

FEBRUARY 27, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 5605

FEBRUARY 27, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 536]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 536, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-2nd, No. 40

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 8, 1946, for actions of Thursday, March 7, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....1	Loans, farm.....11	Rural rehabilitation.....3
Grain shortage.....10	Minimum wage.....6	School lunch program.....13
Housing.....2,9,12	Property, surplus.....9,14	Transportation.....5,7
	Regional authority.....8	Veterans.....9,14
	Research.....4	Urgent deficiency.....15

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to resolution waiving points of order and began debate on agricultural appropriation bill. House passed Patman housing bill. Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of bills to slow up liquidation of rural rehabilitation projects and to transfer fur-bearing animal research to Department.

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Fri., March 8.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Agreed to a resolution waiving points of order and began debate on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 2043-73). Rep. Tarver, Ga., discussed the bill's provisions (pp. 2047-54), criticized the work of BAE (pp. 2048-9), stated that the Secretary had already ordered the consolidation of the Department's warehousing activities (p. 2048), and commended the work of Arthur Orr (p. 2047). Rep. Sabbath, Ill., stated that the farmer has received more benefits in the past 12 or 13 years than ever before in any other administration (p. 2044). Rep. Allen, Ill., opposed the reduction in expenses for the agricultural conservation program (p. 2045). Rep. Plumley, Vt., criticized the new wage-price formula as discriminating against the farmer, stating that there will be increased cost in materials and equipment needed by the farmer, the cost of farm labor will increase; the farm labor supply will decrease, but that there will be no increase in the price ceilings on farm products; and criticized also a plan for the future which he outlines as allowing all farm prices to fall to the competitive world market price and pay the farmers subsidies to bring the price up to parity (pp. 2054-8). Rep. Dirksen, Ill., commended Arthur Orr, summarized world agricultural conditions, commended the Department's scientific research work, analyzed the basic functions of the Department, reviewed the 1946-crop goals, and called for production to implement the food conservation program (pp. 2059-63). Rep. Zimmerman, Mo., urged that farm machinery and equipment be made available (p. 2063). Rep. Murray,

Wis., charged that the Department has not lived up to the parity provisions of the Steagall amendment, and criticized the work of the House Agriculture and Food Investigation Committees (pp. 2063-66). Rep. Hand, N. J., called for a remedy for the poultry and food situations (p. 2066-7). Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., pointed out the position of Agriculture in the national economy, and called for the stabilization of farm prices at parity (pp. 2068-71). Rep. Hoselton, Mass., criticized the proposed changes in the formula under which AAA conservation payments would be distributed among the States, stating that the distribution of funds should be entirely on the basis of the conservation needs (pp. 2072-3).

2. HOUSING. Passed with amendments, 357-24, H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill (pp. 2041-3). As finally passed the bill provides for a Housing Expediter with authority to fix prices on new housing, and establish priorities on material for the construction of housing in rural or urban areas and for the construction and repair of essential farm buildings. Provisions for subsidies on housing and price ceilings on existing houses were stricken from the bill.
3. RURAL REHABILITATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2501, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and untimely liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (pp. 2043, 2074).
4. FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2115, to transfer the fur-bearing animal research activities to this Department (pp. 2043, 2074).
5. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to H. Res. 318, authorizing the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate the transportation situation (p. 2074).
6. MINIMUM WAGE. Received a N. J. Council of Churches resolution endorsing legislation to raise the minimum wage level (p. 2075).
7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Received petitions from various N. Y. organizations opposing this project (p. 2075).
8. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Calif. Women's Democratic League petition favoring this project (p. 2075).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. HOUSING. H. R. 5702, by Rep. Rogers, Mass., relating to veterans' priorities and preferences in purchasing surplus property suitable for residential purposes. To Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee. (p. 2074) Remarks of author (p. 2071).
10. GRAIN. H. J. Res. 325, by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to prevent the use of grain for nonessential purposes during the period of shortage. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2075.) Remarks of author explaining the measure (pp. 2067-8)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. FARM LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hand, N. J., reporting the first FSA farm loan under the new GI Bill of Rights to a veteran in N. J. (p. A125)

Robertson, Va.	Smith, Va.	Vorys, Ohio
Robson, Ky.	Somers, N. Y.	Vursell
Rockwell	Spence	Wadsworth
Rodgers, Pa.	Springer	Walter
Roe, Md.	Starkey	Wasielewski
Roe, N. Y.	Stefan	Weaver
Rogers, Fla.	Stevenson	Weichel
Rogers, Mass.	Stewart	Welch
Rogers, N. Y.	Sullivan	White
Rooney	Summers, Tex.	Whitten
Rowan	Sundstrom	Whittington
Ryter	Talbot	Wickersham
Sabath	Talle	Wigglesworth
Sadowski	Tarver	Wilson
Sasser	Taylor	Winstead
Schwabe, Okla.	Thomas, N. J.	Wolcott
Scrivner	Thomas, Tex.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Shafer	Thomason	Wolverton, N. J.
Sharp	Tibbott	Wood
Sheridan	Tolan	Woodhouse
Sikes	Torrens	Woodruff
Simpson, Ill.	Traynor	Worley
Simpson, Pa.	Trimble	Zimmerman
Slaughter	Vinson	
Smith, Maine	Voorhis, Calif.	

NAYS—24

Boren	Hoffman	Smith, Ohio
Byrnes, Wis.	Jones	Smith, Wis.
Canfield	Kilday	Stockman
Clevenger	Lanham	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	Mason	Taber
Curtis	Phillips	Towe
Ellsworth	Reed, N. Y.	West
Gathings	Short	Winter

NOT VOTING—50

Adams	Gibson	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gossett	Peterson, Ga.
Beall	Hale	Powell
Bland	Henry	Priest
Bonner	Herter	Rains
Buck	Holmes, Mass.	Randolph
Cannon, Fla.	Jackson	Rich
Cannon, Mo.	Jarman	Rivers
Chapman	Kelley, Pa.	Robinson, Utah
Clark	Kilburn	Russell
Cole, Kans.	Knutson	Savage
Curley	Landis	Schwabe, Mo.
Daughton, Va.	McConnell	Sheppard
Domengeaux	McGregor	Sparkman
Durham	McKenzie	Stigler
Fisher	Miller, Nebr.	Thom
Gardner	Morrison	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.
 Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Knutson.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. McGregor.
 Mr. Gardner with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Buck.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Rich.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. McConnell.
 Mr. Savage with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
 Mr. Stigler with Mr. Hale.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Henry.
 Mr. Randolph with Mr. Schwabe of Missouri.
 Mr. Priest with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
 Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Chapman with Mr. Adams.
 Mr. Durham with Mr. Herter.
 Mr. Thom with Mr. Beall.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Landis.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Health of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate on this legislation. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 544, Rept. No. 1684), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 545, Rept. No. 1685), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall arise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the American Legion of Albia, Iowa.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. FLANNAGAN, Mr. FORAND, and Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; and include in

one a resolution adopted by the United Benefit Society.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 536 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

BENEFITS FOR AGRICULTURE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules has said on several occasions it will not bring in a special rule waiving points of order on appropriation bills which include legislation. Nevertheless, we have granted such a rule for the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. Most of the important provisions that would be subject to a point of order have received favorable consideration from the Committee on Agriculture. That committee has reported two bills that would make in order the main provisions in this bill, and the House has already acted favorably on the school-lunch bill.

Consequently, the Committee on Rules felt the rule on this bill should be granted waiving points of order to expedite beneficial appropriations for agriculture and the farmers of the Nation, and it is with real gratification I again offer a rule for agricultural appropriations.

The bill before us carries appropriations of \$1,102,000,000 for the operation of the Department of Agriculture alone and for the administration of the many laws entrusted to that vast Department. These huge expenditures are almost wholly for the direct benefit of American farms and American farmers. The appropriations in this bill are greater than the entire cost of running the United States Government for a whole year before the First World War. It was not until 1910 that the annual budget for the Federal Government exceeded \$1,000,000,000. Little of this billion-dollar appropriation will directly benefit those of us who live in the large population centers; nevertheless, it would not even occur to me to oppose a rule making it possible for us to vote on these appropriations in a bill carrying clear legislative provisions which, without this closed rule, would be subject to points of order.

ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE

It has always been clear to me that we must all live together. There is no reason that the people of the cities should be at odds with the dwellers in the countryside. We are interdependent. We are one nation, indivisible. A prosperous farm population is essential to a prosperous city population, and farmers cannot produce at a profit when the urban populations have no money to buy with. We who live in the big cities are benefited, ultimately, by appropriations made directly to help the farmers.

Certainly I shall not, and surely other members from urban centers will not, make any objection to this rule or to the appropriation bill; yet whenever we come in here with legislation to the interest of the big population centers all kinds of objections are raised. Last week we heard frequently of States' rights. Sincerely I hope we will hear none of that, and I expect we will hear none of it, in regard to this bill, notwithstanding that we are making appropriations here to be spent in the States and counties and townships through the many divisions of the Department of Agriculture.

I had intended to read, in my time, some of the individual items in the bill; but I shall not detain the House. You are all intelligent and well-informed. You have no doubt read the bill and are familiar with its provisions. However, in order that the whole country may know what we are doing here for the benefit of the agricultural industry, and for the farmers of the Nation, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that I may insert in my remarks certain figures that can be readily understood by the industrious farmers of our great country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I wish to compliment the gentleman on his stand on agriculture. Coming from a large city like Chicago, in the great State of Illinois, the gentleman has always been very fair in the consideration of agricultural problems. I believe he realizes that agriculture is just as important to the great city of Chicago as it is to the men who work on the farms.

LIVING COSTS OF 55 PERCENT

Mr. SABATH. I fully appreciate that. It is also necessary and in the interest of the farmer that things be manufactured and produced. That requires labor, and that labor must exist, at least, to be able to produce the things the farmers need, so I have always felt that not only the farmer but labor too should receive consideration. Unfortunately, many Members are willing to vote millions for the farmers; but when it comes to voting for legislation that may be beneficial to the workers of our Nation they vote against it.

We realize that the cost of living has gone up. It has gone up, especially on food, nearly 55 percent. Wage earners residing in the large centers, and even in the smaller, cannot exist on the low wages industry is trying to force upon the wage earners of this Nation.

Once more I plead that you gentlemen from the areas where this bill is going to help most directly will, in the future, and in all fairness, cease to oppose legislation that may make the life of millions of wage earners a little easier; will not join with a few spokesmen for big industry to rush through legislation to shackle the workers.

REAL WAGES REDUCED

I know some will say that wages of workers in the steel industry have in-

creased. True, but those increases will be of benefit only to the highly organized wage earners. Steel workers are a small fraction of all organized workers; and at the highest possible estimate there are less than 16,000,000 members of labor unions, while we have a total of 55,000,000 workers. Thus there are some 39,000,000 unorganized wage earners and white-collar workers who will not share in any wage increases forced from reluctant business by demands of organized labor.

They will, in fact, suffer a reduction in their real incomes; for industry extracted from our Government, before any wage increases were granted, an increase in the prices of their products which again will increase the cost of living. We must not permit any further increase in the cost of living; and we must devise means to aid the millions of unorganized and underpaid workers faced already with food prices which have shot skyward in the last few years.

WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS SUFFER

Mr. Speaker, we must not lose sight of the plight of the white-collar workers, the annuitants, the pensioners—people whose dollar incomes are tightly fixed, and to whom every increase in living costs means a decrease in their real income. If living costs continue to rise, and I hope we have the intelligence and the courage to prevent that, there are millions of people whose incomes are less than \$1,300 a year who will not be able to maintain standards of even bare decency.

Of course, the farmer does not get all that the wage earner's wife gives to the butcher or grocer for food. We fully appreciate that. Nevertheless, it is nearly impossible today for wives and mothers with perhaps three or four children to make ends meet. Something should be done. Something must be done.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Of course, we are all concerned about the class of people that the gentleman refers to. It is a tremendous problem which we have to deal with, especially at this time when there is a tendency to inflation. I also come from a rural and agricultural area and want to commend the gentleman for his forthright stand on these matters which are of such tremendous importance to the farmer.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the House any longer. I realize that we have had 7 or 8 days of hard debate in the House. Many gentlemen hope to attend to at least part of the accumulated work that awaits them in their offices and elsewhere. So I shall conclude my remarks. I have obtained permission to extend my remarks and insert therein some figures and some editorials on the points applicable to the legislation before us.

WHAT EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW

It appears to me that every farmer should know that more benefits have been extended to him during the past 12 or 13 years than in the history of any other administration.

During the last 13 years the Democratic Party, first under the leadership of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and now under the leadership of President Truman, and under a Democratic Congress, has given more direct aid to agriculture than did the Republican Party in all the years from the Civil War on, perhaps more than all administrations since the founding of our Republic. We have appropriated to the direct aid of agriculture since the Democratic Party won control of the House 14 hundred million dollars—14 billions of dollars.

We have rescued the farmers from the clutches of Wall Street and the loan sharks. We have provided low-cost crop insurance; low interest rates; orderly distribution of products. We have made possible stabilization of marketing; improved farm roads; irrigation projects, reclamation projects. We have electrified the farm through Rural Electrification Administration, and have made possible on millions of farm homes radios, electric sewing machines, electric washers and milkers and feed grinders. We have made possible cooperative telephone service in communities where private companies could not go with profit.

We have reduced interest rates. The farmer has been able to escape from his mountain of debt; to buy automobiles and trucks and tractors and combines, and pay interest less than half that he paid in years gone by.

FARMER RESCUED FROM WALL STREET

The farmer has paid off his mortgages, improved his property, increased his crop yield and his livestock.

It has been possible, without sacrificing his homestead, for the American farmer to buy the machinery to reduce tremendously the toil and time required to plant and to harvest. Never before in history have bank deposits been heavier in the community banks of the farm belt, and today 60 percent of farms are clear of mortgages.

This vast program of improvement for the farmer, conceived and carried out by the Democratic Congress and the Democratic administration, was not done merely to gather in votes but because it was the due of the farmer, exploited by bankers and loan sharks and insurance companies, by industry and business, by Wall Street and the gamblers of the grain pits, for generations. By creation of the Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security, Federal Crop Insurance, Federal Land Banks, Farm Mortgage Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and other practical, down-to-earth administrative measures the American farmer has been made into an independent businessman, able to meet the greed and avarice of "big money" on an equal basis and hold his own.

At the same time, the research functions of the Department of Agriculture have been expanded, and every farmer's unceasing toil is rewarded by new and more bountiful production in a stable market. Everything possible to human ingenuity has been done to restore the balance between farming and industry.

And I repeat: All this has been made possible by the hard work, legislation, and honest and able administration of the Democratic Party.

FARMERS WILL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

Why, then, Mr. Speaker, I am moved to ask, does the American farmer refuse to recognize what this administration has done for him?

I know the worker and the professional man and the small manufacturer and businessman—and I do not include in that list the big combines and monopolies and the big finance houses; I mean the real small businessmen—do show appreciation, and recognize the benefits that have flowed from this administration. Year after year the Democrats have been returned to power in spite of the most extravagant campaigns of misrepresentation and propaganda. The legislators elected by businessmen and workers and professional men of the cities have faithfully supported the administration in all its legislation for the benefit of agriculture. They know that the prosperity of one depends upon the prosperity of the other. The farmer must have a market for his produce; and the laborer must have a market for the goods he has manufactured. We are indivisibly interdependent.

Yet year after year the farm communities send to Congress Republicans who have given no service but lip service.

FARMERS HAVE PROSPERITY

Is it perhaps because they can read no newspapers but Republican newspapers, no magazines but Republican magazines—almost, one can say, hear no radio broadcasts but those sponsored and paid for by big industries who hate and fear the administration?

It seems to me the truth has not been brought home to the American farmer; he has not been given the facts on which to learn the truth that it is the Democratic Party which has made possible the present prosperity and security. It was not the Democratic Party which promised a car in every garage and a chicken in every pot, and then left us with scarcely a pot to cook in; but it was the Democratic Party which has brought to the American countryside a solid prosperity and security never before known, in any land, to the farmer.

I am glad, Mr. Speaker, immensely glad, to know that the American farmer has won through to this prosperity and security.

But the point I am making is that they do not seem to believe in the old maxim that one hand washes the other.

I know that American farmers are honest and cooperative, and if they knew the facts they would support the Democratic Party solidly and wholeheartedly. It is our duty, then, Mr. Speaker, to bring home the truth and to inform them of all that has been done in their behalf and for their advantage.

The Republican Party, to which the farmers tend to cling, calls itself the party of Abraham Lincoln.

DEMOCRATS FOLLOW LINCOLN

But in all truth, Mr. Speaker, it is the Democratic Party which has carried the torch of freedom and equality held high

by that man of the people. It is the Democratic Party which has actually practiced the Lincoln principles of government "of the people, by the people, for the people." The Republican Party has preached those principles; but it has practiced a strangely different policy of government "of the people, by the few, for the few."

Possibly farmers are misled by the bankers of their communities—the same bankers who, in the dark years of 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, surrendered to the wolves of Wall Street and spread devastation and misery through the farm lands as mortgages were foreclosed without mercy. The bankers, Mr. Speaker, are not profiting from the low-interest, long-term loans of the farm-loan agencies created and supported by the Democratic Congresses of the past 14 years. I have no doubt but that they look with longing at the opportunities for fat profits they must, perforce, pass up.

Yes, it is true; I have not a single farm in my congressional district; but in almost 40 years of service in this House I have never ceased to advocate and support legislation for the benefit of farmers. I have always known that we cannot have prosperity and security in the cities while there is misery and want and fear on the farms. Therefore I am known in the House, and by all of you, as a friend of the farmer. Otherwise I would never make this statement; but as one friend to another I can say that the farmers of our country owe it to themselves and to the whole Nation to stand by the Democratic Party as the Democratic Party has stood by the farmers. I hope that in the coming elections and in the future they will not be any more misled but will follow the dictates of their hearts and conscience and give to their real friends, the Democrats, a vote of confidence.

CITY FOLKS MUST EAT

I can say this with clear conscience. This statement will not bring me a single vote. There are no farmers in the streets of Chicago. But if none of the people I have the honor to represent are farmers, there is not one of them who can exist without the products of the farms.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall briefly mention some of the items in this appropriation bill which illustrate what this Democratic Congress is doing for the benefit of agriculture in 1946 and 1947, and what we authorized in 1945.

Soil conservation and related programs

Spent in 1945.....	\$419,669,475
Estimated for 1946.....	414,742,314
Estimated for 1947.....	370,282,248

Subsidy, price support, and related programs

Spent in 1945.....	\$2,373,958,389*
Estimated for 1946.....	2,704,960,902
(1947 estimates in making.)	

Loan programs

Total, 1945.....	\$1,810,467,668
Estimated for 1946.....	1,728,887,831
(1947 estimates in making.)	

Payments to States for extension work and agricultural experiment stations

Spent in 1945.....	\$26,825,712
Estimated for 1946.....	31,566,359
Estimated for 1947.....	35,929,753

Figures are dull things, and I will forego any further tabulations of the amounts authorized for forestry, for experimental work, for home economics and crop insurance, and for marketing services and inspections, for control of insect pests and plant and animal diseases, and a bewildering variety of other services.

The estimated total for 1947 cannot yet be given, for those figures are in course of preparation; but in 1945, a year of unprecedented prosperity on America's farms, the total of all authorizations for appropriations, for RFC loan funds—and you see RFC money is not exclusively for banks and railroads—and for all capital funds, reached the astonishing total of \$5,046,456,318—more than \$5,000,000,000.

And that was only \$60,000,000 more than the 1945 total of \$4,785,424,416.

I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have before me the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the agriculture appropriation bill for 1947. I note with more than a little alarm the reduction recommended in the report for the expenses of administering the agricultural conservation program. The Budget allotment of \$28,341,098 for expenses of administering this program has been adjusted as follows: The increase of \$1,356,710 to enable the county association to provide assistance in meeting problems of postwar agriculture has been disallowed; the increase of \$964,767 for additional assistance through county associations in developing and carrying out the conservation program has been disallowed in the sum of \$440,000; the Budget increase of \$379,500 for making acreage measurement on all tobacco farms where marketing quotas are in effect has been allowed together with an additional increase above the Budget of \$358,500, making in all for this purpose \$1,146,000. The total allotment for administrative expense is thus \$26,942,888, or a total reduction for administrative expenses of \$1,756,710. This reduction in funds appears then to be directed entirely to those areas which are nontobacco producing, which in my opinion is an unfair distribution of this reduction.

The membership of our county AAA boards is made up of farmers who take of their own time to serve their friends and neighbors. The time that is spent in this work by these men is far less remunerative than this same time spent on their respective farms. I believe that there is no person who can honestly deny that the county boards of the triple A have done an outstanding job of farm leadership during the war. The need during that period for this leadership was great and these boards through planning and advising on farm practices were to the greatest extent responsible for the record production of the American farmer. I firmly believe that in this postwar period there is an increasing need for the same farm leadership and no agency is as well fitted for this important task than the farmer-elected and farmer-manned county boards. These boards are today operating on a

budget that makes it difficult to render efficient service and now we find that they are to be further handicapped by a reduction in their administrative expenses. The reduction has been made directly to those non-tobacco-producing sections and it is these sections which are contributing the most toward the food production of this Nation. I sincerely trust that this reduction will be restored to the end that this vital program may be continued with at least sufficient funds to allow its administrators to do this important work efficiently.

(Mr. ALLEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE CASE OF THE MISSING LOBSTERS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 5, one of Cleveland's leading restaurants published an advertisement in the daily papers announcing that henceforth its "famous" lobsters would be missing from the menu. Certainly with all the major problems facing our country today, the case of the missing lobsters would appear to be a most insignificant matter. But, unfortunately, the lost lobsters are symbols of a Government policy which is highly important to all of us.

Under our present half-hearted, evasive policy, our Government has set up OPA ceiling prices on most retail sales. The price freeze in the restaurant business used April 1943, as the critical date. At that time, lobsters were sold at this famous eating place at \$1 for a 1-pounder. In 1943, that lobster cost the folks who operate the restaurant 43 cents, plus express charges. But here is the rub. The OPA never bothered to freeze the wholesale price of that same lobster, and today the cost to the restaurant owner is a dollar a pound, plus express, for the uncooked lobster. Just how anyone can stay in business charging the customer less than the cost price for uncooked food, even the OPA cannot tell you.

If this were an isolated instance, no one would have the right to complain. But the process runs up and down the line. Our Government is always talking about the way in which it has "held the line." Ask your small businessman how they have held the line. Ask the veteran, who is trying to get into a retail-merchandise business, how they have held the line. Ask the fellow back from the war who is trying to buy a suit of clothes, or a white shirt, or a decent pair of shoes, how they have held the line. Ask the housewife, who tries to make ends meet on a fixed weekly budget, how much it costs her to get by.

The administration, the OPA, has not been holding any line. It is simply throwing a line, and it is about time the country got wise enough to demand simple, forthright honesty instead of fancy statistics showing how cheap you can get something that is not worth the price or simply cannot be found.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to my industrious friend.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. The gentleman said the OPA was not holding any line. It is holding the headlines; is it not?

Mr. BENDER. It is holding the headlines, and that is about all.

You Members know that with the prices of commodities today that your dollar is worth about 55 cents. You try to buy a suit of clothes in any store today, if you can buy one, and you get the shoddiest kind of a garment. When you buy foodstuffs you know you are not getting the values you got 4 years ago.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the dean of the Ohio delegation.

Mr. JENKINS. The study made by the Republican Food Study Committee, of which I happen to be chairman, has shown that OPA has held the line on only two commodities; one of those is bread, and that was done by the use of subsidies by the millions, and the other is milk, on which subsidies amounted to billions.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman is absolutely right. Why permit to go unchallenged here in the well of the House the assertion that OPA is holding the line, when we know otherwise? It is propaganda and applesauce.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and ask unanimous consent that he may speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PICTURE AGAINST POLLUTION

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time simply to announce to the House that through the courtesy of the Speaker, the Public Health Bureau, the General Electric Co., and the Izaak Walton League of America I have obtained the use of the caucus room in the Old House Office Building at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for the purpose of showing the Members of the House who are interested a new technicolor sound picture on the subject of pollution control. The subject of the picture is Clean Waters.

I think after the long and arduous hours we have spent debating housing shortages that it will be refreshing to the Members to see some out-of-doors pictures in technicolor; pictures of good fishing, of sparkling mountain streams of America's great natural out-of-doors.

The film also contains some interesting factual and informative material on the subject of pollution control. I am sure most Members of the House are in favor of the control of pollution. I hope they are in favor of my H. R. 519. The Rivers and Harbors Committee presently will report out a bill dealing with the subject. Those of you who are in favor of it will enjoy the picture and it will fortify your good intentions, and those who are opposed to the correction of

pollution in streams by Federal action will not only find the picture enjoyable but your opposition weakened and your dispositions somewhat improved by looking at this splendid picture.

I shall be happy to have you come to the caucus room tomorrow morning at 10:30 and see it.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] for a consent request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and in each to include certain printed excerpts.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE] and ask unanimous consent that he may speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

GM POLICY FOMENTS COMMUNISM

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to say that I have been granted a special order tomorrow of 30 minutes. I think the Members of the House Committee on un-American Activities ought to be here because I intend to discuss certain aspects of the General Motors strike and the attitude of Mr. Anderson, General Motors vice president in charge of personnel, which I think amounts to spreading and propagating communism. That seems to be his purpose in discrediting Walter Reuther, who is the American Communists' pet hate. Mr. Anderson knows this.

I think the members of the Committee on un-American Activities ought to be here to hear what I shall have to say, because it concerns what I think is General Motors' deliberate attempt to encourage the spread of communism so that it may create a class struggle. Out of that struggle it can impose a right wing totalitarian government upon the whole country.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky for a unanimous-consent request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROESION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks on the housing bill and to include therein certain excerpts, letters, and telegrams on the bill itself.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] to submit a consent request.

Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address by Dr. Condon.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, we have just passed the housing bill. During the 6 to 8 days of debate many dark predictions were made as to what may happen to housing in the United States.

I am pleased to say that just a few moments ago I received a telegram from the commissioner of public utilities, Clyde E. Fant, of my home town, Shreveport, La., which according to the census of 1940 had a population of 100,000. I asked him in a telegram what permits for building construction had been issued for the current year and I have this telegram in reply:

One hundred and twenty permits issued in January totalling \$386,000. One hundred and one permits issued in February totalling \$428,000. Issuance of all these permits means construction has begun.

Mr. Speaker, with the help of the bill we have just passed the American people are going to do a magnificent job in my home town, Shreveport, La.; they are already going to work to catch up on housing; and they are already at work giving the returning GI's the housing they need and deserve.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON].

(Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Marquis Childs which appeared in the Chicago Daily Times.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue throughout the day, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5605, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, your committee on agricultural appropriations brings to you the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947. This is the result of long and somewhat tedious hear-

ings which began on January 14 and continued for several weeks and of careful study on the part of the membership of the subcommittee.

We have no pride of authorship in any of the provisions of the bill. As you will note from the committee report, it carries a very considerable sum of money. We have sought to write a bill which would be fair to the interests of agriculture in the United States and at the same time fair to our National Government in view of the fiscal condition of our Treasury at the present time. We shall not resent but, on the contrary, shall welcome any effort by any member of the Committee of the Whole through the offering of amendments to the bill or otherwise to improve upon its provisions.

We do ask, however, that before any member of the Committee shall, by his vote or otherwise, undertake to bring about changes in the actions which have been recommended by the subcommittee, that he shall give consideration to the evidence that was developed upon the hearings had with relation to these estimates, and that he shall have some basis in the evidence upon which he may feel justified in urging that the committee's recommendations shall not be adhered to. You will observe from an examination of the hearings that they comprise something over 2,000 pages. I am not in the position of saying that after you have studied the evidence you may not feel justified or may not be justified in disagreeing with the actions which have been recommended by the subcommittee. But I do feel that in view of the long and arduous efforts which we have devoted to the production of this bill you ought not to disagree with us without having first familiarized yourselves with the evidence upon which you should base your conclusions.

Our subcommittee is composed of the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD]; the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]; the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]; the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]; the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]; and myself. During a portion of our hearings we had the benefit of the attendance of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], who is deeply interested in and familiar with agricultural problems. He served during the temporary absence from the hearings of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

The committee has approached the consideration of the many problems which are dealt with in this bill in a spirit of public service, and there has been no evidence of partisanship on the part of any member of the committee on either the majority or the minority side. All of its members have cooperated ably and earnestly in the work which we have accomplished and, of course, we have had the able assistance of one of the best executive secretaries who serves the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Arthur Orr, and his able and efficient service has been in large measure responsible for some of the economies which we feel we have effected in the production of this bill.

The bill carries in direct appropriations \$573,594,949, which represents a reduction below Budget estimates for the next fiscal year of \$15,715,623, or a reduction below the level of appropriations for the present fiscal year of \$31,616,336. Of course, direct appropriations are not the only subject matters which are dealt with in this bill. The total of the bill, when reappropriations, transfers of funds, and loan authorizations are included, is, as proposed by your subcommittee, \$1,102,549,017, which is \$40,715,623 below Budget estimates. It is manifestly impossible that I should within the limits of any reasonable time and without trespassing unduly on your patience undertake to discuss all of the subject matters which make up the tremendous amount of money which is represented by the appropriations, reappropriations, transfers, and loan organizations for which provision is made in the bill.

In making the very considerable reductions below Budget estimates which have been made in the bill, the committee has sought to keep in mind the needs of agriculture in this very trying period and to serve those needs as best it can be done through the various agencies of the Department of Agriculture. At the same time, we have not been unmindful of the distressed financial condition of our National Government and the heavy burden of taxation which must rest upon our people for many years to come as the result principally of wartime expenditures which it was impossible to avoid. We have tried, therefore, to effect economies in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture wherever that could apparently be done without endangering the ability of the Department to adequately serve the needs of the American farmer. At the same time, we have felt that it would be false economy to destroy or unduly limit the service to agriculture of this Department at a time when the American farmer is facing greater problems and difficulties than during any period in our recent national history. Our bill, therefore, is neither a pinch-penny bill nor an extravagant approval of every suggestion for the appropriation of funds which has been made. We have sought to pursue a middle course between extremes.

I intend to refer to some of what I believe to be outstanding matters which I believe it will be of interest to the members of the Committee of the Whole. If after I have done this there are other matters to which I have not made reference which are of interest to any members of the Committee, I shall be very glad to give them such information with reference to those matters as it may be possible for me to do.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

If members of the Committee who are interested will turn with me to page 34 of the committee report, they will find there a comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1947. You will observe that the committee has recommended no change in the Budget estimates for the Office of the Secretary, which are, however, \$76,223 below the

amount carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1946. There is one important limitation inserted by the subcommittee in the appropriation language for the Office of the Secretary. That is the provision which would make it impossible for the Department of Agriculture to have two warehouse examining services as they have at the present time. Our subcommittee, upon the basis of evidence developed in connection with its investigation of the War Food Administration, as well as upon the basis of evidence developed in connection with the pending bill, arrived at the conclusion that the duties and qualifications of warehouse examiners in the administration of the United States Warehousing Act and in the performance of duties for the Commodity Credit Corporation are substantially the same, that no logical reason exists why those services should not be combined, and that their combination would effect some economies in administration and would increase the efficiency of the service. We have, therefore, inserted this provision in the bill. On yesterday I was advised by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, that without awaiting the enactment of the bill he has by order provided for the consolidation of these two services.

PENALTY MAIL

The Budget estimate for penalty mail which is \$52,740 below the appropriation for the present fiscal year has been approved in the amount of \$3,186,000. The committee do not feel that there is very much that they can do under existing procedure in effecting economies in the use of penalty mail. In my opinion, the legislative committee having jurisdiction should give consideration to the desirability of reviewing and perhaps amending existing legislation relating to penalty mail.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

The burdens of the Solicitor's office will be considerably increased because of additional programs to which reference is made in the report and for which provision is made in the bill. However, the committee have not allowed in full the additional amount suggested by the Budget, having reduced that amount by \$50,000, which still leaves the Solicitor's office with an appropriation of \$2,334,115, including transfers, which is \$45,400 in excess of the amount available to his office for the present fiscal year.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Budget estimates for the Office of Information have been approved, excepting that in the printing and binding item a reduction of \$31,000 has been made in the proposed increase of \$131,000 for publishing soil surveys. The committee realize the importance and desirability of this work but feel that under present conditions the provision of an additional \$100,000 for this purpose is as much as may be well justified.

LIBRARY

Budget estimates for the Library, involving an increase of \$11,889 over appropriation for the current fiscal year, have been approved.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its operations during the past several years has become a considerable source of concern not only to the members of our subcommittee but to the Members of Congress who are interested in agriculture, and to the principal farm organizations of the country who are interested in the orderly and efficient functioning of this very important Bureau.

Our committee has regretfully reached the conclusion that in its activities the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has at times entered into fields of investigation for which the Congress had no purpose that it should be created. That is particularly true of some of its so-called planning investigations and its devisation of economic plans for the future of American agriculture. As one of its outstanding accomplishments in that connection, it has apparently been principally responsible for the devisation of the plan which is now advocated in many quarters of this country but, so far as I know, in no quarters that are interested directly in agriculture or that undertake ordinarily to speak for agriculture by which the American farmer shall in the future be deprived of the benefit of so-called support loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation and other devices intended to maintain a level above the level of world prices for agricultural products which are domestically consumed. It is proposed under this plan to provide for the farmer a world price level even for the portion of his production which must be sold in the United States, and if a farmer is unable to carry on upon the basis of world prices, that some relief shall be accorded him as a matter of donation or dole from the Treasury of the United States. That plan, so far as I know, has not been advocated by any farm organization, by any individual who even undertook to speak for American agriculture, or by any Member of Congress who comes from an agricultural area or by any responsible authority other than the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and certain college professors who have given some type of study to the theory which is involved.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Can the gentleman throw any light on the question of the attitude of the Secretary of Agriculture on that subject?

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman will examine our hearings, he will find we went pretty fully into that subject matter, not only with Mr. Tolley, who heads the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, but with the Secretary of Agriculture. He will not find anything in the evidence of the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that he has so far decided that he should sponsor or support the plan which has been devised by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am sure the distinguished gentleman from Georgia would not want to leave the impression that the great bulk of civil-service employees in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are subject to the criticisms that he is offering at this time. I take it that the gentleman is only including some of the dreamers and schemers who happen for the time being to occupy the high positions in the Department. Am I correct in that assumption?

Mr. TARVER. I am not talking about individuals. I am talking about the results or lack of results which have been attained. I shall not undertake to place individual responsibility for those results or lack of results. I could detail quite a number of other items where the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has not in my individual judgment been helpful to the American farmer.

For example, that Bureau, in my judgment, is in large part responsible for the perfectly senseless and ridiculous proposal recently announced by the Office of Price Administration to place a ceiling on the 1946 crop of raw cotton, having furnished the statistical data upon the basis of which the Office of Price Administration is supposed to have taken the action which is contemplated by it, and having sought, through the head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to justify the theory that such ceiling should be imposed, in connection with the hearings had before our subcommittee.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I want to congratulate the gentleman and his committee for having brought out the amount provided for the Soil Conservation Service. I think this agency has done more to benefit the farmer than most any other agency, according to the cost of it. You have the Soil Conservation Service, with its soil-conservation districts, and its activities in the way of mapping out and planning, such as terracing, ditching, selecting soils, and telling the farmer what is the best thing to grow on the particular area of land. I think this agency has rendered a great service, too. I know the head of it in Georgia, Mr. T. L. Asbury, is a gentleman from my own district. He has done a wonderful job in Georgia, and he has the respect of all the farmers I know of. I want to congratulate the gentleman in bringing in the appropriate amount so that this agency can carry on.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I take it the person to whom the gentleman referred had a college education, had he not?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Yes. He was a graduate from an agricultural school. He happens to be from my district at this time.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I simply want to supplement the statement made by the gentleman from Georgia in commending the committee for increasing the appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service. I think that is one agency of the Department of Agriculture that has done very fine work.

Mr. TARVER. I intend to discuss the Soil Conservation Service later on. I thank the gentleman from Texas. I do think, indeed, that it has accomplished very fine work.

I started to say that activities of the BAE of the kind to which I have referred, and others which I shall not mention, have not been, in the judgment of our subcommittee, in the interest of American agriculture. We have undertaken to provide in this bill for a very substantial reduction in the amount of the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with the purpose of eliminating its so-called planning activities, and limiting its activities to the purpose for which we conceive it to have been originally created, the collection and distribution of statistical and factual data relating to agriculture.

We have therefore effected some changes in the language of the appropriation, intended to bring about this result. Then, in order to be more effectual than would be possible by merely a change in language, we have eliminated from the Budget estimates \$485,543 of funds which would have been devoted to this purpose, which we consider to be beyond the proper field of endeavor of this particular bureau.

We have also eliminated from the Budget estimates for livestock estimates in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics \$107,000, which was estimated for the purpose of gathering statistics as to cattle and livestock of other types, slaughtered in non-Federally-inspected slaughterhouses. If this activity was not necessary during the war it should not be necessary under present conditions.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL REALTIONS

The committee has approved without change the Budget estimates for this office in the amount of \$650,000 representing an increase over appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$73,693.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The estimates for the Extension Service have been approved without change involving a very considerable increase of \$4,000,000 for payments to States under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act as amended but this increase is apparently the will of Congress which made provision therefor in recently enacted legislation.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

The committee have been impressed with the very great benefits to agriculture which have accrued in our research program, and may be anticipated in the maintenance and reasonable expansion of that program for the future. We have, therefore, approved the Budget

estimate, \$460,500, involving an increase of \$140,248 over the present fiscal year for the office of the Administrator plus a further increase of \$20,000 for investigations concerning Alaska. A full explanation of these items is contained in the committee report.

In the office of Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration you will note that an increase of \$20,000 has been provided. That is only a superficial increase over the Budget; as a matter of fact, it takes the place of \$110,000 in estimates which were distributed at various points throughout the bill for investigations concerning agriculture in Alaska. Your committee reached the conclusion that no one appearing before us, including the officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Engineering, and of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine had any very clear idea of just what type of investigations in Alaska might possibly be beneficial to agriculture in that area. The head of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Engineering very frankly confessed his lack of sufficient information on that subject and agreed with us that the sensible thing to do before making these several items of appropriation which were proposed by the Budget, would be to send qualified personnel to Alaska to study the situation there and come back and give us advice as to what types of investigations might be carried on there with a prospect of their resulting in benefits commensurate with the amount of funds expended. So we have provided this \$20,000 for investigations of that type rather than the \$110,000 in the several items which were proposed by the Budget and which have been disallowed.

This \$20,000 is not intended to take care of the cost of personnel, since members of the departmental staff will be used; it is intended to take care of travel and other expenses of personnel who visit Alaska for this purpose, except that, of course, some small part of it might be used in the employment of temporary personnel.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The Budget estimates for the special research fund in the amount of \$1,193,000 have also been approved without change.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The authorizations for payments to States under the Hatch Act, Adams Act, and Purnell Act have been provided for in full by the committee. In considering the items for this purpose authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Act for which the Budget had recommended \$3,000,000, the full amount of the authorization, the committee realized that Congress has never appropriated the full amount of this authorization and only last year increased the amount of the appropriation from \$2,400,000 to \$2,663,708. The appropriation under the Bankhead-Jones Act was only \$2,400,000 plus the amount of \$63,708 necessary to prevent any State from losing money on account of the farm population shifts until last year when it was increased by \$200,000.

Frankly, I think the evidence before our committee demonstrates that the larger portion of this increase was used in raising salaries in the States; at any rate, in view of the present condition of our National Treasury it was not felt by us on the committee that we would be justified in going beyond the amount which was appropriated for the present fiscal year. We have therefore disallowed the Budget estimate which would increase that amount by \$336,292, to a total of \$3,000,000, the full amount of the authorization.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Just to see if I understand the situation, the men for whom this money is appropriated in these different colleges are not on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. TARVER. That is true.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. They are on the State pay roll. Is that right?

Mr. TARVER. That is right.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There might, therefore, be some justification for some of this money on the basis that they have to raise their salaries in order to keep them in their present positions. Is not that right?

Mr. TARVER. That is true. It is possible that in many cases salary raises were justified. I was simply pointing out that according to the evidence submitted to our subcommittee a large part of the increment in this appropriation made for the present fiscal year has been used for that purpose; and I apprehend that the Congress under the present financial condition of the Government would not be interested in making a further appropriation of \$336,000, which would possibly not contribute anything to the benefit of the farmers in the several States but might contribute somewhat to the happiness of the employees of the experiment stations through further increase in salaries.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TARVER. I cannot yield any further at this time.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I do not want to be left in any unfair position. I would like to answer that.

Mr. TARVER. I did not intend to put the gentleman in any unfair position. I will give the gentleman opportunity to answer the observations I have made.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will answer them.

Mr. TARVER. It is felt that the present financial circumstances of the Government do not warrant a further increase in this item at this particular time. The proposed Budget increase has, therefore, been disallowed as has also the item for an increased expenditure of \$10,000 for Alaska, leaving the total amount of this appropriation exactly what it is for the present fiscal year. No changes have been made in the Budget estimates for salaries and expenses in the administration of grants and coordination of research with States nor for the Federal experiment station in Puerto Rico. The last mentioned item, however, involves

an increase over the present fiscal year of \$63,000 which is apparently made necessary by urgently needed construction at that station.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The total estimates for the very important activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry aggregate the amount of \$19,224,000 as compared to amounts appropriated for the present fiscal year of \$17,671,599. The committee has made only a minor decrease in these various items of proposed appropriations amounting to \$105,600. Both of these items which were disallowed are of such nature that appropriations therefor may, in our judgment, be postponed for the present without seriously impeding the work of the Bureau. The very large increase which has been approved is attributable in the main to increases made necessary in carrying on the work in the eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease. The proposed decrease disallowed consisted of \$65,600 contemplated for additional facilities for metabolism and digestion trials with cattle, sheep, and swine; of \$10,000 for the study of animal diseases in Alaska, and \$30,000 for a new building for research on the poultry disease known as pneumocephalitis.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The committees have approved the estimates for this Bureau minus three items of \$8,700 for enlargement of the research in evaluating mammary gland development in cattle and of \$8,800 for the analysis of experimental breeding data and of \$37,488 of total suggested Budget increase of \$137,488 for an accumulated analysis tabulation in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association project. These disallowed items aggregate \$54,988, but there remains an approved appropriation of \$956,012 for this Bureau, which compares with \$827,700 appropriated for the present fiscal year.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The total suggested appropriation for this Bureau was \$7,107,700 as compared to \$5,728,520 appropriated for the present fiscal year. Very large items of increase were proposed in connection with the appropriations for each of the subdivisions of this Bureau. The committee realize fully the very great importance to agriculture of the work of this Bureau and it has not considered unsympathetically the evidence with regard to various subject matters concerning which further and expanded investigation is deemed desirable. However worth while these objectives may be, the proposed increase appeared to our committee to be entirely out of line with most of the other estimates for the Department of Agriculture and to represent a program which however desirable should be approached more gradually than is contemplated by these estimates.

We have made six substantial reductions aggregating \$621,000, but at the same time we have approved increases over the appropriations for the present fiscal year which aggregate \$758,180. We believe that in taking this action we have been very liberal in dealing with the activities of this Bureau. Of course, new diseases of field crops, fruits, vegetables,

and forest trees are continually developing or are being discovered. Presumably if the work of this Bureau has been of value—and we think it has been of great value—some of these types of problems must have been solved in the course of the many years during which Congress has made appropriations for their study. It should not, therefore, be necessary whenever a new disease is discovered to appropriate additional money for research and to add additional personnel, but it should be possible to divert some of the money and some of the personnel from studies which have long been carried on either with or without favorable results to the study of these new problems.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

The same observations which have been made with reference to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering are applicable in some degree to the estimates for this Bureau. Substantial reductions in Budget estimates have been made aggregating \$333,100. However, suggested Budget increases have been approved which add \$703,100 to the amount of \$6,260,800 available for the present fiscal year, making a total proposed appropriation of \$6,963,900, which in our judgment will prove adequate for the needs of this Bureau.

There is a significant thing about the investigation carried on by each of these two last mentioned bureaus. Whenever a new disease of plants or a new pest attacking plants, or a disease of livestock or a pest attacking livestock, is discovered, these officials come to Congress with an estimate for an appropriation to deal with that particular subject matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, thereafter officials of the bureau come to the Congress year after year asking the same or increased amounts of funds for the purpose of carrying on those particular items of investigation. It is very rare that one of these investigations is ever completed. Many of them have been carried on for 20 or 30 years without resulting in the discovery of anything beneficial concerning the subject matter which is being investigated, yet they have not been abandoned. Whenever a new pest or disease is discovered, instead of taking some of the personnel that has been studying these problems for years without beneficial results, or in some cases who have completed their study of the problem and transferring them to the study of these new problems that arise, they come to Congress and ask for new appropriations to study the new disease or new pest.

It is our feeling that that ought not to be true; that after an investigation has been carried on for a considerable number of years, if no accomplishments have been reported, it should be abandoned, or if satisfactory results have been achieved, even in that case the personnel engaged in carrying on that investigation should be devoted to the study of other and newer problems. Our reduction in the budget estimates for these

two bureaus has something to do with our desire to have these bureaus adopt that sort of policy.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I notice in the committee report, in speaking of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Soil, that they disallowed an appropriation of \$26,800 for research in black root of sugar beets.

Mr. TARVER. I am glad the gentleman asked that question, because it has direct relationship to what I was just saying. You have \$214,000 in the bill which can be used for studying diseases of sugar beets. Now just because they have found a new disease, black root in sugar beets, is no reason in our judgment, why the Bureau should come up to Congress and say, "Give us \$26,800 more to study this particular disease." Our statement to them is, "Use some of the \$214,000 that you have now which is carried in the bill for the next fiscal year for this study." They have been studying, I believe, curly top in sugar beets, or something like that, and other diseases of sugar beets for a long time. They have not accomplished very much in those studies. Perhaps they could do better if they would take over the study of this new black root disease and devote some time and attention to that; but why provide them additional money so that they can hire additional personnel for that purpose? Why not use some of the money and some of the personnel which has already been provided?

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TARVER. I am sorry I cannot yield further at this time, but I will see that the gentleman has an opportunity to make a statement later.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

The amount of the Budget estimate, \$2,800,000, has been approved for this item without change.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Several items of Budget estimates for this Bureau aggregating \$144,100 have been disallowed. The major items disallowed are \$40,000 of the Budget increase of \$54,800 to investigate the biochemical factors responsible for plant disease resistance and the synthesis and mechanism of action of natural and synthetic plant hormones, and \$59,700 to conduct research investigations on chemical methods of isolation and identification of substances of agricultural origins responsible for allergic reactions. These reductions, however, leave the Bureau with \$5,021,900, or \$58,800 more than was appropriated for the present fiscal year.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The Budget estimates for this Bureau in substantially the amount of its appropriation for the present fiscal year have been approved as submitted.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The total amount of these appropriations for the use of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,

Forest Service, and Department of the Interior for the present fiscal year was \$3,100,724. The Budget proposed to more than double this amount by the appropriation of \$7,000,000. While the committee has been very greatly impressed with the importance of this work, it has not felt that the work on privately owned and State-owned lands should be expanded to the extent proposed by the Budget. If Members will examine the evidence of Dr. Rohrer in the hearings, they will find that he expressed doubt as to the legal authority of Congress to appropriate anything like the amount of money contemplated for this work in view of the fact that it far exceeds the amounts being expended by State and private landowners for the same purposes since the authorizing act contemplates that Federal expenditures shall be matched by State and private funds.

There are certain areas of State and privately owned forest lands upon which control work must be done by the Federal Government for the protection of national forests but aside from these there would seem to be no reason why, except for technical assistance and advice, the expense of the work on privately and State-owned lands should not be borne by the landowners. At any rate, your committee has eliminated \$1,500,000 of the proposed Budget increase of \$2,227,468 for cooperative blister rust control on State and privately owned lands, which, however, leaves a balance still in the bill for work of this character of \$1,598,411 as contrasted with \$870,943 appropriated for the present fiscal year, and \$255,018 appropriated for the fiscal year 1945. This amount of money should amply take care of any reasonable obligation of the Federal Government for control work on State and privately owned lands. The other items of Budget estimate for White pine blister rust control were approved as submitted, the bill carrying \$5,500,000 for that purpose, or an increase of approximately \$2,400,000 over the amount made available for the present fiscal year.

FOREST SERVICE

Several important changes in Budget estimates have been made by your committee in dealing with items for the Forest Service. The first of these is the disallowance of the proposed expenditure of \$479,000 for aerial photography and mapping of forest areas. The committee does not feel justified under present conditions in providing this large increase for this particular type of work, desirable as it may be when funds may be made available therefor. Fifty thousand dollars of a proposed increase of \$100,000 to provide better supervision and control of public use of the national forests has been allowed, which the committee believes to be a sufficient increase in this item. The only other item of decrease for the Forest Service is that of \$250,000 for acquiring lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas, concerning which full explanation is made in the report. The committee have approved in full the addition of \$507,000 for maintenance of improvements on the national forests and believe that the expenditure of this amount of money for this purpose is absolutely necessary.

Other items of increase proposed in the Budget involving forest protection and management, forest and range management investigations, and forest resources investigations have been approved as submitted by the Budget. In addition, our subcommittee have considered very sympathetically the representations made by a large number of our colleagues who came before us with reference to the necessity for expanding the program of experimental forests and ranges. It has been a matter of great difficulty to try to properly evaluate this need and to provide for it upon a Nation-wide basis. We have not only approved the Budget estimate for an increase in this program of \$250,419, but we have added an additional \$480,000 which, according to the evidence of Forest Service officials, will be sufficient to establish and begin the maintenance of 16 new stations during the next fiscal year in addition to the maintenance of 37 old stations for which the Budget estimate of \$695,555 is intended to provide. The total amount made available for the Forest Service, if the bill is approved, aside from permanent annual appropriations aggregating \$5,500,000, will be \$38,096,500, or an increase over funds made available for the present fiscal year of \$7,311,054, although the total amount appropriated will still be \$299,000 under Budget estimates.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The committee has approved a very substantial increase in this item, from \$10,300,933 for the present fiscal year to \$26,214,222 for fiscal year 1947, an increase of \$15,913,289. We have approved in full the estimate of \$12,500,000 for forest road development involving an increase of approximately \$5,700,000 over funds made available for that purpose for the present fiscal year. We have done this because of our realization of the importance of making available, insofar as it may be done without permanently impairing our forest resources, of this huge reservoir of materials so badly needed in our present national home-construction program. However, we have felt justified in eliminating \$10,000,000 of the total amount of \$23,714,222 estimated for forest highways.

For this purpose only \$3,500,000 was carried in the annual appropriation bill for the present fiscal year. These forest highways are, in the main, parts of Federal highway systems more essential to the use of the general public than to the development of national forests and the utilization of forest resources.

Whether or not justified, the tremendous expansion of the program as envisioned by the Budget is, according to the evidence of the Commissioner of Public Roads, probably beyond the capacity of his Bureau to carry out efficiently on account of conditions discussed by him in his evidence before us. He indicated in his evidence a feeling that the program might be reduced by \$10,000,000 for the present fiscal year without interfering with its orderly progress, and your committee has felt justified in giving effect to his evidence along that line.

FLOOD CONTROL

The appropriation for flood control in the amount of \$2,100,000, as recommended by the Budget, is now in this bill for the first time. Some members of the committee have viewed with disfavor the institution of another land-acquisition program, and have felt that the utilization of existing programs should be sufficient to take care of any properly planned activities of the Federal Government in this field. However, Congress has recently authorized by legislation the institution of such a program, and the committee feels obligated to submit the matter in this bill to the Congress for appropriate consideration. It is to be noted that the program is by no means confined to land acquisition; the only land-acquisition plan being in the State of Mississippi, the remaining portions of the program having to do with soil conservation and prevention of soil erosion are unquestionably thoroughly justified and are not subject to the doubt which has been expressed by me as to the soundness of the program.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I notice on page 41 of the committee report a plus item of \$846,549 for forest resources investigations and one of \$5,000 for forest products. In which of those, if either, comes this increase with reference to the experimental stations about which the gentleman is speaking? Does it come in either of those or does it come in the \$880,000 item?

Mr. TARVER. It comes under the head of forest and range management investigations.

I shall have to pass along because I am consuming too much time.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Budget estimates for this service have been approved as submitted with an increase of \$1,000,000 which is hereafter explained. While the appropriation proposed represents a very substantial increase of \$5,133,400 above the appropriation for the present fiscal year, it must be noted that the major part of this increase is for furnishing technical aid to soil conservation districts, the number of which have very largely increased. It is only fair to these newly organized districts that the Federal Government should furnish to them the same type of technical assistance which it is furnishing to all others. The increase proposed by the Budget relates to this particular need and to nothing else. In addition, however, the committee has taken a great deal of evidence regarding the possibility of utilizing, in the programs of the soil conservations districts, surplus machinery and equipment which may be obtainable from the War Assets Corporation. We had evidence indicating that tremendous quantities of equipment which may be so utilized and which is badly needed are deteriorating and have been practically abandoned in many areas of recent military activity and might be transported to the United States and utilized in the soil conservation districts program at a minimum of

cost. The proposed increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget is not for the purpose of buying any new machinery or equipment but is only to be utilized if it is possible to make use of it in the way indicated. If it cannot be used in that way, it will not be expended.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. The gentleman is familiar with the so-called Poage bill, which has been introduced by my colleague from Texas, which is along the line of the suggestion that the gentleman has made.

Mr. TARVER. Yes; we had your colleague before our committee and heard his testimony with regard to this subject matter with a great deal of interest. He pointed out to us he had just returned from a trip to the Pacific area and that he had observed, as he expressed it, hundreds of acres of tractors standing idle and deteriorating which might be utilized in the work of the soil-conservation districts. We do not know whether it is going to be possible for the Soil Conservation Service to buy this machinery and equipment or not. We hope it will be. If it is bought it simply means the Government will be taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, because the Government will be buying it from itself. If it cannot be bought from the Surplus Property Administration or War Assets Corporation it is provided that the money shall not be spent.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield briefly.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Does not the gentleman think that the Committee on Rules ought to act favorably upon the Poage bill, which has been favorably reported out of the legislative committee so that the House could vote on the question of buying this machinery?

Mr. TARVER. I am not undertaking to revise the work of the Committee on Rules. I find I have considerable difficulty in discharging my own duties properly.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. The gentleman does not have any opinion one way or the other on it?

Mr. TARVER. Oh, yes; I may have my own opinion, but I do not think it is my duty to accord advice to the Committee on Rules when it has not been solicited by them. I feel machinery and equipment of the type we have been discussing should be donated by the Government to such organizations as soil-conservation districts.

Mr. GRANGER. Of course, what this appropriation would do, if it is deficient, is actually what the Poage bill would do; is that not correct?

Mr. TARVER. I have not made any careful study of the Poage bill. This appropriation will do exactly what I have said it will do.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

Budget estimates for the proper care and maintenance of lands acquired by the Government in its submarginal land program have been approved as submitted in the amount of \$1,453,000.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

The Budget estimates for this activity representing a reduction of funds made available for the present fiscal year of \$455,673, has been approved in the full amount of \$700,000.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION CONSERVATION, AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

In the conservation and use of agricultural land resources commonly called the triple A program, the committee has made provision in the bill for the use of \$42,500,000,000 of section 32 money to bring the amount estimated by the Budget up to \$300,000,000 instead of \$257,500,000 as recommended by the Budget. We did that because Congress, in passing the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1946 impliedly promised the American farmer that \$300,000,000 would be the amount of this program for the crop year 1946. Plans upon that basis have been prepared and sent out to triple A officials in every State of the Nation. State plans have been prepared upon the basis of expenditure of that amount of money. To refuse to provide the \$300,000,000 as limited in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1946 at this time would be, in our judgment, a breach of faith with the farmers of the United States.

We have, therefore, made provision in the bill for carrying out this implied commitment on the part of the National Government, by restoring the amount which could be utilized for this purpose, to \$300,000,000, and also providing for the seed-incentive program in the amount of \$12,500,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that the Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Dodd, the head of the AAA requested of the Budget the full \$300,000,000?

Mr. TARVER. The Secretary of Agriculture, and every other witness who appeared before our committee, giving any testimony concerning this problem, said that the whole \$300,000,000 ought to be made available, and there was not a scintilla of evidence from any source to the contrary.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact also that the American Farm Bureau head testified as to that necessity?

Mr. TARVER. He certainly did.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In other words, Mr. TARVER, I believe you will agree with me that that particular program for the preservation of our soil should have as a minimum the sum of \$300,000,000, if it is to be effective.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. I feel that this program is one of the most important to agriculture of any that are carried on by the Department of Agriculture. I do not regard it as a program under which donations are made to American farmers, as some people seem to feel. I regard it as a program for the protection of the soil of the United States, the soil being one of our natural resources which does not happen to belong to those who have warranty deeds to it, but which be-

longs to future generations of America, and which we must preserve for their benefit. I think that these expenditures are more nearly in accord with the wishes of a great majority of the American people than many others that we carry in this agricultural appropriation bill. I think this Nation is sold on the soil-conservation program represented by the Soil Conservation Service activities and by the activities which are carried on under the AAA. In my judgment, it will never be abandoned, although, as the gentleman has intimated, the Budget has been trying to bring about its abandonment. Last year, they recommended that the program for the 1946 crop year be limited to \$200,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Does not the gentleman from Georgia feel—I am sure he does, because I have heard him express that sentiment—that, after all, the soil of this great Nation, next to the children of America, is our most precious possession?

Mr. TARVER. I certainly agree with the gentleman.

SUGAR ACT

The committee has effected what amounts to a minor reduction of \$1,500,000 below Budget estimates for the administration of the Sugar Act, leaving, however, a balance of \$53,500,000 which is more than \$5,000,000 in excess of the amount made available for the present fiscal year and should be amply sufficient for the purpose for which it is provided.

Now, we have made certain other cuts in appropriation items. Time will not permit me to make reference to them, as I have indicated heretofore.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The school-lunch program has been brought in in the amount of \$50,000,000, although the Budget estimated \$75,000,000 for it. The House, only a week or so ago, passed a bill limiting the program to \$50,000,000. It was felt by our subcommittee that this is an indication of the wishes of the House in the matter, at least for the present, and we have brought in that appropriation in the exact amount of the authorization contained in the bill which was passed by the House.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. How does that figure compare with the figure for last year?

Mr. TARVER. The figure for the present fiscal year, including the deficiency estimate, which was approved, was \$57,500,000, as the gentleman knows. EXPORT AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—SECTION 32 FUNDS

The bill carries provision for the re-appropriation of \$88,000,000 of balances not utilized in the fiscal years 1944-45 out of section 32 moneys and also for the

reappropriation of whatever balance of these funds may exist upon the expiration of the fiscal year 1946, the amount of which balance cannot be at this time known. The wise use of these funds during the coming fiscal year in dealing with agricultural surpluses may be the means of assuring a quality of stability to agricultural prices which would not otherwise be attained. The amount of these funds available for that purpose is comparatively small when the over-all size of the problem which may be faced is taken into consideration. Certainly, there should be no failure to continue their availability.

MARKETING SERVICES

The appropriations as recommended by the Budget under this heading have been approved in full with the exception of \$150,000 of the proposed increase for the administration of the Commodity Exchange Act, and \$32,000 has been added above the Budget estimate for various minor items of market-news service which are discussed in the report. The reduction proposed for the administration of the Commodity Exchange Act still leaves available for that purpose \$495,000 as against \$335,780 appropriated for the present fiscal year, which in the judgment of the committee should be amply sufficient.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Estimates for the Farm Security Administration for these purposes have been approved as submitted by the Budget, including \$67,500,000 as a loan authorization. There has been no complaint submitted to the committee at this session with regard to the expenditure of these funds. The Farm Security Administration as at present administered appears to have fallen in line with the frequently expressed views of this committee concerning the elimination of practices which were justly subject to criticism. The liquidation of the so-called cooperative farm projects and other projects in which the Farm Security Administration had acquired vast land acreages is rapidly approaching completion. The program is now being conducted in a more practicable and common-sense way than in prior years and is being utilized principally in order to afford a much-needed measure of assistance to low-income farmers. Extravagances and impractical theories of former years have in the main been eliminated and we believe that under present administration further corrections in these particulars may be expected. Economies have been effected in the reduction of administrative personnel from approximately 17,000 to approximately 8,000 and these estimates contemplate still further economies in this connection during the next fiscal year. The appropriation suggested represents a reduction of more than a million dollars below funds for administrative expenses appropriated for the present fiscal year.

FARM TENANCY

The Budget estimate for administrative expenses of the Farm Tenant Land Purchase Program in the amount of \$2,804,000, which is a reduction below the present fiscal year appropriation, has

been approved as submitted. There has also been approved the provision for \$50,000,000 in loans from RFC funds the same amount provided in the present fiscal year.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

The Budget proposed an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 in funds for these purposes. The committee felt that, however, desirable the program may be, doubling the amount of funds available therefor has not been justified. We have therefore reduced the Budget estimate by \$500,000, leaving an appropriation which still represents a 50-percent increase over the present fiscal year.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The amount of the loan authorization for REA as suggested by the Budget, \$250,000,000, has been approved. The contemplated increase in administrative expense from \$4,285,000 to \$5,000,000 has been approved only to the extent of \$215,000, or a total of \$4,500,000. The REA program is one which has thoroughly justified itself and has been, and will continue to be, of great value to the farmers of the United States. The provision of adequate funds for this program is a duty which the Congress will always completely perform in my opinion. However, only slightly less than \$36,000,000 was actually expended in the program during the first half of this fiscal year, and for the month of January 1946 only about \$5,000,000 was expended. While it is hoped that impediments to construction of rural lines may be removed in the near future, it cannot be definitely known at this time to what extent the program may expand. Under these circumstances the provision of \$4,500,000 for the administration of a program which has not involved during the present fiscal year the expenditure of greater sums of money than those stated is apparently very liberal and it is hoped may receive the approval of the Congress.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The appropriations for the administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration including the farmers' crop production and harvesting loans have been approved as submitted by the Budget with the exception of a reduction of \$40,000 intended to provide a study of postwar problems of cooperatives as to the desirability and possible benefits of which studies the committee were not thoroughly convinced.

In conclusion, may I say to the Committee of the Whole that I realize very deeply the fact that I have not completely presented all of the details of the pending bill in which you are interested. The structure of the bill is so complex in character that I doubt if any member of the Committee or of the Congress can even thoroughly understand, much less discuss intelligently, all of the problems which are involved. Conservation of time has required that even insofar as I do understand them I should confine my discussion to some of the outstanding features of the bill. May I repeat in closing, the assurance which I undertook to give you in the beginning of my remarks to the effect that we have endeavored to be fair both to agriculture and

to the National Treasury and we invite your examination and constructive criticism of our work.

I have now completed presentation of what in my judgment constitutes the principal items in the bill about which there might be some type of controversy, and I shall be glad to yield to any member of the committee who may have any further questions to address to me.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. D'EWARD. Does the gentleman from Georgia feel that the appropriations for farm tenancy and the water-facilities program are sufficient to take care of the veterans' needs during the coming year?

In my district there are a great many veterans who are appealing to the Farm Security organization for help in getting started in farm operations following this war.

Mr. TARVER. May I say to the gentleman that if this program of the Farm Security Administration is to be a veterans' program, the amounts that have been provided in this bill would not be a drop in the bucket. I have not thought and I do not believe our subcommittee feels or that the majority of the membership of the Congress feels that we want to remit the veteran to calling upon the Farm Security Administration for relief if he needs assistance in engaging in agriculture or any other activity of that sort.

This Farm Security Administration program was devised as a relief program for the very lowest income class of American farmers, and I do not want to be a party to saying to our returning veterans who are deserving of every possible consideration that they must go to these Farm Security supervisors and place themselves in the position of applicants for relief in order to get aid of the type they need. I think the veterans ought to get that aid under the provisions of the GI bill as amended and that if the provisions of that bill are not sufficiently liberal to take care of the reasonable needs of the veterans the bill ought to be still further amended in order to make provision for them. So far as I am concerned I am not going to vote to compel the veteran to turn to the Farm Security Administration in order to get the type of assistance he needs and deserves.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the thoughts expressed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] in this connection, state the absolute truth, that it would be a sorry pass if the veterans of America must depend upon Farm Security which has been instituted for the taking care of the needs of the farmers who are unable to make their own way in life. To force the veteran to depend upon that type of relief is not doing what we should for the veterans of the Nation.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Would the gentleman mind going back to the question I asked him a while ago?

Mr. TARVER. I shall be glad to. Perhaps the gentleman misunderstood me. Perhaps I misunderstood him. I would be glad to have him ask any further question he desires in that connection.

Mr. GRANGER. The item of \$26,800 which was stricken from the bill by the committee was an item that was requested primarily by Members who are interested in the Ohio Valley, where it was reported that black root in sugar beets might destroy the raising of sugar beets in that area if something were not done. A subcommittee from our committee was appointed to investigate that matter. We had farmers from the valley come to Washington, as well as scientists from the Department of Agriculture attend the hearings.

Mr. TARVER. I think I can shorten the matter. I have not disagreed with the gentleman's view that some money ought to be expended for this purpose. I have only said that the money ought to be taken from the \$214,000 that we have in the bill for studying sugar-plant problems rather than that a new appropriation should be made for a particular disease.

Mr. GRANGER. I think perhaps that is true, but the fact is the investigation will not be made unless there is an additional appropriation.

Mr. TARVER. Perhaps the gentleman might prepare an amendment which would provide that this \$214,000 may be used in part for an investigation of the black-root disease of sugar beets. That would be entirely proper. But if we are to provide an additional appropriation for every disease and for every pest that is discovered from time to time the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture will grow like a snowball as during certain periods in the past it has done.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. On the same subject the gentleman from Utah discussed, this matter of an appropriation for the scientific investigation of sugar-beet diseases, and so forth, has produced some of the greatest cash dividends in the United States of any investigation carried on. As I understand it, the idea of the gentleman from Georgia is that this money should be expended but it should be expended out of an existing appropriation. May I ask, therefore, if in the setting up of that appropriation to which the gentleman refers enough money was put into that to allow for the investigation of sugar-beet diseases?

Mr. TARVER. Of course, it is impossible for the Appropriations Committee to know definitely just what amount of money out of the \$214,000 appropriation made to investigate all of the problems of sugarbeets should be devoted to the investigation of this particular disease or that particular disease; but we feel that the \$214,000 is amply sufficient to enable them to divert a sufficient number of their personnel to the study of

the black-root disease of the sugarbeet and will enable them to begin at least coping with that problem and that it should not be necessary to provide a large additional appropriation for that specific purpose.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman permit a comment on that point by the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. TARVER. I shall be glad to yield time to gentlemen who desire to discuss that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct the attention of the House and of the American people to a deplorable situation which exists in Europe today with regard to the Ukrainian people whose homeland is in Galicia, or what is also known as Western Ukraine. The history of the Ukrainian people, who are also sometimes called Ruthenians, has been a tragic one. Today they are being subjected to a relentless persecution on the part of the Soviet authorities which is unparalleled in the history of Europe. Previous to 1939 most of Western Ukraine was under the control of Poland and Czechoslovakia. This territory was seized by the Soviet forces immediately upon commencement of hostilities in Europe in that year. Since that time the Red authorities have been systematic in their efforts to liquidate the population of this region or to force the Ukrainian people to accept communistic philosophy and communistic ideologies. Hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported as slave laborers into the depths of Siberia. Wanton cruelty has been practiced, characterized by the absence of consideration for even the elementary principles of humanity. This conduct is being pursued even to this date by the Soviet masters of this area. The most violent methods are being used to destroy the religion of the Ukrainian people and to eliminate them as a national entity.

In addition to this persecution in the homeland of the Ukrainian people there is another serious problem confronting the displaced people of Ukrainia, who were seized by the Nazis when they made their drive to the east through Poland and across the Russian border. The German military authorities made captive hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians and placed them in the labor camps in Germany and the occupied countries. Thousands of others fled from Ukrainia to escape the horrors to which they were subjected by both the Nazis and the Communists. They are now scattered throughout France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. The Soviet Government is demanding that the United States and our allies, who are in control of the various localities where these people have sought refuge, forcibly return these poor people to territory under the domination of the Russians. To force them to return to Ukrainia or to any territory under the domination of the Com-

munists is to condemn them to a fate worse than death.

Neither our Government nor our allies should be a party to such an arrangement. To do so would be to negative everything for which we fought. These people know what awaits them if they are forced to place themselves at the mercy of the communistic regime, which the Soviet has installed in the Ukraine to stifle liberty and to impose a way of life upon a people, who have nothing in common with communistic atheism. They should be allowed to determine their own future and not be forced to accept the alternative of a firing squad or of an imprisonment from which death would be but a welcome relief. The American Government has a responsibility at least for the Ukrainians, who are at present in the zone occupied by our troops and under no circumstances would we be justified in turning them over to the Soviet authorities or forcing them to return to Ukrainia under conditions presently existing there.

I have communicated with our State Department and have made vigorous representations that we should intervene on behalf of these helpless people and also protest the treatment which is being accorded to those still in the Ukraine. The Right Reverend I. Bohachevsky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop of Philadelphia, has written to me regarding this matter and has set forth in detail full particulars with regard to the situation both in the Ukraine and as it concerns the Ukrainian refugees throughout Europe and his communication has been sent by me to the Secretary of State. There are over 1,000,000 Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent, thousands of whom have served in the armed forces of the United States and have fought for liberty and democracy. They have the right to expect that our Government will make every effort to assist those of their blood who are resisting an aggression that is just as despicable and reprehensible as were the practices of the Nazis. I sincerely hope that the American Government will continue to resist the demands of the Soviet that the Ukrainian refugees who are in American controlled areas be returned to Russian dominated territory and that our Government will use its good offices with other nations to the same end.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD following those of my colleague the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

THE WAGE-PRICE PROGRAM AND THE FARMER

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege and an honor to serve on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for

Agriculture with those who constitute it.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] has comprehensively and minutely discussed all the items in the bill. I will not take time to elaborate his statements but will leave that to my colleagues.

As the chairman has stated, and as is shown by the report, the bill represents an over-all reduction of \$40,715,623 below the over-all budget estimate of approximately \$1,143,265,000, a saving I believe to be justified by the evidence before us. Doubtless other substantial cuts might well be made and amendments to that end will be offered.

Each year new problems are presented. Each year we find out where we were right or wrong in our attempts to further the best interest of all concerned by making or denying appropriations. We have brought in a bill this time which in our judgment merits your approval. It must be apparent to all of you that some people do not realize how great a debt we have already incurred. The large increases sought by some were not warranted by the justifications they undertook to make. Some things can and will have to wait. Others should never be permitted.

Mr. Chairman, one cannot serve on this subcommittee without wondering about present conditions and the future prospects of the farmers of America, not only so far as the individual farmer is or will be affected, but also as to how our general prosperity, our policies and practices will be influenced by what happens to the farmer.

People who live in the cities seldom appreciate how vital to them it is that the farmer shall prosper. He is their staff of life. He is the source of the Nation's food supply, and in addition to food he furnishes a very large proportion of the raw materials which make the wheels go around.

If the farmer prospers he purchases the products of industry. He, in his potential market, is the bulwark of the safety and security of the Nation's business.

Farmers continue to furnish food for the Nation and the world, depression or no depression, so long as they can. But, Mr. Chairman, the day is coming despite the machine age when there will be no small farms, for while the farmers work longer hours and are never unemployed they do not escape either the effects of a depression or of an inflationary era.

The truth is that the basis of the trouble with agriculture is found in the fact that the reasons for the instability which confronts the farmers; viz, low earnings, high wages, instability of income, stem from our economy as administered and not from the farm.

Strikes do not help the farmer. They remove the source of his income. Striking laborers cannot pay for food. The farmer has to carry them or let them starve—or lose.

A farmer cannot build a house because of the price ceilings put on it while it is yet in a blueprint stage. The new economic policy is more crazy than that under which and in spite of which we won a war. We cannot survive a peace under such a program.

The new plan is definitely inflationary. The value of the life insurance policies and the bonds held by the farmers is affected adversely. We are in an awful mess and we are getting deeper and deeper into the mire.

Agriculture is the most essential industry in this country or any other. It is the biggest business in the world. Without the product of the sweat, blood, and tears of the farmers of America, no business could prosper or continue to operate. Yet, Mr. Chairman, the compromise which President Truman has made, which is nothing but a gesture to pacify labor and gratify employers, puts the farmers of this country between the millstones and eventually will grind them to pulp.

He, the farmer, is the forgotten man. He cannot pay the wages, or at the rate established, in order to get help. He is not permitted to charge a price for his product which permits him merely to break even.

For example, the price ceiling on maple sirup and maple sugar makes it impossible for the Vermont farmer to make any sirup or sugar. He just cannot do it at a loss. He is deprived of any opportunity to capitalize on a crop which would enable him to put a few dollars in the bank at a time of year when sugaring pays off.

The old Federal Government, which has regimented the farmer into the similarity of a serf, slips in and says, "You cannot charge more than we allow for the sugar or sirup you make." The action is arbitrary; the price is so low as to prohibit production. This is only one of a thousand similar cases where the Government steps in to crucify the people. True, the old law of supply and demand will eventually assert itself—but it will be too late to save Vermont farmers and many others.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am constrained, somewhat at the risk of repeating myself, to summarize the situation by asking: Where does the farmer get off under the administration's new wage-price formula?

Farmers everywhere are asking their Congressmen this question and thus far no one in the administration has given us a forthright answer. I have tried, therefore, to figure out the answer as best I can from the official statements and other information available—and the answer is not very encouraging to the farmer.

It is obvious that there was little or no consideration given to agriculture in the formulation of the new wage-price policy. Farmers are not even mentioned in the President's Executive order defining the new policy and are referred to only once in his statement issued in connection with the new formula.

In that reference, President Truman said:

I call upon management, labor, farmers—the American people as a whole—and their representatives in Congress to give this effort their unqualified support.

That, so far as I am able to determine, is the only place the farmers of the country came into the picture in announcing the new wage-price formula.

They are asked to give the new policy of higher wages for unionized industrial workers their unqualified support.

What can the farmer expect in return for his unqualified support of higher industrial wages? On this, the administration is silent but a fair and unbiased analysis of the administration's statements available provides some of the answers:

CONSUMER GOODS PRICES

First. There will be some increase in the cost of many of the things farmers buy. Higher wages inevitably mean increased costs of industrial products. The increases will be felt almost immediately in many of the things the farmer needs most—machinery, work clothes, new automobiles and trucks, building and construction material, and farm equipment. Increase in prices of all these commodities can be anticipated by farmers under the new wage-price formula.

FARM WAGES

Second. Farm labor costs will increase. This is inevitable. If higher wage returns become effective in industrial employment, farmers must pay correspondingly higher wages in order to secure the help necessary to produce and harvest their crops.

Wages of farm labor have already skyrocketed tremendously—far higher than Government statistics show. Many crops require a relatively high proportion of labor, for example, sugar beets, dairy and milk production, fruit and vegetables, poultry, and in the case of my own part of the country—maple sugar—to which I will refer more specifically later. In the case of all such farm production, where labor is a big factor, the new wage-price policy means a certain and material increase in production costs.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY

Third. The new wage-price policy will mean a further serious depletion of the farm labor supply. During the war the farms of this Nation lost millions of men to the armed forces and to industrial employment. Last summer, in response to an inquiry from the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, the majority of State secretaries and commissioners of agriculture in the country reported that their most serious problem was that connected with the draining off of labor from the farms and rural areas into large cities and other centers of industrial production.

The most alarming feature of this situation is that, with the fighting war over and the military forces being rapidly demobilized, with war industrial production completely terminated, and with civilian production in industrial lines still strangled by Government regulation, workers are still not returning to the farms. The deficit in farm labor is as great today as it was a year ago and is much more serious and threatening than it was in view of the new industrial wage policies recently announced. Soldiers returning from the wars and former farm workers who have been holding down war-plant jobs see little incentive to return to the farm and prefer to stay in the city and take their chance on future employment there at high city wages. New England milk producers re-

port that out of 29,000 New England farm boys recently demobilized, only 250 have returned to the farms.

The new wage-price formula gives industrial labor the green light for wage increases of 16 to 20 percent. There is little prospect that farmers will be able to match this Government-imposed generosity. It is obvious, therefore, that the alarming trend in migration of labor from the farm to the city will be aggravated by the new policy and may, indeed, be frozen into a pattern which will mean a permanent deficit in agricultural labor.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Fourth. Will there be an increase in the ceiling price of farm products? Mr. Bowles' answer to this is an emphatic "No." In his recent appearance before the House Banking and Currency Committee to ask for extension of the OPA for another year, Mr. Bowles stated flatly, time and again, that there would be no general increase in the ceiling price of farm products.

He went even further. He devoted a considerable portion of his testimony to an effort to convince the committee that the new wage-price policy will work only if the line is firmly held on agricultural prices.

Farmers are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, says Mr. Bowles:

Our farmers, like the rest of us, have done rather well since the days before the war. Today net operating income per farm is more than three times as great as it was in 1939, and the increases have been pretty general. * * * In December the cash income of our farmers, after seasonal adjustments, was 2 percent higher than in August.

Farmers are not only making plenty of money, they have the responsibility for maintaining the new wage-price line and preventing inflation, Mr. Bowles said. If food subsidies are withdrawn or farm ceiling prices are increased proportionately Mr. Bowles said:

Food prices would rise promptly and dangerously. The index which has been held steady since May 1943, would immediately rise more than 8 percent. This would force a major increase in the cost of living. This in turn would force compensating wage adjustments on a broad scale. As surely as day follows night we would be started on a spiral of wage and price increases leading directly to disaster. * * * It is not too much to say that our farmers today hold the key to economic stabilization largely in their hands.

FARMER CAN STAND INCREASED COSTS, SAYS BOWLES

Prices of the things farmers buy can go up very materially before farmers will be as bad off as they were in 1939, Mr. Bowles pointed out.

The prices he—the farmer—receives have risen * * * 113 percent. But the prices he pays, including interest and taxes, have risen only 40 percent.

The obvious inference is that farmers can stand an additional 73-percent increase in the cost of things they buy without OPA seeing any necessity for an increase in the price of the things they sell.

It is obvious from these statements, made by the new Economic Stabilizer himself, that there is no intention on

the part of the administration to permit any increase in agricultural prices to compensate for the increase in industrial wages and prices.

The only exception to this rule, OPA officials explain, is where OPA is notified by the Department of Agriculture that price increases are necessary to secure production of necessary agricultural commodities.

In such cases, OPA says, it will grant price increases in order to encourage production. In this promise, however, its present intentions must be viewed in the light of its past performances.

BUTTER

Since last October, OPA has known that there was a serious shortage of butter and that this shortage was due entirely to the price situation. Butterfat sold for butter making brought less to the farmer, or to the creamery, than butterfat sold for any other purpose, including delivery as whole milk. Therefore, in spite of ample milk supplies, cream which should be going into butter was going into whipped cream, cream pies, coffee cream, and every other use. In spite of OPA's full knowledge of this situation and of the elementary simplicity of the difficulty, 5 months have passed and no action whatever has been taken to relieve this situation or adjust the butter price, with the result that butter is now virtually unobtainable.

MAPLE SUGAR

For more than 2 years OPA has watched the production of maple sugar and maple sirup from the woodlands of the northeastern part of this country fall off until the production is now far below prewar levels and many maple-sugar trees are actually being cut for wood because their owners have despaired of being able to make a living from the sugar they produce. This situation has arisen entirely because the prices OPA has allowed producers of maple sirup and sugar to receive for their product have not compensated them for the cost of production. This has been called to OPA's attention repeatedly by the maple-sugar industry, by Members of Congress, and by the governors of States affected. An increase in the ceiling price is obviously necessary here to bring about production, and yet, after more than 2 years, no adequate increase has been forthcoming.

These examples could be multiplied indefinitely. If farmers must depend in the future on the kind of price adjustment they have had from OPA in the past, then there can be little prospect of any realistic approach to the farmer's problems.

ECCLES DOUBTFUL

Fifth. There remains one final question. Will the new Government policy really work? Will it bring about the production of civilian goods so quickly that inflation will be halted and the well-being of farmers will be assured in the general prosperity of the country?

The best answer to this question was given by Mr. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in his recent testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee on exten-

sion of OPA. "How long do you think price control must be maintained?" Mr. Eccles was asked. "Until production and demand approach a practical balance," he replied.

"Will that balance be reached by July 1, 1947?"

"That, of course, will depend on the extent to which this wage-price policy is effective in bringing about production."

In other words, we will have the production we need to avert inflation and maintain prosperity unless Government regulations themselves prevent that production. If the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board entertains that kind of doubt about the effectiveness of the new wage-price policy, American farmers have little grounds for anticipating such a general wave of prosperity during the months ahead that their own prosperity will be guaranteed along with the rest of the country.

Mr. Chairman, the President may call all the experts in the country into conference respecting how to meet the food crisis and they may deliberate until doomsday, but if this administration does not make it possible for the farmer to produce the necessary food all these plans and afterthoughts will avail nothing.

The farmer must have opportunity to plow and sow and reap, without Government interference, in order to produce at a profit so as to supply the food which is in demand. The trouble is at the top, not at the bottom.

The trouble is not with the farmer; it is with the administration. Starting at the top by starving the American people out of charity for those we would like to help will not work out forever. It may bring the American public into a realizing sense of what has been done to it.

This administration is responsible for the lack of food available to supply the demands made today. It should realize where its program has led the country.

Arbitrary price control; interference with agriculture, making reconversion impossible; denying the farmer machinery, tools, feed for his cattle and poultry; putting the small businessman out of business; and a hundred other errors made by those who now try to start at the top when there is no bottom, cannot be excused nor forgotten nor any longer justified nor tolerated.

(Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we have before us an agricultural appropriation bill which carries over \$1,000,000,000 for the farmer. I wish that every farmer in America had opportunity to read the volume of 2,039 pages which contain the committee hearings on this bill. If the farmers could do this they would have a pretty clear idea of what is going to be done for them and to them by the Federal Government in the next few years. Of course, that is impossible, so it is our duty as their Representatives in Congress to read the report for them and to let them know some of the things it contains.

The Secretary of Agriculture characterizes the Truman administration farm

program in these words: "It is a revolution on the land. From this revolution there is no turning back."

Now just what is this revolution? It is not in the tremendous sums this bill carries. A majority of Congress and the country long ago ceased to regard billion dollar appropriation bills as unusual. The revolution is not in the rural rehabilitation program provided for, nor in rural electrification, nor in the soil-conservation payments. All of these things and other good features of the bill have for years been accepted by the Congress and the people. The revolution is not even in the request of the Department of Agriculture for 3,224 more employees. A majority of the Congress and the people long ago apparently ceased to be concerned about the expanding Federal bureaucracy. To judge by their votes, Nation-wide, they love it. Where then is the revolution the Secretary talks about?

The answer to that question is in the printed record. I am going to let the record speak for itself. It shows what the administration officials mean when they speak of revolution on the land. But, before I quote from the record made in the hearings here is a little background material.

Administration officials feel that after 1947 we will again have agricultural surpluses in this country. I am not sure we have ever had surpluses. We have had a lot of underconsumption by people who would have bought more and better food if they could have afforded to, and as they are doing now. But, anyway, it is believed that when the time comes that we no longer need to send food abroad to save the starving foreigners three things can be done, as follows:

First. A free market can be established. The farmer can collect his profits at the stock scale, elevator, and market place. Supply and demand will regulate production and prices.

Second. A floor can be put under prices. Price supports can remain sufficient to encourage production and creation of surpluses which can be disposed of abroad through export subsidies. If the farmer is guaranteed a parity price and production is not limited there is a certainty of surpluses.

Third. The administration can let all farm prices fall to the competitive world market price. Then it can undertake to pay the farmer, who obviously cannot continue in business at these prices, a subsidy to make up the difference between 90 percent of parity and the world market price. These payments would be Government checks from the United States Treasury. In order to prevent unlimited production and an unlimited run on the Treasury there would, of necessity, have to be complete regimentation of agricultural production by the Government.

The administration reveals it is considering the third plan. That this will indeed be a revolution on the farm is putting it mildly. The farmer is to be completely regimented by Government and made completely dependent on a Government check sent by the same bu-

reacrats who will tell him how much and what he can grow, when and where. The farmer has already had a little taste of that. But, never before has he been asked to let his prices fall to the world level set, in part, by competition of cheap peasant and Chinese labor and by peoples whose lack of farm machinery and a decent standard of living enables them to produce at a fraction of the cost required in America.

Who will such a program benefit? The person benefited most will be the politician who, under this procedure, will have the farmer in a set of bureaucratic harness. The foreigners will also benefit because they can dump their produce on our market or buy our produce at their own prices. The consumers in the big cities will benefit, too, because they will be able to buy their groceries at the world price level. It is very important to keep these big city consumers happy because they have the votes which win Presidential elections. And the CIO-PAC has shown it can deliver those city votes.

Let us turn briefly now to the record to support my statements about what is planned for the farmer. On page 187 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill for 1947, we find an exchange of questions and answers between the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman TARVER, chairman of the subcommittee, and Dr. H. R. Tolley, who is the head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics within the Department of Agriculture and which cooperates in and does long-range planning for the department. I quote:

Mr. TARVER. Did you or not recommend that there should be adopted the policy by which Government support of price for agricultural commodities of which we ordinarily produce a surplus in this country should be abandoned in favor of the ideas our permitting those products to sell at world prices and give the farmer who could not produce at such price some aid from the Treasury of the United States to replace the Government support of price which we have ordinarily had?

Dr. TOLLEY. If I may answer precisely, we suggested that consideration be given to that possibility.

Mr. TARVER. In other words you recommended that?

Dr. TOLLEY. I have stated "precisely."

Mr. TARVER. Dr. Tolley in fostering such a policy, in my judgment, your Bureau is doing a disservice for agriculture. * * * It would be just as fair to say to the workers in American industry that industry cannot pay you the high standard of wage that you have been enjoying and sell its surplus products to foreign countries in competition with cheap foreign labor, therefore we are going to provide that you shall be paid on the same basis as foreign workers; if you need some help in addition to that we will take it out of the Public Treasury. That is the same sort of proposition you would apply to the American farmers.

This sort of thing runs all through the hearings. I cannot undertake here to give all of it. However, permit me now for a minute to direct your attention to some of the testimony on page 251 of the hearings where both Congressmen TARVER and DIRKSEN questioned Dr. Tolley.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If we reach that point in 1947, or beyond, where we have a surplus to deal with, and where we have exhausted every possibility that you can see at the moment to relieve the situation then next it would be your suggestion to let the level of prices on the domestic market go down to what may be the same thing as world-market prices?

Dr. TOLLEY. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And then subsidize the producer of agricultural products out of the Federal Treasury?

Dr. TOLLEY. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the Secretary of Agriculture indicated his reaction to that kind of a program or is that a fair question to ask you?

Dr. TOLLEY. I would rather you ask him that. We have discussed the matter with him and with a group of other leaders.

Mr. TARVER. Is it not a well-known fact that the Secretary of Agriculture at Anderson, S. C., and Memphis, Tenn., and at other points, has heartily endorsed the idea of having agricultural products go at the world price, with a subsidy to farmers from the Treasury to make up the difference in their income? You know that to be a fact do you not?

Dr. TOLLEY. I read his speech, yes.

Mr. TARVER. There is no controversy about that. I do not see how there could be.

On pages 255 and 256 of the hearings we find the following:

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let us see if we can get a rule of thumb. Let us assume a normal production of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn at \$1 per bushel. It all finds its way to market either in industrial uses or in the form of meat. But, let us assume a condition in the middle of 1947 where a farmer would have to take the world price, under this proposed plan, which might be 50 cents a bushel. In a case of that kind does this plan envision that the corn farmers of the United States would receive out of the Federal Treasury the difference between what the parity price was and the world price was—say, substantially, 50 cents a bushel, or \$1,500,000,000? Is that the way the thing would spell itself out mechanically?

Mr. TOLLEY. Yes.

There is some additional information in these printed hearings which will interest the American farmer. For instance, it is disclosed that today there are in this country 25,190,000 farmers. They constitute 18.1 percent of our total population but they get only a small share of the national income. The Administration regards it as sufficient, however. Let me quote the Secretary of Agriculture from page 61 of the hearings:

In recent war years farmers have received from 8.5 to 9.5 percent of the national income, and I believe that everyone will agree that farmers did pretty well from a financial standpoint, during these years.

It should also be pointed out that the cost of everything the farmer had to buy increased during the war years and that those prices remain high, are in fact going higher, while the farmer's income declines. The average farmer's income is \$1,555 per year. The industrial wage earner gets an annual average of \$2,300. The Secretary of Agriculture testified favoring an increase in the minimum industrial hourly wage rate to 75 cents. But the administration refuses to permit the farmer's labor costs to be included in computing his prices.

Since the First World War there has been an advance in industrial wages of approximately 200 percent whereas agricultural income has gone up only 50 percent. Administration officials are counting on a drop of from 10 to 15 percent in farm prices in the next year while industrial wages rise still higher for the non-farm population. It was agreed by witnesses appearing before the committee that if American industry had to accept world prices for its products and management and industrial wage earners had to accept payments from the United States Treasury to make up the difference between a fair standard of living and the world price, that it would ruin both industry and labor and completely shackle it as well as bankrupt the Government. Just how it will work satisfactorily for agricultural industry when it admittedly would not do elsewhere, is hard to see. The Department witnesses admitted they have not consulted the farm organizations nor the farmer himself upon this proposal to which the administration seems committed in what it boldly calls a new revolutionary experiment "from which there is no turning back." I presume, however, it was "cleared with Sidney." There is just one flaw in this revolutionary planning. For 16 years past the New Deal has had a majority in Congress, and has been able to do as it pleased with the fortunes of the American farmer, who has been a pawn in the political game, a guinea pig and sometimes the goat. But we elect a new Congress this year. The revolutionary planners may not be around Washington in 1947.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL].

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Chairman, on August 31, 1944, I included in the RECORD a careful analysis of Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, known as the GI bill of rights. A great many of my friends in the service found this of interest and value. Therefore, I have made a complete revision of that summary so as to include the amendments passed last December. Both the original bill and the amendments had my support at all times and my vote on final passage. In the new summary I have included a review of the benefits accruing under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as of this date.

Time does not permit me to go into too great detail. Moreover, the regulations issued and to be issued in the future by the Veterans' Administration must necessarily be referred to in order to determine the exact rights to which any veteran is entitled. Anyone who reads this closely will know, in general, what benefits do accrue to him or to her under this bill and he or she can then secure more specific information from the Veterans' Administration.

The principal changes are in respect to education, loans, and certain miscellaneous items included under that general heading.

The summary follows:

ELIGIBILITY

In order to be eligible the general rule is that a man or woman must have served in the active forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or any of their component parts, during the period beginning September 16, 1940, and lasting up to the end of the present war. Such person must have served for a period of at least 90 days, or have been sooner discharged for disability incurred in line of duty. In addition, he or she must have been released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable. No distinction is made between enlistment and induction.

HOSPITALIZATION AND CLAIMS

1. The Veterans' Administration is declared an essential war agency, and entitled, second only to the War and Navy Departments, to priorities on personnel, equipment, supplies, and materials. Priorities for materials are also given to any State institution built or to be built for the care or hospitalization of veterans. These provisions are extremely important. In practical effect they mean that the minute the war ends, at which time the Army and Navy will have no further pressing need for supplies, then the veterans' hospitals will have first call on the goods on hand. Until that time they will have second call.

2. The bill orders the Veterans' Administration and the Federal Board of Hospitalization to provide additional necessary hospital facilities and authorizes arrangements for the mutual use of hospitals, and so forth, with the Army and the Navy. For this purpose it authorizes the appropriation of \$500,000,000. These hospitals will care for diseases and disabilities nonservice connected as well as those incurred in service.

3. Personnel of the Veterans' Administration may be placed in Army and Navy discharge centers to adjudicate disability claims and to give advice as to their rights and benefits to all servicemen about to be discharged. It forbids the discharge of servicemen and servicewomen until a substantial part of their pay is ready or, if disabled, until adequate arrangements have been made for filing claims for benefits provided. These two requirements are extremely helpful.

4. A further clause states that recognized veterans' associations shall place representatives at the various discharge centers to aid servicemen about to be released. The American Legion, the VFW, the DAV, and other similar patriotic organizations are admirably equipped to do this. They are eager and anxious so to do. They have been doing this job. They can now be of even greater help in the future than in the past to the veterans about to leave the service and reenter civilian life.

5. It gives the veteran safeguards in respect to various statements against his own interest, and with respect to review of irregular discharges.

EDUCATION

1. The educational provisions of the GI bill of rights have been materially liberalized by recent amendments. Veterans with 90 days' service (excluding time spent in completing Army and Navy college-training programs) are entitled to education or training at any approved educational or training institution for a period of 1 year, plus the time the veteran was on active duty on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war. To illustrate, a veteran with 3 years' active duty would be entitled to the full educational benefits for a period of 4 years. The maximum period of education or training is 4 years. The veterans'

work must be satisfactory according to the standards of the institution he selects.

2. The course must be started not later than 4 years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the war, whichever is later, and must be completed within 9 years of the termination of the war. There is no longer any age qualification nor is it necessary for certain veterans to show that their education was interrupted, impeded, or delayed by entering the service.

3. The Administrator will pay tuition costs, laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and similar fees, and may pay for books, supplies, and like equipment. Payments are limited to \$500 for an ordinary school year, and in almost every case this sum should adequately cover all of the above charges. In the unusual case where the charges are in excess of \$500, the veteran may elect to have the Administrator pay the excess sum, in which event it is charged against the veteran's period of subsequent eligibility. In other words, if the charges ran to \$1,000 a year, the Government will pay them, but the veteran will be charged for 2 years of his eligibility period.

4. In addition, subsistence allowances will be paid during the period of education. This has been increased to \$65 per month for a veteran without a dependent, and \$90 per month for a veteran with one or more dependents. There is no law or regulation that prevents the veteran from taking part-time employment to increase his income.

5. In the event that a veteran desires to complete his education on a part-time basis, he may do so and receive a period of instruction equivalent to his eligibility on a full-time basis.

A new feature of the law is that correspondence courses may be selected, but in this case no subsistence allowances are paid. However, the veteran is only charged for one-fourth of the actual elapsed time, with the result that his period of eligibility is materially extended. The cost of the correspondence course or courses may not exceed \$500.

In addition, short intensive postgraduate or training courses of less than 30 weeks have been included among the benefits available. These should be especially valuable to business or professional men whose education is substantially completed. The only restriction is that no such course shall cost more than \$500.

6. To facilitate application for the education desired, the Veterans' Administration has prepared a form called Veterans' Administration Rehabilitation Form 1950. This can be obtained from the Veterans' Administration in Washington, or any of its regional offices, from veterans' organizations, or from the office of your Congressman. This form may be filed with the Veterans' Administration or with the school or college which the veteran wishes to attend.

LOANS

Much of the red tape has been eliminated from the law governing loans to veterans, and it is no longer necessary in most cases to obtain approval from the Administrator before closing the loan. In addition the time limit for obtaining a loan has been increased from 2 years to 10 years after termination of the war.

1. As the law stands today, a veteran may negotiate a loan with an ordinary lending agency, such as a bank, insurance company, mortgage and loan company, or building and loan association, and—provided it is for an approved purpose—50 percent of the loan will be automatically guaranteed by the Government, up to \$4,000 in the case of real estate loans and \$2,000 in all other types of loans. If the loan is made from a private individual, prior approval of the Administrator is still required.

2. Certain conditions must be met. The interest rate shall not exceed 4 percent.

Real estate loans shall be fully payable within 25 years, except in the case of farm realty, where the period is 40 years. The maturity of a non-real-estate loan shall not exceed 10 years. However, the Administrator will pay to the lender 4 percent of the amount originally guaranteed, which is tantamount to the Government paying the first year's interest on the guaranteed sum.

3. The specified purposes for which loans can be made are: (a) The purchase or construction of homes, or repairing, altering, or improving same; (b) the purchase or repair of farms and farm equipment, the purchase of livestock, equipment, machinery, and the like, or for working capital as required; (c) the purchase of a business, business property and equipment, inventories, stock in trade, repairs to business property, and working capital; (d) the refinancing of certain existing indebtedness, including delinquent taxes on homes and businesses; (e) to finance secondary loans for the above purposes where the principal loan has been obtained from another governmental agency. In such a case the Administrator may guarantee the full amount of the balance of the purchase price or cost, provided the second loan shall not exceed 20 percent of the purchase price or cost.

Certain reasonable conditions are imposed, of course. The proceeds must be used for the purpose requested. The ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such business or occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will succeed. The price paid shall not exceed a reasonable value as determined by a proper appraisal. In the case of homes, the veteran's present and anticipated income is taken into consideration.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, is of vital importance to every veteran with a service-connected disability. It authorizes the Administrator to provide necessary vocational training for such veterans to fit them for employment consistent with the degree of disability. Recent amendments have liberalized many of the provisions. If more than 4 years' training is required, the Administrator may approve an extension of the period. The time within which such training may be furnished has been extended from 6 to 9 years after the termination of the war.

Most important of all is the increased financial assistance provided. While pursuing training and 2 months after his employability is determined, each eligible veteran is not only entitled to his full disability pension, but also to the subsistence allowances of the GI bill of rights. To protect the veteran with a low pension, the combined minimum monthly payments have been fixed at \$105 for a veteran without dependents, \$115 with a dependent, and \$10 per month for a child, \$7 for each additional child, and \$15 for a dependent parent. Heretofore the minimum was \$92.50 per month.

NOTE.—If a veteran is about to commence courses of vocational rehabilitation is in need of some ready cash, the Administrator is authorized to advance \$100 without interest, repayments to be made by installments from a future payments of pension or retirement pay.

EMPLOYMENT

The reemployment provisions are substantially the same as those now in effect. A veterans' employment representative, who shall be a veteran, is attached to the United States Employment Service in each State. He will help to get jobs, give information, and so forth. This is substantially what Bill Hagenfritz is now doing so well in Pennsylvania at present. The veteran has other employment rights under the Selective Service Act and other laws.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

1. Eligible veterans who are unemployed are entitled to receive under certain conditions unemployment compensation at the rate of \$20 per week for a maximum of 52 weeks within a 5-year period following the termination of hostilities. The unemployment must begin within 2 years after discharge or the end of the war, whichever is later. A proportionate amount may be paid to the partially employed who receive less than the \$20 allowance per week given by the act plus \$3; that is, \$23.

The allowance for a week will be \$20 less that part of the wages payable to the partially unemployed for such week which is in excess of \$3—figured to the nearest highest multiple of \$1. Thus, if the veteran is earning \$10, you subtract \$3 from the \$10, leaving \$7. You then subtract the \$7 from the \$20, and his weekly payment for readjustment would be \$13. Stated conversely, it is \$23 per week less the amount earned in partial employment during the week.

2. A claimant will be disqualified if he or she leaves suitable work voluntarily or is discharged for misconduct; if he or she fails to accept suitable work when offered or refuses to attend an available free training course; and also in certain cases where work stoppages are caused by labor disputes, but only if he or she is participating therein.

3. Provision is made for self-employed veterans engaged in a trade, business, profession, etc. If his net earnings have been less than \$100 in the previous calendar month, he can receive the difference between \$100 and his net earnings for such month. This provision, so far as I know, is an innovation in our law. It should enable enterprising veterans to become self-employed.

4. Those unemployed prior to September 4, 1944, are not eligible for any payments. On and after September 4 those who are either unemployed or partially unemployed can make application at the State Employment Office, or, if he is a railroad man, at the Railroad Employment Office. Payments will start shortly.

5. Where a claimant receives other Federal or State benefit, a proportionate adjustment is made in his allowance. Veterans who have rights under two or more different sections of this act can only receive the fair and proportionate amount.

PENALTIES

Anyone receiving any money under this title with intent to defraud shall be punished by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than 1 year or both. The same penalty applies to anyone making a false statement or misrepresentation. Anyone knowingly accepting an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance of any kind under this title. As to other fraudulent claims under this act the general penal statutes will apply.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. A recent change in the law now provides that financial benefits received under the GI bill of rights shall not be deducted from any future bonus that may be authorized.

2. The scope of the act has been broadened to include United States citizens who served in the active military or naval service of an Allied Government if he is not receiving similar benefits from another nation.

3. The educational and loan guaranty provisions have been extended to persons on terminal leave and those undergoing hospitalization pending final discharge. The subsistence allowances are not included while in such a status.

4. This summary includes only the GI Bill of Rights and Public Law 16, both as amended. The Congress has passed other laws of benefit to veterans. These include muster-out payments, national life insurance, dependency benefits, maternity care, death gratuity, and others. Anyone in

Cumberland, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties can get information on where and how to apply for these benefits by getting in touch with my office.

IMPORTANT

The Selective Service Act gives the veteran certain rights to his old job under certain rules and regulations.

Many veterans, or their families, will want additional information. The Veterans' Administration is the source of all authoritative rulings on veterans' laws. If anyone feels that it would be helpful to have me get in touch with the Veterans' Administration in behalf of himself or others, just write your Congressman, JOHN C. KUNKEL, at either 1210 House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., or to 20 South River Street, Harrisburg, Pa. If you prefer, telephone me at 4-3356 on the Harrisburg exchange. If I am not there, my secretary, Mrs. Richings, will take your message and arrange an appointment. She may very probably be able to help you herself. Both Mrs. Richings in Harrisburg and Miss Garney in Washington have had much experience in this work. All three of us find it a real pleasure to do anything possible for the boys and girls in the services, and for veterans who have returned or are returning to civil life.

(Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see such a large and enthusiastic audience this afternoon as we consider the 1947 supply bill for the Department of Agriculture.

SERVICES OF ARTHUR ORR, EXECUTIVE CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE

First let me pay testimony to the executive clerk of the committee, Mr. Arthur Orr. I do not know whether you are familiar with Arthur Orr or not, but he is observing the twenty-sixth anniversary of his coming into the governmental structure this week; 26 years of long and fruitful service on Capitol Hill. He has become absolutely indispensable and invaluable to the operations of the Committee on Appropriations. I think we are blessed to have him. He is an outstanding servant of government. So, Arthur, I want this large group this afternoon to join me in giving you a round of applause for the services which you have rendered.

I might say in addition that recently, on his responsibility, he went down into North Carolina to take a look at the watersheds and observe the work that was being done there by the Department of Agriculture; to measure and appraise, if possible, the efficacy of that work, and whether or not we were receiving a return for the expenditure that was made.

He also investigated some of the little forestry plots down in Arkansas and elsewhere, and sought to assess, as far as possible, the work that was being done in that general field, and whether it was fruitful from the standpoint of governmental expense. I believe the report he made to the subcommittee was one of the finest and most constructive reports I have seen in a long time. So, Mr. Orr, I do pay testimony to you for an outstanding piece of work done, not only in behalf of Congress, but in behalf of the people of the United States of America. If there were more public servants like Arthur Orr we could see substantial econ-

omies everywhere in government, and certainly the millions of people that go to make up the stockholders of this country would be doubly enriched in their public servants.

FOOD, THE MOST VITAL SUBJECT FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

I want to say a word this afternoon about this whole subject of food because, after all, that is the basic subject to which the Department of Agriculture addresses itself. I presume there is no question that is so important right now as the question of food. We hear it on every hand. It was not so long ago that the President of the United States took cognizance of it when he appointed a very outstanding committee for the purpose of looking at the food supply of this country and the food needs of other countries, particularly those who are so distressed and so beset with destitution, to see what economies in the whole food program we could effectuate in our own country for the purpose of helping these people.

"IF THINE ENEMY BE HUNGRY, GIVE HIM BREAD TO EAT"

The other day I encountered what I thought was a very pointed observation in the Scriptures. You will find it in the Book of Proverbs. That is where Solomon wrote:

If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat.

It is pretty difficult to improve upon the wisdom of Solomon:

If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat.

Then I found one other that appealed to me a great deal. It is from Lamentations. That was written by that rather impassioned poet of the Old Testament, Jeremiah. He said:

They that be slain with the sword are better than they that be slain by hunger.

It is difficult to consider an appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, which addresses itself to this whole subject of food, without thinking some of the hungry everywhere in the world today, so, first of all, I direct your attention to the committee appointed by the President of the United States, made up of very distinguished people, who are going to see whether or not we can effect economies in the consumption of food in this country so that there will be some left over, and maybe a lot left over, for people who have not yet been able to reorder the agriculture of their own country.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE TO CONSERVE FOOD

I wanted to point out when the housing bill was on the floor that we could have taken a leaf out of the President's book in connection with the food program. On that committee he appointed some very distinguished people, for one, Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, Henry Luce, publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune, and Justin Miller, who is president of the American Association of Broadcasters. If you look at all of the 12 people on that committee you discover at once that every one of them is an expert in his line. It may be publicity, it may be radio, it may be relief administration, as in the person of the former

President of the United States, but every one of them is an expert. I fashioned an amendment that I was going to offer, although I did not, to the effect that everybody who makes policy under this program for veterans' housing should have had at least 5 years of experience in the business of constructing houses, appraising land, or in some other practical field of housing endeavor. We might in that respect have followed the President of the United States. But I allude to this food committee only to give point to the observation that food is such an important matter at the present time.

SPRING SEASON ON LAND SOON UNDER WAY

Then there are two other things. In some of the warmer areas of our country the plough will go into the ground pretty soon. In California, whence comes our very distinguished friend the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], in Florida, and probably in the Gulf portions of Texas and elsewhere, the farmers are already moving out upon the sweet earth, warmed by the zephyrs of spring, for the purpose of enriching the food supply of our own country and of the world.

A FOOD DELEGATION FROM INDIA

I would like to make one other preliminary observation. Yesterday I had some folks to lunch downstairs. I had some members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, some from the Committee on Agriculture, and myself from the House Committee on Appropriations. My guests down there were six very distinguished people from India. They have only been here 10 days. They have come on an emergent mission. All of them are very distinguished people in their own country. Some of them took me around when I was in Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta just a year ago this month. Do you know why they are here? They are here because they need 2,000,000 tons of grain. It might be wheat; it might be rice; it might be millet; or it might be some other cereal. But they are going over the world trying to find 2,000,000 tons of food for starving people. The interesting thing about that delegation is this. They have the money. They came not for a gratuity or for gifts from our country. They will pay whatever the market price is. Secondly, they offer to buy the ships from our Government with which to send that grain to India. It is so refreshing to have a delegation come to this country from other parts of the world with money and facilities for the purpose of buying some of our produce and not asking for a handout, that I was very deeply interested. But I was even more interested, of course, in this bit of information.

FAMINE IN INDIA

They have worked out in India a rule of thumb by which people die—not live. For every ton of grain that they do not get as part of this minimum requirement, from 8 to 13 people will die in India within the next 5 months. If they need 2,000,000 tons of grain and if you take the lowest figure, namely 8 people per ton, then if they fail to find that grain here or in Canada or in Australia or New Zealand or in the Argentine, it

means there will be 16,000,000 people who will die of famine and starvation in that far-off country that is still yearning for a freedom that has been denied them for nearly 300 years. I simply address myself to that matter by way of preliminaries because here is a bill embodying a little over \$1,000,000,000 for the purposes of carrying on the various functions of the Department of Agriculture which addresses itself to the whole question of food.

PROSPECTS FOR GOOD GROWING SEASON

We are going to be rather fortunate from the standpoint of seasons. I tried to take account of whether or not there is enough moisture in the soil out in the corn belt where I live, and whether we have been graced with moisture in other parts of the country and whether there will be a good growing season. I estimate for all purposes insofar as I have been able to determine that we will be definitely blessed with a good growing season unless there is a type of weather or a lack of moisture in the months ahead that we cannot foresee at the present time. Now, that is not true of the rest of the world as we think of this whole composite picture. In the northern part of Greece right now they are suffering from devastating floods. In that rather lush agricultural area on which that old country has to depend, that country where democracy was cradled about 2,700 years ago, they cannot now grow an abundance on the land and make it produce. So one day doubtless they will become suppliants of our largesse. Maybe they will hope that we have something left over in order to help feed those starving youngsters. The worst drought in 100 years has ravished Spain. Conditions have not been too good in Europe. In India, there have been not only droughts but there have been cyclones and tornadoes to disturb the atmosphere at the time of the growing season. Finally, in the lower end of South America, particularly the Argentine, which is a great producer of corn, wheat, and flax, they have had an extended drought. More and more the destitute people everywhere in the world are going to be thinking of the United States and what it can produce in order to relieve hunger and distress and misery throughout the world.

NO SHELL CRATERS OR LAND MINES IN OUR SOIL

Then, the other fact in which we have been so blessed is in respect of our soil. I never appreciated that so much until I was coming up from Anzio Beach in Italy, up toward the northern section along the Po and Arno, where things were so lush. Even at that time there were over 3,500 Italian peasants who had been blown to pieces by land mines that had not yet been discovered, by these strange devices with which they clean the soil of these deadly things. Here is a very humble Italian peasant who works the land to get his subsistence. So with hostilities ended, with VE-day fully proclaimed, with a heart full of hope, he goes into that little old olive orchard and begins to snip off the branches to make those ancient trees produce the better. Then, suddenly there is an explosion. The enemy dotted the country with land mines, and he is torn to pieces. There

were over 3,500 farmers in Italy who met exactly that fate, even when I was there.

Our own soil had not been touched. There are no bomb craters in our own country. You never appreciate what that means until you fly everywhere in the world and you look down out of the cockpit of a C-47 or a 42 or a 24 or 29, or something like that, and there you can see the remains of these very regular shell craters dotting the earth, whether it was in France or Italy or Germany or parts of India or down in the island of Ceylon or elsewhere. Then you think in terms of the blessings of our own country, that there are no bomb craters; that the soil is still intact, and we are moving along with soil conservation processes and procedures for the purpose of making it even more rich and fruitful.

WE ARE WORLD'S GREATEST SCIENTIFIC FARMERS

Then, of course, we have the mass farming technique in our country. Living in a farming country, out in the Soybean Belt, out in the Corn-Hog Belt, I thought what a marvelous thing it is we have improved our agricultural techniques as we have done. You never appreciate it until you compare it with what they do elsewhere. In northern Africa I watched for a long time as people were plowing the field with a crooked stick. I watched the Bedouin children, the sons and daughters of these roaming nomadic Arabs in the desert, who come along and cast out a little seed. Perhaps there would be a crop and perhaps there would not. They know so little about scientific agriculture.

I think of those farms down in Egypt, as I went down along the blue and white Nile.

Then I thought of these farmers in that ancient country that was old before Greece was even born, whose culture and civilization go back thousands of years. How interesting it was to see people walking on one of these treadmills with little buckets hitched to them. It was designed, of course, to pick up a little water out of a ditch that was fed by the waters of the Nile for the purpose of getting it onto the land. Later on, when the land was conditioned with a little water, to go in with a camel hitched to a crooked stick, and plow it and put in the seed, in the hope, God willing, that there would be some kind of subsistence.

So, as you measure the technique of agriculture everywhere in the world and compare it with our own, how blessed and how fortunate we are in the United States of America, because there is no place under the sun that has quite developed the technique of agriculture that we have.

OUR VAST FARM PLANT

Then, of course, I think of our agricultural plant. What an enormous thing it is. There are 25,000,000 people, young and old, rich and poor, living on our farms today. We have probably 80,000,000 cattle scattered over the 48 States of the Union as a part of that agricultural plant. We have 60,000,000 hogs and 40,000,000 sheep. Then, finally, we have something that no other country in the world has. We have 2,000,000 tractors on the farms of America today. You see,

farming has become a mechanical industry in the United States.

We make the soil produce in great quantity, not just in little handfuls; and so it is no wonder that a Member privileged to entertain downstairs yesterday noon a half dozen people who came from five or ten thousand miles away, who can see the picture of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty million men, women, and children dying within the next 5 or 6 months unless there is cereal, unless there is grain that they willingly and freely wish to buy with their own funds together with funds with which to purchase the ships to transfer that grain to their own countries.

FARM PRODUCTION RESULT OF KNOWLEDGE

It is no accident, of course, that this agricultural plant of ours is a great producer and that we can produce in abundance. It goes back, after all, to the wisdom of a man who came from my own State, a great and humble man. His name was Abraham Lincoln. You know it is often forgotten that Lincoln signed the bill which developed the Department of Agriculture. That happened in 1862. The first clause in that act, or the first two sentences, still give point to the things we are trying to do in the agricultural field:

To acquire and diffuse useful knowledge with respect to agriculture.

That is the point of the bill that Abraham Lincoln signed in 1862, and that is the thing, in essence at least, that we are trying to pursue, even if, as my friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], says, we sometimes get into these byways and side paths and maybe become just a little bit deflected from the basic objective.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman is one of the valiant members of this committee. I am glad that the committee has seen fit to restore to the bill funds for the printing of the Department of Agriculture Yearbook for 1947. I wish to compliment the committee for this wise step. We suspended the publication of that valuable document during the war in order that the money might be used for more serious purposes. Along the line the gentleman has just been speaking, no work in the Department of Agriculture has been worth more to our farmers and to people who live on farms and even to those who do not live on farms than to get the information obtained in the Agriculture Yearbook, which I am glad to note has been reappropriated for by the members of this committee. I hope it will be continued, because as people become better informed we will have a greater and better country. The same purpose holds true today that was expressed in the first sentence of that act signed by Mr. Lincoln way back in 1862.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my friend from Missouri. I share his interest in the annual Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. For many years it was a volume of statistics, but in recent years it has become a definite contribution

to scientific knowledge and it is interesting to see the rather widespread demand there is for these books as reference books on the farms; and then, in addition, of course, we all know what avid readers these young folks are who are pursuing agricultural courses today, and the Agriculture Yearbook because of its authentic scientific treatment of every subject that relates to agriculture is of great value to them.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield for a further observation?

Mr. DIRKSEN. With pleasure.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In recent years we have come to use rather loosely and with some odium and stigma attached to it the word "bureaucrat." People who do that type of work in a department we brand as bureaucrats and refer to them as bureaucrats; yet I believe if we had a better knowledge of what these men in practically all the departments are doing we would refrain from using that word, "bureaucrat," which has come to be not a term of approbation. I hope the time will come when we will not talk about the men in our great Department of Agriculture, even the Secretary himself, as bureaucrats, but as real servants of the farmers of America and the great cause of agriculture.

SCIENTISTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. DIRKSEN. I agree with my friend from Missouri that there are men of scientific bent and technical bent who if they were so disposed could make more money in private fields; but they have interested themselves in the public service and have remained year after year on a far lower salary.

Of course, I want to say to my friend from Missouri that while there is a sinister connotation in that term "bureaucrat" there are some who are earnestly deserving of that appellation. I would certainly not apply it, however, to these men who pursue scientific work in the Department of Agriculture. I know them and I have a high regard for their work.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman from Illinois has served on this committee for a number of years. I do not know of any man in Congress who has been able to get a more wide grasp of facts than our distinguished friend from Illinois. On that very question, the gentleman has brought them before his committee, he has found out what they were doing down there before making these appropriations. From his observation, is it not the gentleman's view, and is the gentleman not willing that it become public property to that effect, that most of these men are really doing a fine job in their respective spheres.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think that can be generally said for all the scientific personnel down there. As a matter of fact, there is a regional research laboratory located in my district where some 250 people are employed. We have scientists in that laboratory who can earn five times the amount the Government pays them. Some of them left the Government employment to work for private industry. But the true scientific instinct is there. They do not like to be

pressured, or required to come up with results at Monday noon or Tuesday evening that can be poured into commercial channels. They wanted to pursue something of a scientific nature to an ultimate conclusion so that the whole country might be enriched thereby. Of course, the strain in industry got too great; so they found refuge in the Government; yet they are men of such talent and skill that in some cases the salaries were five or six times as much as Uncle Sam pays them today.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

LAND OF CORN AND WINE

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman has been discussing corn. I was reminded of our church service last Sunday when we sang, I Have Reached the Land of Corn and Wine. Frankly, we have a land of corn and wine here, but some of these bureaucrats are trying to take it away from us; is that not so?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would say that is an especially apt allusion. I want to continue my observations for just a moment because, like a good sermon, you must start with a text, then you must get back to the text no matter how far you may depart from it in the course of the discussion.

Now, we are blessed with soil, we are blessed with manpower, we are blessed with a great agricultural domain, we are blessed with a useful scientific knowledge and, of course, the purpose of the supply bill for the Department of Agriculture is to pursue that basic objective.

BASIC FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

When I try to break down the general functions in this bill, and nobody appreciates more than I do how bewildering it is because there are over 2,000 pages in those hearings, exclusive of the off-the-record testimony that we took—but as I try to break it down, it sort of appeals to me much in this fashion: The first function perhaps is to help somebody who has no farm to acquire a farm. There are two agencies here, one the Farm Credit Administration, which extends a variety of credit; then there is the Farm Security Agency, which undertakes to help those with experience, who are tenants today, to acquire a farm, and particularly to help returning veterans acquire a farm.

Secondly, to improve that farm, to make it modern, to make it livable, to make it convenient, to make it pleasant, and to do so there are \$250,000,000 in loan funds in this bill for the Rural Electrification Administration. When they get this money it will be somewhere around \$650,000,000 all told that we have made available over a short space of time to extend transmission lines, to integrate the service wherever possible, to bring electrification and light to the farmers everywhere. If I remember their figures, about 45 percent of the farms of America are electrified. That means that we have 55 percent of the way still to go unless central-station operation becomes available. In addition, there are certain engineering functions in the bill which relate to farm improvement.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. How does the gentleman from Illinois explain the great need for additional employees in the Department of Agriculture at this particular time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is a matter that I shall discuss later. I would prefer not to get away from the objective that I want to move to for a moment.

I started out by saying that if you break down this bill, the first function is, perhaps, to acquire a farm; secondly, to improve that farm; make it modern, make it livable, and then the third function is to make the farm produce. Understand, I do not state these in their order of importance. Maybe production should be at the top. But, anyway, it is a function to which a good many of the bureaus and agencies that are involved here press their efforts.

MAKING FARMS PRODUCE

What is involved there in making a farm produce? Well, keeping livestock healthy. That is a part of the job of the Bureau of Animal Industry, controlling all of these little bugs and pests that are constantly challenging the subsistence of mankind. Then there is the enriching of the soil in order that more food may be produced. Then there is soil conservation, domestic allotment. All that sort of thing is designed, of course, to make that farm produce.

MAKING THE SOIL PRODUCE

When it has produced, of course, there is still another element in there, and that is to conserve the soil. I was a little hostile a few years ago, as you may remember, to the Soil Conservation Service, but the more I saw of the world, the erosion, the leaching process, in India, in Ceylon, north Africa, and elsewhere, where people have such difficulty in making subsistence, where people have to work from sunrise to sunset, I got a better appreciation as to what soil, one of the greatest assets of our country, really means. So, soil conservation, and also the practice carried on under the Soil Service, and Domestic Allotments, are some of the top functions of the Department.

FINDING A MARKET

What shall the farmer do with his commodity? There you get into the whole domain of production and marketing, shot through with a lot of functions, a lot of people, for the purpose of stabilizing prices, probably giving us planned production, but moving toward that objective, of course, of facile marketing of the farm product, satisfying the needs of our own people, making provision for our military forces when they are abroad or at home.

That, then is one of those functions. That includes, of course, the business of new uses for agricultural products. In expressing these functions, in articulating this duty on the part of the Department of Agriculture, they have 86,000 people on the pay roll. That is an empire in itself, and it is exclusive, of course, of those who are on a per diem basis

whom we style cooperators, county committeemen, community committeemen, who perform a few days' work during the course of the year in effectuating the conservation program. As I remember the figure, there are 123,000. When we put it all together it constitutes a great land army of more than 200,000 people who are addressing themselves to this business of producing food of all kinds and enriching the greatest farm plant that the world ever saw.

PRODUCTION AND FAMINE

The Department of Agriculture of course has moved on along for years in order to develop a balanced kind of production, a balanced kind of marketing. That is one of the things that disturbs me just a little bit as I take account now of these people who are suffering from hunger and distress by the millions in so many parts of the earth. In this general program of balanced agriculture, obviously you have people everywhere in the different agricultural areas who determine how much rye we should produce, how much wheat, how much peanuts, how much sorghum, how much oats, how much of all these crops so as to give us a balanced agriculture.

CROP GOALS—PEANUTS AS AN EXAMPLE

Let us take, for instance, peanuts. Last year we produced 3,200,000 acres of peanuts, approximately 860,000 tons. At home in campaign season when we belabor the Department a little, every time I mentioned peanuts people used to laugh. We do not produce peanuts out there. Probably a great many people in the United States are not conversant with the fact that peanuts are an important commercial crop today, for peanut butter, for peanut oil, for all these purposes to which the end product of peanuts is devoted. So here was a crop of 860,000 tons.

Now it has been determined that we do not need as many peanuts this year as we did last year. I am speaking now of the 1946 crop years. So they determine how many peanuts we need for feed, how many we need for seed, how many we need for edible purposes, how many tons ought to be crushed for oil, and how many we have in inventory. Put it all down. Then you adjust the amount that we shall probably need for 1946 and you divide it by so many tons per acre, whatever it is, and it comes out 2,500,000 acres. So this year instead of 3,200,000 acres the suggested goal for peanuts is 2,500,000 acres.

WHEAT, WHEAT GOALS, AND FAMINE

The same thing is true of wheat, and that gets me around to the text, to these people from India who were sitting down there yesterday, from a country 10,000 miles away, who may lose millions of their people by starvation because, when you talk of hunger, you do just what Jeremiah did and you do just what Solomon did, you talk about bread with which to appease and sate that hunger. So I become particularly interested in the suggested goal for wheat for 1946. Here before me now are the farm production goals. That is the handbook that the field folks use for 1946. There is a break-down of what we expect to do in the field of wheat production. We

had a planted acreage in 1945 of 68,808,000 acres. For round figures, it is a little short of 69,000,000 acres. The suggested goal for 1946 is 68,875,000 acres; only 67,000 acres more wheat to be planted under this suggested goal than there was in 1945.

I can understand, of course, that the war having come to an end, there is no further necessity, perhaps, of shipping so many food products abroad to feed those youngsters who went out to achieve victory.

**FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM SHOULD BE
IMPLEMENTED BY PRODUCTION**

I can understand by what technique this goal was fashioned. But I cannot understand why the President of the United States should now ask the country to eat less and not at the same time supplement that program by saying, "Let us produce all that the land will produce." You do not make much of a dent in this field of destitution and hunger and starvation by having them snatch one slice of bread from your plate in a Pullman diner. It is good, and I go along with that program as far as it goes, but it has to be augmented. You cannot go around in the world today—into Germany, France, Italy, Greece, north Africa, Egypt, Turkey—without becoming sensible of this problem of hunger and destitution. I saw them all. I took plenty of time to look, and go into the squalid sections of these countries to find out how people were getting along. I spent a long time in India. I saw them dying even when I was there.

So when the President sets up a great committee for the purpose of conserving food and says to the people of this country, "We must eat a little less in order that our destitute neighbors abroad may have something to eat, to chase back the frost-line of hunger," I begin to wonder about these goals that are set up for 1946. I have talked over this whole country from one end to the other for a long time and urged that we allow the soil to produce. That is the way to chase back the frost-line of hunger. We still have \$500,000,000 put in the Steagall support fund. We can hold up these prices all right so that our farmers do not suffer. But it seems to me if there is acreage, whether it is marginal or not, if it will produce some rye; if it will produce some wheat; if it will produce some rice and some corn—anything that we can export abroad to fill the bellies of emaciated peoples by the millions, I do hope that with this so-called suggested goal for 1946 in a world that is starving with a kind of fantastic famine, that we who have been blessed with the greatest plant on God's footstool will not fail in our responsibility to make every square foot produce. Then there must be somebody who will be looking down from a providential region saying, "Blessed America, you sing the song 'God Bless America'—and you have done something to make it blessed."

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I agree with what the gentleman has so well said. I think it is our duty to produce now as much

as possible. I think the President should include in his program not only taking a piece of bread off our table, but to expand that production to the nth degree. I think in that way we can have a full quota. But I was down home some time ago. I happen to come from an agricultural district down in the Mississippi Valley. I found the situation there that the farmers were greatly discouraged. In other words, the houses in which people had lived on these farms, the ones who helped to till the soil, were vacant. The men who are coming back from the war are not going to those houses. They are not taking jobs on the farms. I also found these farmers had been using their machinery for a long time. They had patched up machinery and had gotten along as well as they could. They did a wonderful job of production. We all know that. But they cannot get the necessary machinery. The new mechanized machinery has not come on the market. It seems to me we ought to try to do something to get the men back on the farms and give them the machinery. Of course, the American farmer has the will. But we cannot produce food which you have told us in your very eloquent way that we so greatly need, unless these men have the machinery and unless the farmers have the men working on the farms.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is there not a very simple answer? First of all, to encourage the production of steel, iron, and all the basic materials that are so necessary to the production of farm machinery. Then if there are any OPA restrictions standing in the way, let us discard them in any case where hunger is involved. There has been too much red tape, too many restrictions, too much folderol, and too many regulations standing in the way of the production of these essential things that are so indispensable if we are going to do the job of feeding our own country and doing a little something for people elsewhere.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Do you not think, too, that we had better think a little about the income of the American farmer since the wages of men who work in factories have been raised?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely. Yes, I will say to my friend we have discussed that at length within the confines of the subcommittee and the subject has been pretty well ventilated in the hearings.

Mr. Chairman, before my time is up, may I pay a testimonial to the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, and to all the minority and majority members. It has been a sweet kind of fellowship to work on that committee. No partisanship ever arises there. We know we have a job to do and we do the best we know how.

Then, we tried to bring you a bill that is as free from controversy and difficulty as human fallibility will permit.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I wonder if my distinguished colleague from Illinois has to go much further than the caterpillar plant or over in the quad-cities, where a couple of hundred thousand American

workmen engaged in producing those tools normally that the American farmer needs, through strikes, work stoppages, or whatever you want to call them, are not producing these tools that should be produced. The savings of those people, that they have accumulated during the high-wage period, have been dissipated in living and they themselves are now poor. The very things they make, the very frigidaires, and all of the niceties that go into the homes of the men who work and make these things, are being lost through these work stoppages, as well as the implements for the farm that the farmer does not get, and the food that these hungry people do not get.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does it not lead to the old conclusion that when you have a free market and the free-enterprise system that is unencumbered with restrictions, where people can battle out their differences on the anvil of discussion, you achieve material greatness? It has been the strength of our greatness in times past. In proportion as we move back to that atmosphere and that air of freedom, we will solve our problems; but so long as we are going in for regimentation and endeavoring to pour America into a mold, it is simply not going to work and the bitter fruit will be apparent year after year until we move back in the direction of the atmosphere that made us great in that freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, there has never been a time that I have felt it was well that I had spent the years I have in the agricultural profession as at this time. It just seems to me that food is the thing that is causing plenty of trouble all over the world. If we had parachutes, and if we could drop food at the different places where it is needed, 90 percent of the troubles of the world would be remedied very shortly.

I must be pardoned sometimes if I appear to give indication that this agricultural profession is a real profession by itself. I believe it. I believe it is just as much a profession as the legal profession, or the medical profession, or dentistry, or any other profession. I personally feel resentful to think that we have had agricultural colleges for 50 years and have appropriated millions and millions of dollars for them, and we could not develop a man who had the ability to even be Secretary of Agriculture. I say that without any personal feeling toward any man, the present Secretary, or any other Secretary. As a matter of fact, that was one of the main grievances I had against a former Republican President because he was not able to find an agricultural man to be Secretary of Agriculture he went down to the great State of Missouri and got a lawyer for that purpose. I presume the lawyers, probably half of the membership of this House being lawyers, would not like it

very well if the position held by the Attorney General Tom Clark was filled by some farmer. I feel justified in taking the same attitude.

This is the eighth year I have sat here and listened to the many things that have taken place in connection with agriculture. During the first year, of course, we had not entered the war. I was a new man around here and I did not step out too fast. I learned long ago, long before I came down here, that you should make haste slowly when you move in with a new group.

During the war, I have made every effort, and I know no one will disagree with that, to cooperate with every committee of this House, with every agency of the Government, to produce food to win the war, and also to produce the food that we need today so badly. There are many reasons for the position in which we find ourselves today. I feel that it is appropriate that I call your attention to and discuss the reason for the present lack of food and why it is we do not have sufficient food. Let me start by saying that the first reason we do not have food in this country is because we have been listening to a lot of nice sounding words. We do not realize that we have not even fed ourselves for the last quarter of a century, yet we hear many talk about feeding the world. You cannot get the United States Tariff Commission or the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to say that in pounds, bushels, and tons we have even fed ourselves during this war. It may be hard to believe that statement after all the propaganda we have had. I will be surprised if this present bill does not carry amounts for a lot more propaganda. If that is not the case it will be the first year they have not added to it.

First. The members of the Committee on Agriculture are supposed to be closer to the people of this country than any other group in the Congress—at least supposedly. What have we seen during this time? A few years before the war we had the present agricultural program put in operation. I am not going to be critical of the program any more than to say that it was based on sectionalism, it was based on benefiting the few at the expense of the many. The program was upside down. It appropriated millions and millions; yes, billions of dollars in the name of subsidies for soil-depleting crops, yet during all that time we were bragging about how we were bringing back the fertility of the soil. That is not so. Our soil is in worse condition today than it was 10 years ago, and 10 years ago it was worse than it was 20 years ago. We have been going downhill for the last 165 years as far as the fertility of the soil is concerned. Just do not listen to the siren words of some of these New Dealers. I have never yet seen a New Dealer who knew the elements needed to grow a plant. I surely do not want to be misled by their false propaganda in reference to agricultural questions. I will just give you one example, and I say this without any feeling toward my good cotton friends because I surely feel sorry for them. Of all the millions and billions of dollars that have been poured into the south, they are not still enjoy-

ing a \$20 bale export subsidy. The only thing that I can see that we have an abundance of is cotton and tobacco, because outside of those commodities we have no surpluses at the present time. We have increased our tobacco production to 2,000,000,000 pounds. That is fine. We appropriated in 1 year practically a quarter of a billion dollars for tobacco under lend lease. Exports appear to depend on subsidies and upon lend leasing. If anyone doubts that let him consult the records, for this is not a thing that has happened in the last 5 or 10 years, but for 25 years we have been engaged in an agricultural economy wherein we have imported more than we have exported. During the last 10 years we have imported more competitive agricultural products—I mean by that things that we raise ourselves in this country—than we have exported of all agricultural products.

So if we are going to do anything about this agricultural business, we should approach it on the basis of some scientific knowledge; second, we should approach it on the basis of the economics involved; third, we must take human nature into consideration and, lastly, we have got to take the sectional or State politics, the partisanship, of you please, that in some cases may be involved in producing the food also into consideration.

Mr. Chairman, regardless of all the millions and regardless of all the facts, I think the President himself has been misled by his agricultural propagandists telling him how much food we have. It has been but a few months ago that we read in the papers that we had so much food it was running out of everybody's ears. The only thing that is running out is a lot of propaganda from the propagandists' mouths. That is what is running out. Yet, they even get up here on the floor and say that we have a quarter more of this and a third more of that, but they do not tell you when they give you those figures that they are really comparing the situation with some drought years, and they do not tell you that they do not take into consideration difference in population.

Why put people on the pay roll everywhere to deceive us? It is bad enough to be deceived, but I do not like to pay them to do it, because I figure most of us can deceive ourselves often enough.

When the war started, about the first agricultural bill of any importance that affected agriculture was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. That was the bill having to do with the Price Control Act. It had the 90-percent floor and 110-percent ceiling in it. Our late colleague, Mr. Steagall, of Alabama, did more to give the people the confidence that they needed in order to produce food to win the war and in order to furnish food that we need so badly right at this moment than any other one individual.

What happened to the Steagall amendment? If these agricultural matters had been referred to the Agricultural Committee, where they belong, the thing would not have worked out the way it has. This act was in operation only a few months when President Roosevelt,

in his Labor Day speech of 1942, said that the farmers were getting too much. Milk at that time was selling at \$1.93 a hundred. He must have been listening to other groups. He said if we did not do something about it he would. At the time I did not feel so badly toward the President because I figured he had many other things on his mind or perhaps he was listening to other groups. The fact is that was one of the first steps taken that hurt agricultural production during the war, and I can show that to you in connection with the production of the following months after he made that statement.

Now, how about the Steagall amendment? Sure, they have thousands of employees, and they are going to put some more on the pay roll. They want them there for the campaign next fall. We might as well call these things by their right name. They are getting so many of them on the Agricultural Department pay roll that a farmer will not be able to see his crop because there will be so many bureaucrats between him and his crop and he will not be able to see it between spring and fall. Why so much money for prospective votes but not enough funds to support the legal support price provided by the Steagall amendment?

Has the Steagall amendment ever been lived up to? Our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], said that they have plenty of money to support it. Then I ask why do they not support it? On the 16th day of January I told this House what they are doing with the potato business. They sent out a propaganda letter from the Department of Agriculture saying, "We are going to announce a support price on potatoes next year of about 90-percent parity." Why, those people down there must think that none of us ever attended even the first grade in school. Anyone who has gone to school only a few rainy Saturdays can figure out that the support price is only from 52 to 60 percent of parity. That is the empty promise for 1946.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I believe I share the view of the gentleman from Wisconsin that substantial economies in personnel could be effected in the departments; but before that can be done it occurs to me there must be some reorganization of those functions and they ought to be brought down to a counter level. For instance, I believe there could be a consolidation of the soil conservation and conservation in allotments and all that sort of thing to be taken care of through one central agent in an agricultural county. Let him sort of be the boss. Then from there on you can staff that county and the chances are we could save 25,000 to 30,000 people on the pay roll. There was a bill in the committee of which the gentleman is a member which had that basic objective in view.

I am only reasonably familiar with the bill, but it occurs to me the gentleman's own committee could do something in that field.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will answer the gentleman from Illinois by saying that the Flannagan bill has been brought out of the Rules Committee as well as the Cooley bill, and for that reason I have not really paid my respects to the present bill before the House and called attention to some of the things that are in it, because it has more holes in it than any Wisconsin Swiss cheese that was ever made. But I was not going to dig that up because the Cooley bill already has a rule and the Flannagan bill has a rule, and I just do not like to cause any disturbances when it is unnecessary. If this administration wants to go along the road it is going on, it is not my responsibility. I do not have to answer for their sins, and if they do not want to bring that Cooley bill out here or bring the Flannagan bill out here and give us a chance to iron out the situation that the gentleman has mentioned, that is a responsibility that they will have to assume and answer for. If your committee can provide money for additional bureaucrats they should be able to find funds to fulfill the commitments of the Steagall bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman is talking about the \$2,000,000,000 that relate essentially to farm credit. I was thinking of still another proposal that takes these very functional things that that Department does and pipe lines them through a single individual in the county. I am confident we could get rid of some of these divergent agencies that are manifest in so many of these countries.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I was paying my respects to the lack of attention to the Steagall amendment. The law is not being followed in regard to the Steagall amendment. If that is a shadow of the things to come, I want this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in the biggest type they can find in this town, to show that I personally assume no responsibility for the fact that this administration does not live up to the Steagall amendment. If the Department of Agriculture does not want to live up to it, if any Member of the majority wants to take the position that they are not supposed to live up to it, and if the Secretary of Agriculture wants to run around the country and say that he is not going to be able to fulfill the commitments made to the American farmer, then, at least, let this administration accept this responsibility without any buck passing.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I ask the gentleman if he did not vote for the OPA, to set up that organization as a wartime measure?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That has nothing to do with it, I will say to the gentleman. This has nothing to do with OPA. I am saying that the Department of Agriculture has the responsibility. We not only passed the bill in this House but we had to take it over to the Senate and get the La Follette-Taft amendment put onto the Commodity Credit Corporation's bill and have that enacted, directing them to follow the law as far as the Steagall amendment was concerned. If the administration wants to say that the Steagall amendment is

just so much blah-blah, that is all right with me. I just want them to take the credit for which they are entitled. They have not followed the law. They did not follow it in the winter of 1943 and 1944 on eggs or on pork. If all they have to offer agriculture is broken promises, the sooner the farmers fully realize it, the better off they will be.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Does not the gentleman believe that the Department of Agriculture is trying to cooperate, and was there not a lot of trouble down there with OPA? The gentleman certainly attended the hearings. We had the OPA officers up there talking about these forecasts of production. I will ask the gentleman if it was not that Department we were talking about rather than the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. No. I have some respects to pay to the OPA about that Chester Bowles statement about the dairy industry out in Topeka, Kans., yesterday. I will attend to that at the right time. I am not speaking for the dairy industry, but I can talk for about 30,000 dairy farmers in my district. There is no use making the OPA the whipping boy for the things that the Department of Agriculture is to blame for. There are many things that the OPA got away with, and if we had had a Secretary of Agriculture looking after the interests of the farmers they would not have gotten away with it, because they would have not done the things they did to the farming people of this country, and more food would be available today.

Fourth. Let me come down to the present. As I said a while ago, I do not want to criticize this Committee or the Subcommittee on Agriculture. They have arrogated some things to themselves not exactly according to the way I think it should be done. If this administration wants to take 10 years—and they brought in over a billion dollars during the 10 years—and if they want to bring in a bill here and have it considered under a closed rule so that you cannot make a point of order against it, if they want to curb debate on the floor so that only the chairman of the committee has control of the time, that is a responsibility that I want to put right in their laps. I have tried to correct them here for the last 2 years.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. You can have the LaFollette-Monroney committee, you can bring in all the rules and regulations you want to, but if you have people that do not want to do this job fairly and have the cards above the table, you can bring in all the new rules you want to run this House or any other house but it will not improve the situation. If anyone wants to sit here year after year and go home and tell his constituents, "They appropriated since I have been there \$1,000,000,000 of your money that you have to get out and work for, but I could not say a word about it," they surely will think they had better send a Congressman down here that can say something about it. But I do not know how you are going to do it if the chairman of the Appropriations Com-

mittee in his good judgment does not deem it proper to let you speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in his good judgment does not deem it proper even to let you express yourself, I should like to know how any member of the minority or any member of the majority, for that matter, is going to have anything to say about it. I might say in connection with this also that some of the agricultural agencies are being operated outside the law. There is no legal standing for much legislation.

Fifth. Then we had another committee; we had the Special Food Study Committee and the Republican Food Study Committee. The gentleman from Ohio, THOMAS JENKINS, was the chairman of it. I will say this for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] that at least he has kept his committee above any partisanship. It surprised me to see how effective he has been in performing his difficult task without being involved in any partisanship. He has made several constructive proposals that should have been heeded.

Sixth. I could mention the REA which is supposed to be before the Committee on Agriculture but was referred to the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I suppose they are beginning to think these lines are going to start to run from one State to another.

Seventh. Then we had the Special House Food Investigating Committee, of which our present Secretary of Agriculture was the chairman. As far as I am concerned personally, I did not try to get on that committee. I did not care to be on that committee. There was no reason in my mind for ever having the committee. I surely was not going to be in a position of doing anything to embarrass Marvin Jones.

What has this great committee done up to date? They have brought in a program of subsidizing meat. If you are going to eat the choice lamb or if you are going to eat the choice beef, so that every time you eat a pound of choice meat your grandchildren are going to pay 10 cents a pound on it. They did not take 10 cents per pound off the bologna or the side pork or the fatback or the kind of meat most people eat. They are going to have a dairy report here in a day or two so maybe I will change my position. They may have a good answer to that one. I am hopeful they will.

Where do we end up? We end up right down here at the White House.

Eighth. Then we have the President's Emergency Food Committee. Just remember that President Truman at Potsdam made certain commitments for food. I do not know of a man or a woman in this House that did not want and does not want President Truman to fulfill the commitment he made.

I took enough interest in that proposition to take it upon myself to ask for an audience with our distinguished President. I gave him every assurance that

anything that I could do to help him fulfill that commitment I surely would do. But I just want to tell you that there is not any man who can help the President fulfill that commitment unless you have something to fulfill it with. They now sit around a table in the White House and divide up what? Divide you a scarcity. That is what they doing now—they are dividing up a scarcity. A scarcity that has been caused by a lack of forthrightness. But has the man who has produced this food ever been in this picture at all? Has there been any attempt at all to have a production of abundance? Where has there been any such attempt? How much influence do you think these farm organizations and these commodity organizations have had all during this time? They are the ones who have to go out and grow this food and produce and process it. They are the ones who really do the work in this food-production program. Their opinions evidently have not been considered very valuable. You ask me, "Well, what are you going to do about it? You are just making a lot of statements here." With all due respect to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, I say there are just two ways in which we are going to be able to correct that situation. I will give you a couple of examples. No. 1, any time you want to give the fellow who is working that machine out there in the field, and it takes quite a bit of knowledge to run that machine—if you do not think so, try to run a tractor sometime and try to run other farm machinery—you will have a lot of respect for it—just give that fellow who runs that machine as much of an hourly return for his labor as the man who made the machine in the first place. You do not have to pay him anything for his managerial ability. Just give him the same money per hour as you give the fellow who made the machine. Remember that. Just give him the same as the fellow who made the machine. You will not have to have these conferences—to try to divide up a scarcity—to divide up something that does not exist. In other words, to put it plainly, any time you give the fellow who raises a pig the same hourly wages for raising that pig as you give to the fellow in the slaughterhouse who stabs it, then you will have plenty of meat in this country. I do not know of any formula, disregarding all the false propaganda that may be disseminated, I do not know of any other way that you are going to get food available to help the President fulfill his commitments. There may be some magic way. Maybe there is some other way that we have not heard of. But I do not think there is any magic way to do it, except by following a formula that is true and tried.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that the Secretary of Agriculture, for whom I have very great respect and with whom I personally served upon our Appropriations Committee in years gone by, testified before a Senate committee recommending the adoption of the 65-cent per hour minimum wage for union labor. If that is the case, did it not fol-

low that he and the Department of Agriculture should get behind a proposition to give at least that same consideration to the farmers of America?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If we are willing to adopt a program that gives the farm people an hourly return or a support price comparable to the minimum wage that is given to industry, then I have no criticism of it. I just do not care so much about one recommendation without the other because they must go hand in hand. I do not like to be in the position of thinking that the farmers are the only people in the United States. For that reason, I feel each of these groups are entitled to their own proportional share in the performance of their respective jobs.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND].

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, a situation has arisen so serious that I feel justified in bringing it to the attention of the whole Congress with the hope that their collective efforts may result in some fair solution, which has not yet been forthcoming from the executive branch of the Government. I refer to stock and poultry feed which is not only in desperately short supply, but which in some areas threatens to be nonexistent.

Supplies have become increasingly scarce since October, but no complaints were made to me until mid-February. Since that time I have been flooded with urgent pleas from everywhere in New Jersey, and particularly from the individual poultry raisers in Cumberland, Atlantic, and Cape May Counties. It is hard to read these letters. They are sincere, and they are desperate. They speak of the rapidly diminishing supply of feed, of its poor nutritive quality, and of the threatened starvation of their flocks; flocks which they are unable to market because the poultry market is already glutted.

Let me read a few quotations which are typical of the whole correspondence:

I am a veteran of World War I and in the chicken business for years depending upon it entirely for my living. If there is no relief inside of a week or so I will be forced out of business and go broke.

As a poultryman in Cumberland County, I, like hundreds of others, am vitally affected by the critical feed shortage. We are all going to be forced out of business unless something is done immediately to alleviate this situation. This surely will not help the country's already disrupted economic situation.

My husband (a veteran) and I have purchased a farm under Farm Security Administration. We will be unable to operate it at all this year because of the feed shortage.

We have a poultry farm, and it is our only means of support. Our feed dealer tells us he has 2 weeks' supply with no more in sight. According to market reports, the granaries seem to have plenty. Can't you help?

I am 60 years of age and been in the poultry business for 26 years. My poultry farm is my only means of livelihood.

Poultrymen are selling their stocks to an already overstocked poultry market, and even

with reduced stocks we cannot buy feed. We can neither live nor educate our children if we are to be forced out of business.

Mr. Chairman, it would be laboring a point to read further quotations. They speak of hundreds of hard working American farmers in my district and throughout my State, who through hard work and enterprise have built up a business which sustains and keeps them as self-respecting families, and who are now faced with the immediate prospect of losing their poultry flocks, their farms, and their homes. Instead of facing a comfortable and independent future, they are facing the open door of the bankruptcy court.

This industry has expanded so greatly in my district that the Vineland area of Cumberland County has become one of the most important sources of poultry and eggs in the country. And may I tell you, that one of the reasons for this rapid expansion was a response to the insistent pleas of the Government throughout the war years for a greater production of poultry and eggs to alleviate the meat shortage. In short, the Government having induced farmers to expand and increase their flocks, now tells them to liquidate those flocks on a market which will not absorb them.

Of course, it is not only poultry which is involved, but also cattle and the production of milk, a food absolutely vital to the health and welfare of the children of America.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAND. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it not true also that milk production in the State of New Jersey is seriously threatened because of the lack of this feed?

Mr. HAND. Very seriously. I had a telegram yesterday, and my colleague from New Jersey no doubt had a similar telegram, from the director of milk control, calling attention to that situation.

Mr. CANFIELD. May I say further, I think the gentleman is rendering a real contribution in calling this to not only the attention of the Congress but to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom appeals have been made by our thousands of farmers.

Mr. HAND. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I can say that I personally have called it to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture. I listened to his testimony before the Committee on Agriculture last Monday, and while that testimony was clear and concise, and I am sure sincere, it gave me a very discouraging picture of this situation.

On March 4, I received the following telegram from Arthur F. Foran, director of milk control of the State of New Jersey, which reads:

Feed situation in New Jersey most critical. Those in authority in Washington apparently unable to do anything about it. Already reduced milk production to alarming degree. Can you help?

I called this serious condition to the attention of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] on February 6. I then said to him in part:

I understand that as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture,

you are about to concern yourself with the stock feed shortage in the United States. I am greatly worried about this problem as it generally affects my district, and especially as it threatens to ruin the large poultry industry there. I herewith quote from a recent article appearing in the local press for your consideration:

"Poultrymen are going through a very serious period now and face a future which does not look overly bright with price ceilings which are passed without consideration to increasing feed prices and inferior feed quality. Poultrymen are caught in the middle of the worse economic depression that they have known.

"Most poultry flocks have not produced well because the feed which they have been getting has not been satisfactory. Despite this, egg prices are being forced down regularly by the OPA.

"At the same time feed prices are increasing and feed dealers are at their wits end as how to get enough feed to take care of their customers. Not only is there a serious shortage of proteins but also they are faced now with a shortage of grain. There are ample quantities of grain but poultrymen cannot get it because those who own it will not sell at ceiling price and it is not being shipped into this area. Proteins are so scarce that most feed is very low in protein content."

I was very disturbed to read in the Washington Post, February 6, 1946, an article suggesting that President Truman was about to outline steps to curb American consumption of wheat products so that wheat could be diverted to export. Six million tons of wheat by July 1 was mentioned. Among other things, the article suggested that the feeding of wheat to livestock be discouraged. This, I assure you, will likewise discourage the livestock, thousands of farmers and dealers, and, of course, the American consumer who, by now, must be getting used to it.

I am sure that the gentleman's subcommittee is anxious to do everything within its power. Hearings were commenced on March 4, and will continue for some time. On March 11, I hope to have the secretary of agriculture of New Jersey and others here in Washington to testify to the acute conditions prevailing in my area.

More than 200 New Jersey feed dealers and agriculturists met in Trenton on Lincoln's Birthday. This meeting was attended by Mr. Walter C. Berger, of the Department of Agriculture, and the Governor's feed committee made a number of recommendations. There is, of course, no doubt that the Department of Agriculture is fully aware of the catastrophe which is impending.

On February 15, I called this situation directly to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, and I also notified Mr. Chester Bowles and Mr. Porter of the Office of Price Administration. I did this because I am persuaded that one of the underlying difficulties with production and distribution in this industry, as in many others, is an artificial price structure which has disrupted both farm and industrial economy.

As I have said, a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture commenced hearings on March 4. The Secretary of Agriculture testified for 2 hours. I was present and carefully listened to his testimony. The Secretary made a clear and informative statement, but it left me with a sense of deep discouragement. Mr. Anderson dwelt at length on the world-food crisis, and spoke of the 12,-

000,000 tons of wheat earmarked for export to Europe in the first 6 months of 1946. Of this amount, the United States seeks to supply one-half.

Food for the starving must inevitably make a strong appeal to our humanitarian instincts, and no doubt the Secretary is right in planning to export a surplus, but the question is—do we have an available surplus? It is perfectly evident to me that unless some solution is found, we ourselves face in the not-too-distant future a very real shortage of essential food such as eggs, milk, and poultry. The Secretary promised that nothing would be done which would impair the nutritive diet of the American people. I want him to keep that promise. When we talk about exporting 375,000 tons of fats and oils and 1,600,000 pounds of meat, we better be sure that we ourselves, at least, have eggs to eat.

And, Mr. Chairman, I must confess that two recent occurrences have greatly disturbed me. The Secretary stated, as I recollect his testimony, that experts were being sent to Japan to inquire as to their needs for wheat, and in the Washington newspapers the following day I observed a brief article indicating that for the first time since the war, Japanese were eating white bread made from American flour. It is hard for me to understand why an enemy country that for centuries has lived on a fish and rice diet, should now enjoy white bread when the President is asking the American people to eat dark bread. Love them that hate you—yes—but even the Christian compassion of America strains at the treatment which tends to prefer the welfare of our brutal enemies to our own people.

So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to eat dark bread, less of it or none at all, but I am unwilling to stand by and see hundreds of hard-working farmers bankrupt, and see the children of New Jersey, or any other State, deprived of milk and eggs.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not the program of export which so seriously threatens us as it is maldistribution. Visible supply of wheat, by which is meant wheat actually in granaries and elevators, is down to a low point, but estimated wheat on farms is still at 358,000,000 bushels, which is a lot of wheat. We have been blest for 8 years with favorable growing weather. The American farmer, despite the shortage of labor and farm machinery, despite every handicap, has produced such as no farmer in the world, and the wheat, corn, and other grains have been produced. Where is it? It is being diverted to uses such as hog feeding, which are made more profitable than the sale of grain as a result of an artificial and improperly designed price structure. It is being diverted to the black market in such quantities that it never reaches the eastern seaboard at all. And the recent 3-cent-per-bushel increase in grain prices is a beautiful example of too little and too late.

I call upon the administration, with its vast and almost unlimited emergency powers to govern us by regulation and decree, to use these powers to meet a

very real emergency. I call upon it to have and equitably distribute the available grain by such price and transportation arrangements as may be called for. This crisis must be solved within a matter of days, and will not be solved by sending missions to Japan to see what we can do for them.

And in the future, let us give some encouragement to the food producers and processors of America, who have upped production by 30 percent despite all handicaps. Remember, that the Department of Agriculture is seeking production of over 100,000,000 additional acres of corn, and a like amount of wheat and soy beans next season. This means that adequate farm labor must be provided and encouraged in every way, and it means that farm machinery must be produced.

Mr. Chairman, we are all getting a little tired of confusion in policies which result in the greatest producing country in the world having nothing to sell. That is a strange spectacle, indeed in America. Let me read a brief quotation from Time magazine, issue of February 11, 1946:

Warsaw, 90 percent destroyed and almost deserted, is now a busy, noisy, dirty city of half a million (prewar population 1,300,000). It is hard at work erecting new houses and bridges. Its thousands of rubble-framed stores sell radio sets, toys, butter, Dutch cheese, cameras, furniture, sausage, cigarettes, and wines. Its streets are packed with raucous vendors selling bread, jewelry, plumbing fixtures, haberdashery.

This is "destroyed" Warsaw.

Maybe the time will soon come when we will discard some of the strange economic theories which have crept into Government and we, too, can buy and sell radio sets, furniture, yes, and even bread and butter.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, we have heard some very excellent speeches today. I was deeply impressed by the speech which the President made on yesterday and from which I would like to read one or two paragraphs.

The President was speaking to the Federal Council of Churches. He said:

In our relations abroad and in our economy at home, forces of selfishness and greed and intolerance are again at work. They create situations which call for hard decisions, for forthrightness, for courage, and determination. But, above everything else, they call for one thing, without which we are lost. They call for a moral and spiritual awakening in the life of the individual and in the councils of the world.

I do not believe there is any truer word that could be spoken. I have repeatedly stressed the fact on this floor that in an age where there are atomic bombs created by the intellect of man, the whole possibility of survival of humanity depended upon whether or not the con-

science of man could advance anywhere nearly as rapidly in the next few years as his intellect and scientific development has done.

The President goes on in another place and says this:

Now that victory has come, that has stopped. But throughout the world there are now millions and millions of men, women, and children who still look to the rich and powerful nations of the world for help. Principally they look to the people of the United States for help. Not help to fight an enemy, nor help for luxuries and extravagances—but just help to keep themselves alive, help in the form of food and clothing, the barest necessities of life. Of course, we cannot feed them all. But we can go a long way.

Mr. Chairman, the President has laid before us a principle that we can ill-afford to neglect. America does stand, by all odds, in the most fortunate position of any nation on the face of the earth. If we propose to build a better world or to think for a moment of the protection of our children and future generations, then we have got to build good will, for in any time of conflict that may come in the future, it is as certain as that the night follows the day, that whatever diabolical forces may rise in the world again will deem it necessary to attempt the destruction of the United States first. Our whole future is bound up inextricably with the attainment of a world peace that can be kept, and such a peace can only have its roots in good will.

So, to the degree we can follow the admonition of the President, we certainly should. At the moment, a great effort is being put on to attempt to follow his admonition to get food to the starving peoples of the earth. Nothing must interfere with that. The American people as a whole are eager to help all they can.

The chairman of the committee addressed the House this afternoon on the subject of soil conservation, among other things, and I am sure that every single person will agree with what he said; namely, that the soil and its fertility is the fundamental wealth of America. Soil fertility is intimately connected with the livestock population of the country, all sorts of livestock; and yet at the moment as we come to the necessity of utilizing grain for the feeding of the peoples of the world and as inevitably that must come first, at the same time there has developed a shortage of feed for livestock in many parts of this Nation which is leading to an actual liquidation of a great deal of the livestock of those areas where the shortage is most acute.

Southern California happens to be one of the areas where the situation is extremely acute. If the choice is presented between hungry people on the one hand and the feeding of livestock on the other we must, of course, choose the hungry people; but, certainly, no stone should be left unturned to attempt to prevent any reduction in the storehouse of the wealth of soil fertility, of the fundamental well-being of this Nation which is locked in the livestock of the country.

I am for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, introducing a resolution today, which resolution authorizes the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to take such action as may be necessary during the

time of food and feed shortage to prevent grain from flowing into any nonessential uses, including specifically the manufacture of liquors. I do this because I believe certain things have to come first, and because I believe it is bad economy for us to use for unnecessary purposes anything that can otherwise keep the livestock of America going and the farmers who have husbanded that livestock in their business at the same time that we try to meet the needs of the peoples of the world who are in desperate straits today.

Mr. Chairman, there are a number of other aspects of this problem that I do not have time to discuss.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish to compliment the gentleman from California on bringing out to this country the urgent necessity of the preservation of our soil, because to me that means whether or not the people of our Nation in the future will go hungry.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is true; and may I say in conclusion that as long as poultrymen and other livestock producers, through absolutely no fault of their own but through forces absolutely beyond their control, are confronted with the impossibility of securing sufficient feed to carry on, and forced to sell some of their animals there certainly should be a price-support program for their product so that they will not be forced to sell in the kind of distress markets we have seen the past few weeks. I was given assurance today that such a price-support program will be put into effect in the very near future.

To sum up, then, Mr. Chairman, we must recognize that the fundamental wealth of this or any other Nation is its agricultural wealth. That agricultural wealth consists primarily of the fertility of the soil and of livestock. We know well that over the long run only large numbers of livestock can maintain the fertility of the soil of any nation or the productivity of its agriculture.

We are in desperate need of grain, first to meet human hunger around the world and second to maintain the livestock of America, to prevent farmers being compelled to liquidate their poultry flocks or their dairy herds. Under all the circumstances it seems to me incontrovertible that we must divert the grain supplies of the United States from all nonessential uses into these two desperately needy channels. The amount of grain devoted to the production of liquors could, if used instead for the meeting of the hunger of human beings and for the feeding of American milk and dairy cows, poultry and other farm animals, make a significant contribution to the relief of hunger today and to the long-run production of highly nutritious food products in the future. These things are too important for us to indulge ourselves in wasteful, or nonessential uses of grain.

The text of my joint resolution follows:

Resolved, etc., That—

Whereas the President of the United States has called upon the people of this Nation to bend every effort in rendering assistance

to peoples of other nations who suffer from a critical shortage of food; and

Whereas there exists at present throughout the world an acute shortage of grains which have formed the basic diet of millions of people for centuries; and

Whereas if America is to make her maximum contribution to the food needs of her own country and the world it is necessary that grains in particular be devoted to the most important uses thereof; and

Whereas farmers producing livestock products, including dairy products and poultry products in all their forms are at present confronted with so severe a shortage of food as to necessitate in certain portions of the country an actual liquidation of flocks and herds: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President and the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby authorized and directed to issue such directives as may be necessary to prevent, so long as the present food shortage in the world or the present shortage of livestock feed in the United States continues, the use of grains for the manufacture of liquors or for any other nonessential purposes and to channel such grains either into human consumption or into the feeding of livestock in the United States.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in addressing you today is to discuss some of the fundamental resources and principles which have made the United States the most prosperous nation in the world.

At the time of the first session of Congress the United States was an agricultural nation with approximately 90 percent of its labor engaged in agriculture. The farmers of America won the freedom which we have enjoyed as a nation, and it was our farmers who gave us the Constitution of the United States.

It is my candid opinion that the confusion in our own Nation and the rest of the world is due to our failure to properly evaluate the importance of the products of the soil in creating income and the jobs needed for prosperity.

Of the 40 principal world commodities, weighted according to value, over 80 percent are agricultural. In other words, the world derives from agriculture 80 percent of its primary materials and, through price, most of its primary income.

In our own Nation, in spite of the fact that we consider ourselves a great industrial nation, agriculture still produces 65 percent of the value of all raw materials. It is still the foundation of our national economy, and if we wish to find the answer to the future operation of our Nation, then we must go to agriculture.

As I have pointed out, agricultural products total 65 percent of the value of all raw materials. It is a natural corollary that approximately 65 percent of our manufacturing, trade, and distribution depend on our farm production. Instead of trying to solve our problems from the top we should start at the bottom and permit natural economic laws and arithmetic to function.

Recent surveys by the Raw Materials National Council at Sioux City, Iowa,

and the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture confirm the rather interesting and startling fact that our economy starts with agriculture and radiates out from it in a very positive manner.

Their surveys point out that in our economy each dollar of gross farm income in the United States annually generates \$7 of national income as the farm products valued at a dollar pass from hand to hand through our trade channels. As a result, for each gain or loss of a billion dollars in farm income, the result of production and price, the Nation gains or loses in a seven times ratio, or approximately \$7,000,000,000.

I have checked this ratio against the record of the United States during the past 25 years and find that it has held true with very little fluctuation. During the 25-year period we have had all sorts of changes, and the constancy of the ratio regardless of the ups and down in our economy proves that it is a yardstick by which we can gage our future.

The surveys also point out that the agricultural income is the governing factor in our economy with a precedence of approximately 6 months. For example, factory pay rolls, the value of manufactures, retail trade, transportation income, construction, and so forth, follow farm income up and follow it down. Again the record proves that this conclusion is based on facts.

Some of the ratios which exist in our economy are as follows:

First. For each dollar of gross farm income we will have a dollar of factory pay rolls.

Second. For each dollar of gross farm income we will have 50 cents of gross mineral production.

Third. For each dollar of gross farm income we will have \$5.60 in the value of our manufactures.

Fourth. For each dollar of gross farm income we will have \$4.20 of retail trade.

Fifth. For each dollar of gross farm income we will have \$7 of national income.

The land—natural resource which is our national heritage—and the labor applied to the land is the chicken—and the product of this effort is the egg. To live—or even to exist—we must have food; then fibers for cloth and all other industrial uses; then hides and skins for leather; tobacco for the enjoyment of those who choose to use it; broom corn with which to make brooms; special crops such as oilseeds for paints, varnishes, soap, and so forth; sugar crops; popcorn; and so forth. Thus, production, based upon our natural resources and labor, is the egg.

Along with agricultural production comes operations in forests and fisheries and in mines and quarries. These must be operated in proportion to farm production in order to provide homes, machines, factories, transportation, and so forth, necessary to move the products, to store them, to process them, to deliver them to the ultimate consumers.

With this definite correlation between farm income and other segments of our economy and with each dollar of farm income meaning \$7 to the Nation, then, indeed, we must start to solve our prob-

lems with agriculture as a base. We must stabilize the price of agricultural products at parity with the price of finished goods and increase our agricultural production to furnish the material and income for an expanding population and an expanding economy. With each dollar of farm income meaning \$7 of national income, it becomes the height of folly to either curtail agricultural production or to permit agricultural prices to fall below parity.

Since the first session of Congress a great change has taken place in the United States. The efficiency of our per man production on the farm has permitted the release of labor to other fields and today approximately 80 percent of our labor is engaged in other parts of our economy. It is hard for this 80 percent to realize that their welfare is still determined by our farm production. As a result we have neglected to give agriculture the proper consideration. We must rearrange our economic thinking and come back to fundamentals.

For those of you who find it hard to believe that agriculture is the governing factor in our economy let me point out a few basic factors which we have completely ignored.

Ours is a capital economy with our system of free enterprise and individual ownership of the productive resources, as the incentive to produce. At the present time we have approximately 9,000,000 business units of which 3,000,000 are nonagricultural and 6,000,000 are the individually owned or operated farms. On the average the capital invested in each farm is equal to the average investment in the nonagricultural industries. It can be safely stated that agriculture has two-thirds of the capital investment in productive enterprise. For example, in 1940 our agricultural investment in the United States was approximately \$65,000,000,000 as compared to approximately \$6,000,000,000 in the steel and automobile industry combined. From a labor standpoint agriculture employed 10,500,000, while the two industries mentioned employed less than 1,000,000. With these facts before us, is it not logical to assume that agricultural prosperity is more important than we have realized and the prime mover in our economy?

With this assumption as a fact we can readily find the reason for the depressions of the past. A depression in the United States is nothing more than too low a price for agricultural products and in turn too low an income for all groups.

Going through the records of the past, I find that agricultural production in the prosperous year, 1928, and the depression year, 1932, was almost identical. The farm income, however, in 1932 was \$5,300,000,000 as compared to \$11,700,000,000 in 1928. This loss in farm income radiated out in direct ratio to all other segments of our economy. Factory pay rolls fell off over \$5,000,000,000 in 1932, as compared to 1928, and our national income dropped off approximately seven times the loss in farm income, or approximately \$42,000,000,000.

In spite of this fact, we sit here in Congress and argue about the cost of main-

taining proper farm prices when we ought to be discussing the loss we have sustained because we did not maintain them.

For example, in the period 1930–41 the failure of the United States to assure the farmer full parity for his production caused the Nation to suffer a loss of approximately \$473,000,000,000. Our Nation could have had this additional income without any cost to the Government and to the taxpayer. How foolish we really are when we even consider a program for the farmer based on subsidies or an increase in the national debt when the facts prove that a proper farm income will automatically give us the proper national income without subsidies or debt.

For example, we know that we have the productive capacity at present price levels for farm products to create approximately \$21,000,000,000 of gross farm income annually. This amount times the trade turn of the farm dollar or 7 times twenty-one billion will give us \$147,000,000,000 of national income, and I ask that you check the record of 1945 to check the accuracy of this conclusion.

With \$147,000,000,000 of national income, the natural laws of exchange will distribute this in equal ratio to all segments of our economy. The men in our factories can then have approximately \$21,000,000,000 of factory pay rolls, our retail merchants can have approximately \$90,000,000,000 of retail sales volume, the value of our manufactures will be approximately \$120,000,000,000, and we will have the foundation for approximately \$15,000,000,000 of new construction without the expenditures of any governmental agency.

Under our system of free enterprise there is no need for a Federal housing program if we will but maintain the income of the individual farm producer with a proper price for his production or services.

The trade turn of the farm dollar indicates the economic theory that we must have lower prices to sell surplus production in foreign markets have brought about our depressions. Lower prices have destroyed income in ratio, and we have complicated our economic problems by piling the surplus of underconsumption on top of whatever increased farm production, a cycle of good weather has given us.

With stable prices as a foundation for agriculture we can have a positive operation of our economy. Increased production at a stable price level will mean increased farm income, it will mean increased national income, and in turn an increase in the national consumption.

This conclusion is verified by the consumption records for 1935 as compared to 1944 and 1945. With higher farm prices during the war per capita income increased in ratio and food consumption per capita was greater in 1944–45 than it was in 1935. For example, our meat consumption had increased approximately 20 pounds per capita even with a program of rationing.

Some economists talk about the increased cost of living when farm prices rise. This theory is a fallacy. Increased

farm prices do not mean increased living costs when a comparison is made on the basis of increased per capita income as the result of higher farm prices. Our cost of living on the basis of per capita income in 1925-29 was less than than in 1910-14, and our cost of living on a per capita income basis in 1944-45 was less than in 1935-39 when farm prices were far below parity in spite of subsidies, and so forth. The simple facts are that we have been trying to operate our economy in reverse gear by shutting off the power when we needed more of it.

In driving a car we feed more gas when we approach a hill. Experience has taught us the necessity of doing so. In like manner when we produce more farm products we must have more income to consume them. By stabilizing farm prices at parity, increased farm production automatically generates the additional income or power to consume. In other words, with stable farm prices the science of economics makes sense and increased production means an increase in our standard of living. Our upside-down economic theories have almost made the American people afraid to work because of a fear of surplus.

The loss of \$473,000,000,000 in income during the 12-year period 1930-41 proves that we cannot afford to pay the farmer less than parity. Basic farm crops can easily be supported with commodity loans at 90 percent of parity and callable at parity. The banks in the farm areas have plenty of funds at a proper level to finance the agricultural industry without the aid of our Government. It is the duty of Congress to lay down the rules of the game so that the farmers' income is a safe foundation for the extension of credit. The commodity loan is merely a protective measure.

In regard to the rest of the world with its conflicting ideologies, economic, and fiscal policies, we can best help them if we maintain our American price level and protect it with proper tariffs or their equivalent at a level needed to protect our national solvency and prosperity. Our buying power will determine the amount of foreign trade we will have.

Again our economists argue that tariffs are trade barriers. This is true only when excessively high. When at the parity level, tariffs are merely an equalizer between our price level and the rest of the world and will give us more foreign trade than on a free-trade basis.

The record proves this conclusion. Our imports both in dollar values and tonnage were greater in 1925-29 when our farm prices were at parity than in 1935-39 when farm prices were below parity and we were permitting the Government to make trade agreements at less than our parity level.

With the tariff our Nation has been using 47 percent of the world's goods with a population equal to only 6 percent of the world population. In addition we have had, consistently, approximately 15 percent of the foreign trade of the world.

The principal trade barrier in the world is not tariffs but lack of income. The OPA ought to be willing to admit that fact because with all their rules and regulations they have not been able

to stop the American people from buying the things which they had the income to buy.

Frankly, I am of the opinion that our propaganda as regards free trade is merely the expression of selfish exploiters who wish to buy cheap goods produced from cheap raw materials with cheap foreign labor. The selfishness of these groups prevents them from realizing that there is no such thing as a cheap product. Cheap products mean cheap markets and a cheap people. In other words of what value is a nickel sandwich when the people do not have the nickel.

The barrier to world trade is the fact that 60 percent of the world's population is working for 20 cents a day or less. The reason for the low wage is the low prices for some foreign agricultural products and the exploitive system of international capital ownership of foreign raw-material resources.

Our duty to our Nation and the rest of the world is to maintain the price level of the United States and then to point out to the rest of the world that they should adopt our price level as their standard of values so that they too may have prosperity. This again is not theory because our price level today according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics is only 107 percent of 1926 established by the National Government as the best base year for making comparisons. The 1926 price level was the world price level.

Is it our fault that the rest of the world does not have the good common sense to pay its citizens a decent price for production? Is there any reason why our price level cannot become the world price level in the same manner that it was in 1926? Is there any reason why, by removing tariffs, we should join the rest of the world in a competitive struggle to join them in poverty? Decidedly none. Yet, that is the policy and the theoretical course we are following. It can have only one answer, complete chaos. Of course, if we wish to join the communistic philosophy, then our present course makes sense because communism flourishes when poverty is brought about through the destruction of free enterprise.

I have some questions in my mind for which I think the Members of Congress owe it to themselves and the Nation to demand an answer.

I wish to ask why the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture has not informed Congress that our average farm production in the 10 years from 1930-39 did not equal the farm production in the 5 years 1925-29 when we had prosperity?

I want to ask why the Bureau of Agricultural Economics did not inform Congress that in the 20-year period—1922-41—our agricultural production was deficient and that we were on a net import basis for farm products?

I want to ask the question, why the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has not informed Congress that we have the lowest living cost on the basis of per capita income of any period in our history?

I want to ask the question, why has not the Bureau of Agricultural Economics told the Members of Congress that we do

not have any more harvested acreage of crop land today than we had 25 years ago in 1919?

I want to ask the question: Why has not the Bureau of Agricultural Economics told the Members of Congress that we do not have any more beef cattle than we had in 1918?

I want to ask the Bureau of Agricultural Economics why they did not inform Congress that in the period 1934-41 we imported, net, the equivalent of approximately 50,000,000 acres of farm products per year while we were paying our farmers not to produce because they told us we had a surplus.

I would like to ask the Bureau of Agricultural Economics why they expect us to vote an appropriation for them if they are either incompetent to give us the right information or on the other hand are deliberately misinforming the Members of Congress.

Finally, I want to ask the Bureau of Agricultural Economics if the American wool grower—with a production equal to only approximately one-third of our expected requirements in the next 2 years—cannot get a proper price for his wool, how much will he have to reduce production?

Frankly, fellow Members of Congress, I believe that it is high time that we investigate the information which we have been getting from people hired to give us facts.

We have a right to demand that public servants serve the interests of the taxpayers who pay them. Misinformation strikes at the very foundation of our representative form of Government. How can you and I properly legislate for the welfare of the people if we cannot depend on the information of the experts in our governmental departments?

Yes, how can we help provide a foundation for world peace if the information we get will lead to another World War? How can we have peace when the information we get leads to bankruptcy for the United States?

And how can we have world prosperity, the best foundation for world peace, without a prosperous United States when the record reveals that the United States consumes approximately half of the production of the world?

The theorists are going to create prosperity for the world through the extension of credit by the United States. The extension of credit without a foundation of income is not only poor business but in addition it is the worst form of a good-neighbor policy. A banker does not like to make a poor loan for two reasons: First, he feels that he will not be repaid; and, second, if he is not repaid he will lose a customer. The same thing is true of any merchant extending a charge account or making a loan to a neighbor.

In closing, I want to ask a question: If the United States is to extend credit to a foreign nation, why should not we require the nation to which the loan is made to pay its citizens a proper price for their production? If we require the proper price for production in other nations, then the other nations can earn their own income.

To prove to you, in closing, that this conclusion is sound, I would like to ask the Members of Congress: Where did we get the income with which to carry on the war? Did we borrow from some other nation? The answer is "No." The record reveals that we gave billions of dollars of war materials to help other nations. The record further reveals that in 1942 to 1945, inclusive, we produced more war materials than all the rest of the world. How did we get the money? Through the simple process of production times price. We created the income so that the citizens of our Nation could buy the bonds to finance the war. We owe it to each other, but if we creditors are ever to be repaid we must maintain the income of the United States.

It is my firm belief that the Congress of the United States has a fundamental task, namely, the task of educating the people of the world that world peace depends on the price of agricultural products and that the best prevention against the use of the atomic bomb is a prosperous agriculture and, in turn, a prosperous world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to compliment the gentleman from North Dakota for having been one of the staunch defenders of agriculture in this country and having been alert and sensible to its every interest here. He is to be complimented and I think the State of North Dakota is to be complimented for the yeoman service that he has rendered in that field.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will recall a year or so ago when he and I were together on a trip through the great farming area of the Midwest, and how disturbed we were at that time at the lack of evidence of feeding stock of all kinds in the farm yards that we passed by.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I remember it very clearly.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. From that trip I gained a high respect for the gentleman from North Dakota and his determination, as expressed to me during those days in which he brought out the fact that unless the Nation does agree to give agriculture its proper share of our national income, we never can, as a nation, hope to prosper, and that is the line along which the gentleman has been speaking today. I wish to compliment the gentleman from North Dakota for his very excellent contribution.

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the gentle-

man from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] for the delightful contributions they have made. I will merely add this, that I happen to represent a State which is almost exclusively concerned with agriculture. No one could come to the Congress of the United States in the capacity in which I do and not give considerate attention at all times to the questions and the problems of agriculture.

(Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, this morning national representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and Amvets conferred with me and announced their support of a bill which I am introducing today.

These gentlemen were Mr. John C. Williamson, assistant legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Col. John Thomas Taylor, national legislative director of the American Legion, Mr. Millard Rice, national director of public relations of the Disabled American Veterans, Mr. Joseph H. Lieb, national legislative director of Amvets, and Col. Raymond Sawyer, national housing director of Amvets.

This bill would require the National Housing Agency and other Government agencies charged with the disposal of Government-owned housing to give servicemen and World War veterans an effective priority in the purchase of such housing.

I have been advised that the Federal Government now has over 500,000 dwellings situated throughout the United States. Passage of this bill will enable many of our servicemen and veterans to acquire decent homes for their families.

Incidentally, this bill is similar to two other bills that I introduced on February 21 and 25.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that four veterans' organizations have endorsed the same bill. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO], chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, has promised me a hearing on the bill tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, the bill, in part, provides that whenever any surplus residential property is to be disposed of other than to Government agencies as provided in sections 12 and 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, veterans shall be granted not only a preference but a priority in the purchase of such property over nonveterans, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

It further provides that surplus residential property shall be subdivided into the appropriate units in which the Chairman deems it should be disposed of, giving due consideration to the character of the property and the objectives of this act to provide priorities and preferences in purchases thereof to veterans.

Units of surplus residential property which cannot be sold to a veteran under

this act within 90 days after public notice of its availability for sale may be disposed of to a nonveteran, but no such unit shall be disposed of to a nonveteran upon terms more favorable than the terms under which the unit has been offered to veterans.

It also provides that the terms of the sale of any unit of surplus residential property to any veteran under this act shall include provisions requiring that in the case of any resale of such property during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the sale the property will first be offered for resale to veterans at not more than the purchase price. This would give a continuing priority to the veterans. It must be sold at a reasonable market price, and that market price would be based on the years 1937 to 1939. That was not an inflationary period and it was not a period of depression, such as took place in 1930 to 1934.

The following is the bill in full:

A bill relating to veterans' priorities and preferences in purchasing surplus property suitable for residential purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That as used in this act—

(a) The term "chairman" means the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the War Assets Corporation or the officer, employee, or agency of the United States to which his functions with respect to surplus residential property are transferred.

(b) The term "residential property" means any property consisting of land, together with any fixtures and improvements thereon of a permanent nature wherever located, which is suitable for residential purposes, including war housing.

(c) The term "surplus residential property" means residential property which has been determined under section II of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, to be surplus property and is classified by the Chairman as suitable for residential purposes.

(d) The term "public notice" means notice given as required by regulations prescribed under section II (e) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

(e) The term "veteran" means (1) any individual in the active military or naval service of the United States during the present war; (2) any individual who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; or (3) any corporation, partnership, firm, association, or other entity either wholly composed of individuals described in clauses (1) and (2) or wholly owned or controlled by such individuals.

(f) The terms "Government agency," "owning agency," "disposal agency," "property," "State," and "war housing," have the same meaning as when used in the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

SEC. 2. Whenever any surplus residential property is to be disposed of other than to Government agencies as provided in sections 12 and 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, veterans shall be granted a priority and preference in the purchase of such property over nonveterans in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Surplus residential property shall be subdivided into the appropriate units in which the Chairman deems it should be disposed of, giving due consideration to the character of the property and the objectives of this act to provide priorities and preferences in purchases thereof to veterans.

SEC. 4. Units of surplus residential property offered for sale shall be appraised on

the basis of the reasonable value in the normal market during the period beginning January 1, 1937, and ending December 31, 1939, by the disposal agency or other prospective seller subject to the concurrence of the Veterans' Administration. The sales price shall be at the value determined by such appraisal.

SEC. 5. (a) Any unit of surplus residential property which cannot be sold to a veteran under this act within 90 days after the public notice of its availability for sale may be disposed of to a nonveteran, but no such unit shall be disposed of to a nonveteran upon terms more favorable than the terms under which the unit has been offered to veterans.

(b) The terms of the sale of any unit of surplus residential property to any veteran under this act shall include provisions requiring that, in the case of any resale of such property during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the sale, the property will first be offered for resale to veterans at not more than the purchase price. Except as provided in this section, sales to veterans under this act shall be upon such terms as the Chairman may prescribe.

SEC. 6. The Chairman shall prescribe regulations to effectuate the provisions of this act.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inform the Committee concerning a labor dispute in California that affects our agriculture very materially.

Perhaps most of you do not know that in California last year we raised on our ranches, in dollar values, \$1,700,000,000 worth of produce. When it comes to the value of our products, we are the first State in agriculture in the entire United States. This great production is divided up among numerous crops, over 50 types of crops. These crops are fruits, vegetables, grapes, nuts, and so forth. A great part of the fruits and vegetables in California are canned. Last year we canned 53,000,000 cases of fruits and vegetables. This equals almost 1,300,000,000 cans of this food. The Third Congressional District of California, which I have the honor to represent, is in the center of the great valley of California, where most of these crops are raised and canned.

Unfortunately, just recently, the processors and the labor groups were trying to renew or make a new contract between the processors and the laborers in the canneries, and the two large groups of labor leaders got into some kind of a squabble over a bargaining election and we now have a jurisdictional fight facing us which might paralyze a great many of our canneries in California.

The National Labor Relations Board after a long hearing set aside the election to determine the bargaining agent. The result is that with all these workers anxious to work they probably will not have a bargaining agreement and two labor organizations will compete for the right to be the bargaining agent for the cannery workers. Perhaps this jurisdictional fight will continue and during its duration the canneries may stand idle.

There are three groups of people involved. One is the growers of these fruits and vegetables, another is the processors, and the third is the laborers who work in the canneries.

The average American living east of the Rockies does not understand how perishable our crops are. For instance, when the cherries become ripe they have to be placed in cans every day as they ripen. The whole season for any one ranch may only be 10 to 12 days. If the canneries are closed for 1 day in asparagus, in spinach, in cherries, in peaches, in apricots, and in plums, thousands and perhaps millions of dollars in food will be lost.

I call this to the attention of this committee which is interested in agriculture to see if we can find some way to have these labor groups compose their differences temporarily until an election can be held. Because if the jurisdictional strike goes on, it may mean that dozens, and perhaps many more, canneries will be paralyzed, the food will be lost, and the growers will lose all their crops, and the laborers themselves will lose a great deal in wages. We simply cannot afford to have that happen at this time when food is so scarce in our country and throughout the world.

The Sacramento Bee, the largest paper in interior California commented on the situation in these words:

The situation shouts to high heaven for immediate action and for a show of statesmanship.

That a jurisdictional dispute between 2 labor unions should progress to the point of depriving the Nation, and to some extent the world, of food is the very height of stupidity.

And it becomes totally unconscionable in view of the fact that only adamant stubbornness stands in the way of a solution to this impasse.

The California Representatives in Congress who represent rural districts, under the leadership of our dean, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], of the First District, have been trying in every way to prevent the situation that seems to be developing. We simply cannot let our growers be ruined, our canneries stand idle, and our workers be prevented from working and intend to do all we can to see that the crops are harvested and canned, including, as a last resort, the recommendation that the Government take over if the matter cannot otherwise be resolved.

We hope this will not be necessary but to let wholesome fruits and vegetables rot simply because they cannot be placed in cans is criminal, when the world is so badly in need of food. We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the workers who will process this food would be glad to have the canneries open so the crops can be canned.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, in June of 1945, it was reported that the Department of Agriculture was considering a change in the formula under which the AAA conservation funds would be distributed among the States.

The New England delegation in the Senate and the House of Representatives authorized the appointment of a committee to discuss this with Mr. Norris E. Dodd, then Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and now Director of the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration in the Department.

The committee learned that such a change was proposed and that, under each of the tentative formulas being considered, the Federal participation in the program in the northeastern region would be substantially reduced.

Consequently, the committee presented to Mr. Dodd and to Secretary Anderson a statement of the conservation needs of northeastern soils and attempted to establish the proposition that any new formula would operate inequitably against the Northeastern States unless it actually increased their proportionate share of the funds. A copy of this statement is inserted in the hearings at pages 1694 and 1695.

We argued that the conservation needs of the soil should be the primary consideration and that the soil requirements in the Northeast are actually greater than in most other parts of the country. We pointed out that the soils along the Atlantic seaboard have been cultivated extensively over a long period of time, thereby removing a considerable part of the plant food through continual cropping; that our agriculture was intensive in character; that in some sections we had several crops a year; that the pasture season there is relatively long, resulting in the removal of large amounts of minerals from high-yielding hay and pasture land; that the rainfall in these States is heavier than in many other agricultural areas of the country, resulting in substantial leaching of minerals and that this has left our soils more deficient in many of the essential minerals than in areas of lower rainfall; and that this, also, resulted in a relatively greater loss of soil through erosion. We showed that our farm land is very hilly in its nature and that this required extensive conservation practices and the application of minerals to encourage a vigorous growth of forage crops to check erosion.

We stressed the fact that an acreage basis would not be a fair method of determination for the distribution of funds because of the heavy concentration of population in the Northeast, where most of the food produced is consumed locally.

We suggested that the application of any new formula which would result in a limitation of the mineral treatment to the soil meant a reduction in the food production in the Northeast and would require additional feed to be shipped into that area. Incidentally, this is an extremely critical problem with us now because of the shortage of feed for poultry and cattle.

We called attention to the fact that the northeastern States were farmed before the development of our present agricultural planting and harvesting machinery and that many of the planting and harvesting operations are still

performed in a limited way; that we had developed many small fields, lined by stone walls and hedge rows, and that these could not be effectively farmed and erosion prevented with the use of modern agricultural machinery unless many of them were combined.

After summarizing our contention, we urged Secretary Anderson and Mr. Dodd to emphasize the actual true conservation needs in developing any revised formula.

We took occasion, also, to point out that there had been relatively very small expenditures in these nine States under the AAA program, and that under the Pace committee formula our basic conservation needs justified a request for approximately 12.1 percent of any available funds annually.

However, we were not successful, and the new formula was developed, which is shown in the table at pages 1252 and 1253 of the hearings.

It is perfectly clear from Mr. Dodd's testimony as to the reason for the change in the formula that it is not based upon any accurate appraisal of the respective needs of funds for true conservation practices. At page 1250 of the hearings you will note that he testified that the change was "because of the pressure for money, because the requests for assistance have been so great that it had to develop a new formula for distributing the money among the States."

Yet, if you will examine the table at pages 1252 and 1253 of the hearings, you will note that in contrast to the 1945 apportionment there will be 22 of the 48 States where the conservation work in the current year will necessarily be sharply reduced below the amount done last year. It is extremely difficult to reconcile such a result with the repeated testimony of all of the witnesses, including Mr. Dodd, that there is greater need for increased sound conservation practices in every State during this immediate postwar period, "when the soil throughout the United States has been so seriously depleted by reason of the war effort.

A closer examination of the new formula leads to the compelling conclusion that the \$86,216,000, which is to be distributed on the basis of total cropland and orchard acreage multiplied by 18.6 cents, is a highly artificial and thoroughly unscientific item. Indeed, in explaining this item Mr. Dodd stated at page 1254 of the hearings that it was the balance of the money left. The table itself shows that every other item was developed upon the basis of existing data and that the rate applied was an even amount. Yet, after having completed the computations in columns 2 to 7, inclusive, the Department found itself with a balance of \$86,260,000, and I submit that it is perfectly obvious that it then divided that amount by the total cropland and orchard acreage and arrived at the fractional figure of 18.6 cents.

We unsuccessfully attempted to present our request to the Department that any revision of the existing formula in these postwar days should fairly reflect a scientific and accurate appraisal of the actual and true conservation needs

throughout the country. It is most significant that Mr. Dodd's testimony contains the frank statement, at page 1254, in reply to a question by the gentleman from Washington which I would like to quote here:

Mr. HORAN. What were your reasons for saying that you think this is fair and just?

Mr. DODD. I think it is as fair as any method we can develop, unless it is put entirely on a conservation needs basis.

That the distribution of funds should be put entirely on a conservation needs basis was specifically the basis our delegation urged as the only fair and just type of a formula for the distribution of public funds.

Although we recognized that an examination of the fairness and the justness of this revised formula was not primarily one over which the Committee on Appropriations could act, we did ask for the privilege of again presenting our case to the subcommittee, and it will be found in my statement in the hearings, from pages 1692 to 1696, inclusive. We were sincerely appreciative of the courteous hearing given us and were particularly impressed with the comments of the chairman, the gentleman from Georgia. I want to call your attention to his remarks at page 1701 of the hearings, which state so clearly and impressively the only possible basis upon which the Department can hope to justify its discharge of the obligation to distribute these funds fairly in the interest of a Nation-wide program of sound conservation. When he said that he, too, has frequently indicated his feeling that the money used in this program should be used where the soil-conservation needs are the greatest, he emphasized the heart of our case.

Although we are forced to concede the correctness of the chairman's further comment that the subject matter is not one directly within the control of the Appropriations Committee, it does seem as though the program for the next fiscal year should definitely be placed upon the basis of a distribution of funds entirely on a conservation-needs basis and, consequently, I have prepared an amendment which I will offer later to bring about that result. This amendment which I will submit would follow the word "amended," in line 1 of page 45 of the bill and would read, "which programs shall be established under a formula for the distribution of funds among the several States in accordance with the true conservation needs of said States." You will note that this does not affect the current program to which the Department has already committed itself. Rather, it would be an indication of the dissatisfaction of the Congress with the inequitable nature of the present revised formula and a clear and specific direction to the Department to immediately provide another formula which would govern the distribution of these funds in the fiscal year 1948 and which would justly recognize the actual and true conservation needs throughout the country.

In connection with the consideration of this amendment, I wish to submit a list of the amounts of reductions in the

1946 agricultural-conservation program under a revised formula for the distribution of funds available under an appropriation of \$300,000,000:

California.....	\$735,000
Colorado.....	231,000
Connecticut.....	54,000
Delaware.....	52,000
Florida.....	292,000
Illinois.....	826,000
Iowa.....	748,000
Kentucky.....	833,000
Maryland.....	204,000
Nevada.....	3,000
New Jersey.....	114,000
New Mexico.....	280,000
New York.....	615,000
North Carolina.....	365,000
Pennsylvania.....	524,000
Rhode Island.....	9,000
South Dakota.....	743,000
Tennessee.....	444,000
Vermont.....	93,000
Virginia.....	401,000
Wisconsin.....	770,000
Wyoming.....	230,000

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier in the day.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, it is now 25 minutes before 5 o'clock. While I understand there are other gentlemen on the minority side who desire to address the Committee of the Whole, they are not present. We have no requests for time on this side of the House at this particular moment. It is therefore going to be necessary that the Committee rise. I hope that tomorrow it may be possible to agree upon a reasonable limitation of further time for general debate, in the belief that if that is done it may be possible to pass the bill tomorrow. I wonder if the gentleman from Illinois would indicate whether or not he thinks it will be possible for him to reach such an agreement.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have a considerable roster of speakers here, but I assure the gentleman from Georgia that we will cooperate in that respect.

Mr. TARVER. I hope the gentleman during the evening will give very careful consideration to that matter, because I am sure he agrees with me it would be desirable to pass the bill tomorrow if possible.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his re-

marks in the RECORD and to include an editorial.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. DIRKSEN) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and to include a bill about which she spoke today.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. HAYS (at the request of Mr. CARNAHAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include an article from the Chicago Daily Sun.

Mr. LINK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

INVESTIGATION OF TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 318.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, be authorized and directed to investigate the transportation situation with a view to recommending legislation that will result in a consistent public policy fair to all competing agencies of transport, to the using and investing public, and to labor, to the end that the country's commerce may be moved with the greatest possible degree of economy, safety, and dispatch.

Sec. 2. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures within the limits hereinafter fixed, as it deems advisable.

Sec. 3. (a) The committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such assistants, experts, and employees, as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties under this resolution.

(b) The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Sec. 4. The committee shall, from time to time, in its discretion, make such preliminary report or reports to the House of Representatives as it deems desirable; and shall, during the present Congress, report to the House the results of its investigation and study, and submit its recommendations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand this is an investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. LEA. That is true. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And it is a unanimous report from the gentleman's committee.

Mr. LEA. Yes, it is. The Rules Committee favorably reported this also.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There has been a rule reported also.

Mr. LEA. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WASIELEWSKI, for 3 days, on account of official and personal business.

To Mr. CHAPMAN (at the request of Mr. GREGORY), for today and Friday, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 8, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Friday, March 8, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, in executive session, on Friday, March 8, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., in room 356, Old House Office Building, on the report of the investigation of the Veterans' Administration.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Friday, March 8, 1946)

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will hold hearings on surplus property on Friday, March 8, 1946, at 10 a. m., in room 304, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, March 13, 1946)

On Wednesday, March 13, 1946, Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold hearings on the following bills, relating to United States commissioners: H. R. 2460 (S. 346), H. R. 2461 (S. 345), H. R. 2462 (S. 344), and H. R. 2464 (S. 344).

The hearing will begin at 10 a. m. and will be held in room 346, House Office Building.

(Monday, March 18, 1946)

On Monday, March 18, 1946, Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled a hearing on the bill (H. R. 5234) to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in matters relating to social protection, and for other purposes.

The hearing will begin at 10 a. m., and will be held in room 346, House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1120. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the Department of Commerce, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 496); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1121. A letter from the Secretary, American Chemical Society, transmitting the annual report of the American Chemical Society for the calendar year 1945; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1122. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to enact certain provisions now included in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 544. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2115, a bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals; without amendment (Rept. No. 1684). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 545. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2501, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1685). Referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5511) granting a pension to Mrs. Lillian P. Seale, widow of Auva A. Seale, deceased, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 5699. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to make such act applicable to officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 5700. A bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944, as amended, to provide mustering-out payments for certain persons discharged or relieved from active service in the armed forces to accept employment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 5701. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Barber Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 5702. A bill relating to veterans' pri-

Mar. 9



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 11, 1946, for actions of Friday, March 8, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....1	Farm products.....6,21	Property, surplus.....32
AAA.....22	Fertilizer.....23	Purchasing.....34
Administrative procedure.....11	Flood control.....18	RFC.....6
Adjourned.....10,20	Food conservation.....12	Relief, foreign.....28
Appropriations.....1,2,9	Forestry.....8,17,31	Reports.....6
Assistant secretaries.....14	Grazing.....17	Research.....9
Dairy industry.....4	Labor.....30	Rural rehabilitation.....9,33
Electrification.....24	Legislative program.....9	Small business.....3
Farm income.....26	Livestock & meat.....17	Sugar.....19
Farm prices.....13	Loans, farm.....33	Surplus agricultural commodities.....21
	Loans, foreign.....5	Transportation.....15,25
	Price control.....16,27,31,35	Veterans.....29,33

HIGHLIGHTS: House continued debate on agricultural appropriation bill. House Food Shortages Committee submitted report on dairy situation. Senate made administrative procedure bill the unfinished business. Sen. Smith inserted former President Hoover's telegram to Secretary Anderson outlining food conservation plan. Sen. Thomas introduced bill to provide for utilization of surplus farm commodities.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 5605 (pp. 2105-28).

Agreed to the following amendments: By Rep. Granger, Utah, with a substitute by Rep. Tarver, Ga., to increase the appropriation for field crops, EPISAE, by \$26,800, for investigation of the black-root disease of sugar beets (pp. 2119-20).

A committee amendment by Rep. Tarver, Ga., changing the language limiting administrative funds under the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, AAAct, to read: "amounting to \$300,000,000, including administration" (pp. 2125-6).

Rejected, 53-68, an amendment by Rep. Anderson, Minn. to reduce the appropriation for Economic Investigations, BAE, by \$300,000 (pp. 2116-7).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Rizley, Okla., to provide \$75,000 for a poultry research unit at Woodward, Okla. (pp. 2118-9).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Walter, Pa., to provide \$75,000 for an experimental forest in the Delaware Valley (pp. 2121-2).

Rejected, 15-36, an amendment by Rep. Elliott, Calif., to increase the appropriation for Forest Roads and Trails, FS, by \$10,500,000 (pp. 2122-3).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Taber, N.Y., to reduce by \$42,500,000 (the unobligated balance) the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural lands resources (pp. 2124-5).

Rejected, 30-48, an amendment by Rep. Heselton, Mass., to add the following provision to the conservation and use of agricultural lands resources appropriation: "which programs shall be established under a formula for the distribution of funds among the several states in accordance with the true conservation needs of said States" (pp. 2126-8).

During the discussion, Rep. Andersen, Minn. criticized the suggested policy of allowing farm prices to drop to a world market-price level and paying subsidies to the farmers to make up the difference (pp. 2106-7).

Reps. Risley, Okla., and Andersen, Minn., discussed the press statement which quoted the Secretary as saying that most grain for hog and cattle feed is "changing hands in the black market or in other unorthodox ways" (p. 2108).

Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, praised the work of the 4-H clubs and called for the production of farm machinery that the farmers might be able to keep up their production (pp. 2108-9).

Rep. Taber, N.Y., stated that "There are a great many activities in the Department of Agriculture like the Bureau of Agricultural Economics where they are doing things that are absolutely unconscionable", and suggested a survey to find out "where the 25,000 surplus employees in the Department of Agriculture are" (p. 2110).

Rep. Gillo, Ind., praised the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry (p. 2112).

Rep. Smith, Wis., pointed out the legislative responsibility to raise the farm income in the interest of the national economy (pp. 2113-4).

2. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION, 1946. Disagreed with the Senate amendments to this bill, H.R. 5458. The following conferees were appointed: Reps. Cannon, Ludlow, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson, Okla., Taber, Wigglesworth, and Dirksen (p. 2100).
3. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Sabath, Ill., outlined the progress of small business in the past fifteen years (pp. 2103-4).
4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. The Food Shortages Investigation Committee submitted its report on the investigation of the dairy situation (H.Rept. 1688) (p. 2135).
5. FOREIGN LOANS. Both Houses received from the President a National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems statement on the U.S. foreign loan policy (pp. 2078, 2105).
6. REPORTS. Received the RFC report for Sept., 1945 (p. 2135).
7. FARM PRODUCTS. Received a S.Car. Legislature resolution urging the use of S. Car. farm products in the national and world food programs (p. 2136).
8. FORESTRY. Received a S.Car. Legislature resolution to direct the commissioner of agriculture and the State forester to take immediate steps to have the OPA correct discriminating price ceilings on pulpwood in S.Car. (p. 2136).
Received a Calif. Legislature petition asking for a thorough investigation of the Forest Service and the basis of its policies (p. 2136).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., continue consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, then bills relating to atomic bomb tests and ships for China; Tues., H.Res. 541, conference on the Petrillo bill, and the second appropriation rescission bill; Wed., the retirement bill for Members of Congress and heads of executive agencies; Thurs. and Fri., H.R. 2501, to slow up the liquidation of rural rehabilitation projects, and H.R. 2115, transferring fur-bearing animal research activities to this Department (p. 2115).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon. Mar. 11 (p. 2135).

FOREIGN LOAN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On March 1, 1946, I sent to the Congress a "Statement of the Foreign Loan Policy of the United States Government" prepared by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. I have now received from the National Advisory Council a report on its activities during the last 6 months.

This report, which describes the manner in which the Council is discharging its duties of coordinating the foreign financial activities of the Government, should be considered by the Congress together with the previous statement of policy.

The report is attached hereto.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 8, 1946.

HAROLD B. ALDEN AND WALTER E. STROHM—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 1489, "An act for the relief of Harold B. Alden and Walter E. Strohm."

The purpose of this bill is to pay the sum of \$350 to Harold B. Alden and the sum of \$500 to Walter E. Strohm in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for overtime work performed by them as civilian employees of the United States Military Academy during the period from January 17, 1942, to December 1, 1942.

Section 1 of the act of October 21, 1940 (54 Stat. 1205), authorized the payment of overtime compensation to such professional and subprofessional employees of the War Department as should "be designated from time to time by the Secretary of War."

It appears that since prior to January 17, 1942, Mr. Alden and Mr. Strohm have been civilian employees of the United States Military Academy, that their services to the Academy have been "professional" in nature, that commencing January 17, 1942, they performed overtime work, but received no additional compensation therefor until December 1, 1942, when all professional employees of the United States Military Academy became entitled to extra compensation for overtime work in accordance with the provisions of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068).

It further appears that Mr. Alden and Mr. Strohm were not designated by the Secretary of War as professional employees of the War Department entitled to receive overtime compensation under the act of October 21, 1940, and they did

not come within any of the classes of civilian employees of the War Department which were designated by the Secretary of War prior to December 1, 1942, as entitled to receive such overtime compensation. The Comptroller General has held that employees of the War Department were not entitled to receive extra compensation for overtime under the provisions of the act of October 21, 1940, unless they clearly came within the provision of the statute specifically granting overtime compensation.

Undoubtedly the wartime demands of a nation upon its employees, as well as upon all of its citizens, are exacting, resulting in many instances in personal inconvenience and sacrifice; but for the Government to compensate all individuals who have suffered inconvenience and sacrifice as a result of the war would be impossible, and to attempt to provide such compensation through special legislation, such as this bill attempts to do, would commit the Government to an impracticable policy. There were many civilian employees of the Government other than those of the War and Navy Departments who, during the period of hostilities, were engaged in work directly connected with the war effort and who worked many hours overtime without receiving any compensation therefor. For the Government now to attempt to compensate employees of the War Department for overtime work performed by them when they were not designated in accordance with law as entitled to overtime pay would be inequitable and not in keeping with the public interest. I am, therefore, constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 7, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal; and, without objection, the bill and the message referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 47 on yesterday I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be per-

mitted to address the House for 40 minutes.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate may continue for and be concluded in 2½ hours.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman from Georgia does not have many requests for time, if any. I have quite a few requests.

Mr. TARVER. I do not have any requests for time at the moment. As I explained to the gentleman, if I should have any requests for time, I will endeavor to accommodate my colleagues as far as I can.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman expect to read the bill today and finish the bill tonight?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is just as well informed on that subject as I could be. I have no knowledge as to any pending controversy of any considerable magnitude.

I hope it may be possible to do that, but the action of the House with regard to offering amendments and the amount of discussion had with reference to them are matters that cannot, of course, be determined by me.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was asking primarily, because there are two special orders in which some of us—at least I—are interested, one being that of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE] and the other that of the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS]. I wanted to hear those if they were going to be used today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, during the years of the war our farmers, just as any other American citizen, did the best that they could and produced some of the greatest crops ever gathered from the fields. They did this in spite of the several million farm boys going into the armed services. In spite of the lack of much needed farm machinery and in spite of higher costs all along the line for everything they had to buy, the patriotic urge to do their part for our country during the war and to back up their sons and nephews in the service resulted in the harvesting of the two greatest crops on record. Even with those great crops we are today scraping the bottom of the bins to find extra food for starving peoples throughout the world.

On September 23, 1942, in an address to the House, I pleaded for the recognition of production of food as an essential industry, equal to that of any war material.

May I quote from that speech of 3½ years ago here today:

Did you ever stop to think that food is just as necessary to the winning of this war as is almost anything, except manpower, that you can mention, tanks, guns, planes, or munitions? Have you momentarily paused and thought of what may come to our beloved Nation in a few years time if too much farm labor is stripped from the farms, if experienced farmers continue to be taken in the draft, if dairy cows and brood sows go to the slaughter pens rather than to remain on the farms to further our production? We have plenty of food today. How about tomorrow? Meat rationing is already on the way.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, 42 auction notices gathered from 1 week's issue of my district's newspapers. Forty-two sales that means the dispersal of herds of milk cows whose butterfat our Nation needs so badly today. Forty-two sales selling hogs and sheep because of farmers having to quit farming. Does this appear as a future promise for the production of the food we must have for our armed forces, our civilians, and our Allies? Does this seem to indicate that all is well with the granary of America? To me these numerous sales spell disaster.

Mr. Chairman, was I right in September 1942, when that statement was made to the House? Have we not seen our people go without butter and meat simply because the production of food was not designated by this administration as being essential?

Too much farm labor was taken from the farm, and too much of our small supply of farm machinery was sent abroad; 18,000 of our farm tractors going to Canada alone in 1 year while our own farmers pleaded for them so that they could replace their worn-out machinery. Today strikes by union labor have done irreparable harm to the production of farm machinery. UNRRA is shipping out a good deal of our farm equipment and our returning veterans are unable to again get started farming because of these conditions. Let me read you a letter from a veteran in southwestern Minnesota:

I was forced to sell all of my farm equipment when I entered the Army in May 1942. I was discharged February 12, 1946, after having seen over 22 months' service in the European theater of operations, from Normandy

to Germany. When I returned I found my fields in weeds and everything else in a general run-down condition. It will require considerable work with good equipment to get the place back into shape, and I must have the equipment to start plowing as soon as weather permits. I cannot work this farm without good equipment. I have covered almost every implement dealer within a 50-mile radius and all I have succeeded in getting is indifference and even sarcasm. This so-called veterans' priority system appears to be a joke. In two instances I learned of opportunities to buy used machinery. Upon investigation I found these implements to be 8 to 9 years old and in practically hopeless condition, yet the prices asked in some cases ran 35 to 40 percent more than the current prices on new equipment. In all cases the prices were far more than the stuff was worth.

The equipment vital to operate this farm this year includes a three-plow tractor, a three-bottom plow, a two- or four-row corn planter with fertilizer attachment, a two- or four-row cultivator, a 15-foot disc, and a four- or five-section drag.

I am not asking for a hand-out. I have some means and, within a reasonable price range, I can pay for these implements. I definitely do not want to throw those hard-earned dollars away on junk. All I ask is a chance to earn my own way. It is realized that I am not the only veteran having troubles, but it strikes me as being criminal to let 240 acres of good land lie idle because of lack of equipment.

It is disgusting to hear and read all the tripe and prattle coming from our politicians about the great sacrifices of our soldiers; talk doesn't raise crops or produce anything tangible. My experiences in combat were not pleasant, but I do not regret or begrudge the 4 years I gave to the service. Surely it is not unreasonable to want to get to a self-supporting basis.

What will this Congress do to remedy problems such as this?

Today we find consideration given by the armed services to the release of football and baseball players. Men can get out of the services to get back into business and professional lines. How many of you Members of this House have been able to secure the release of any farm boys needed desperately by their fathers to help them continue to produce food? Case after case of hardship on the farm has been presented by me to the War and Navy Departments for consideration. No; production of food is not essential until we are faced with the facts that the winning of the peace is based now, after the war, on food. A loaf of bread today to some starving person in Europe will bring more friendship back to America than can a thousand promises.

Many of us have urged the establishment of one food authority. That has been ignored by those in power and we have gone from one emergency in food to another. One year too many hogs are produced, the next year we have a meat and butter famine, and now the administration suddenly wakes up to the fact that millions will starve throughout the world unless America tightens its belt and shares with them what we have.

We will reap the whirlwind, Mr. Chairman, the whirlwind of distrust in the program as seriously contemplated for agriculture by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. I was amazed to learn that our Department of Agriculture has within it a group of people who feel that

the best that our Nation can promise to our farmers is competition in our own markets for a world price on farm products, and then to look to the Treasury for a hand-out at the end of the year to give to agriculture so-called parity.

Let me quote to you from the hearings just completed by our subcommittee on agriculture, and you can see what I mean by this whirlwind of distrust which will envelop the Nation's farmers unless we here today apply the scalpel and cut out of this appropriation bill funds for theoretical and impractical thinkers in positions of high authority. Let me read it to you:

Mr. DIRKSEN. So if we reach that point in 1947, or beyond, where we have a surplus to deal with, and where we have exhausted every possibility that you can see at the moment to relieve the situation, and prices still continue to tumble, then next it would be your suggestion—not necessarily yours, but the suggestion has been made to let the level of prices on the domestic market go down to what may be the same thing as world market.

Mr. TOLLEY. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And then subsidize the producer of agricultural products out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. TOLLEY. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is your feeling.

Mr. TOLLEY. That is one of the suggestions.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Did that suggestion emanate from your Bureau?

Mr. TOLLEY. We have given thought to it. I think I have already stated here that we have analyzed the consequences of the situation you refer to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it a fair question to ask you whether or not the Secretary of Agriculture has indicated his reaction to that kind of a program, either publicly or privately? Or is that a fair question to ask you?

Mr. TOLLEY. I would rather you ask him that. We have discussed the matter with him, and with a group of other leaders.

Mr. TARVER. May I interrupt for a question right there?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes, Mr. Tarver.

Mr. TARVER. Is it not a well-known fact that the Secretary of Agriculture at Anderson, S. C., and Memphis, Tenn., and at other points, has heartily endorsed the idea of having agricultural products go at the world price, with a subsidy to farmers from the Treasury to make up the difference in their income? You know that to be the fact do you not?

Mr. TOLLEY. I read his speech; yes.

Mr. TARVER. There is no controversy about that. I do not see how there could be.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Dr. Tolley, has the plan been seriously considered, when at some time in the future we may come to grips with the so-called farm problem, of letting the prices go down to the world level; has that been seriously entertained as a part of our own economy?

Mr. TOLLEY. That is a hard one to answer, when you say seriously. We have given, yes, we have given serious consideration to it ourselves; and I know that other people have.

Mr. Chairman, in fairness to the Secretary of Agriculture, I want to state that he personally has refuted any intention of foisting any such program upon the American farmer. I fear, however, that he may be over-ridden by certain men who have more authority in policy making than he has in this administration.

We must have for agriculture, not a defeatist program as seriously studied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, but a constructive forward-looking program, which will hold up farm commod-

ity prices, union labor wages, and give a decent scale of living for all of us here in America.

I am fearful, however, Mr. Chairman, that the Secretary cannot put into effect a program, even if he wishes to do so, designed to give real parity to the farmer. The CIO wants and is receiving raises all along the line for union labor. The CIO wants cheap food, wants the lid held tight onto the cost of living, but at the same time through strikes enforces its demands that its 40-hour-per-week members must receive more for their labors than it is willing to grant to agriculture for its 80-hour week. The CIO wants class legislation, and is fostering hatred between agriculture, labor, and industry. A CIO official publicity asserted 2 years ago that 25 cents per pound for butter was as much as farmers should receive.

This administration is kept in office by the CIO and the left-wing elements of America, who we saw just yesterday listing the majority of Congressmen as saboteurs, just because we wanted a workable housing bill enacted and not one that would superimpose on the American people an additional bureau with Gestapo powers.

If the farmers of America are ever compelled to strike, as do the CIO, without compunction, God help America and the starving nations dependent upon her for food. Steel workers, auto workers, farm-equipment workers may strike; farmers, never.

This administration refuses to accept the Brown bill, which would force the computation of parity so as to include the cost of farm labor. How can my farm produce corn, wheat, hogs, and cattle at a profit if I do not receive a price for those products which at least represents the 65 cents an hour or more my farm labor costs me? The farmers of America produced the food to win the war. They did not receive an equal break with union labor and industry. They, however, were producing for their country in its hour of need. Now they demand equality of treatment. Twenty-five million people on farms, 18 percent of our population, received last year 9½ percent of our national income. That, according to Secretary Anderson, seems to be fair treatment. He testified to such belief before our subcommittee. He also has testified before a Senate committee that the 65 cents per hour minimum for others is fair.

Shall these farmers now be rewarded by a program of defeat, a program forcing the 6,000,000 farmers to sell their corn in Chicago alongside of Argentine corn, their wheat in Buffalo in competition with Russian wheat, and their butter and dairy products in the same market as products produced by cheap foreign labor? Yes; that is a beautiful picture very strongly hinted at by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the future of agriculture. The rose tint painted on the edge of that dark cloud of defeatism is the coming to the Treasury of the United States each year for a hand-out to secure a doubtful parity. These free traders forget that Congress never could and never would appropriate the billions necessary to give our farmers real parity. That parity must be obtained in the

market place and not out of the Treasury.

Union labor gets its wage on our own markets out of the sale price of the products produced and industry has always, and always will, get its profit in our own market places. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and any who might hope for cheap food in a high-wage market are barking up the wrong tree. One segment of our people cannot prosper if some others do not. That is not our American way of life.

May I quote further from my speech to the House 3½ years ago:

The farmer does not begrudge labor a square deal, nor does he resent seeing industry profit on its investment. No reasonable man or woman will argue against permitting the farmer to include the cost of his farm labor, whether it be his or his family's labor, or hired labor, when figuring parity any more than he would begrudge decent pay and working conditions for union labor or a fair recompense for professional men. How can the farmer ever compete for labor nowadays if he cannot obtain sufficient for his products to justify the wages farm labor demands?

Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, the representative of the farmer in the Cabinet, has appeared before a committee of Congress, and has expressed his approval of the 65 cents per hour minimum wage for those outside of agriculture. Surely we all want that but, personally, I feel that the time has come for our Secretary of Agriculture to demand for the farmers of the Nation parity based on that same wage; at least he is advocating for other labor. Food production is the only answer today to starvation throughout the world. An adequate and a fair price will bring forth that production from the farms of America—the theory of the impractical dreamers and leftists will kill that production—take your choice.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my friend from Iowa, the greatest agricultural State of the Union. The gentleman's personal sacrifice in this war is respected by the House.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does not the gentleman feel that America owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to the farmer for his patriotism and his continuing to produce food under present conditions?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the farmers of America, next to the servicemen of America, will go down in history as being one of the most patriotic groups in the country. A good portion of our armed services came from the farms and their fathers and families backed them up the best they could by long, hard hours of work.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to one of the best friends that farmers have in Congress—a man who knew first hand in 1917 the problems of the servicemen.

Mr. JENSEN. Would the gentleman care to tell the House what he believes to be the purpose of the economic and social planners and what their ideas are in advocating that the prices of American farm products go down to a world level

and then pay subsidies out of an already bankrupt Treasury to make up the difference between the world market price and parity prices? I have my own ideas about it, but I would like to hear the gentleman express his ideas.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will be frank and tell the gentleman what I think is the underlying purpose of this. I believe every man in the House who reasons for himself and is not dictated to by any group knows the plan. My friends, it is simply because a certain group wants a regimented economy in this Nation of ours. They want the farmers of the Nation to come for a hand-out eternally and forever to the Treasury of the United States so that they, the particular party in power, can continue in their domination of the political set-up in the country. They will not allow our products to bring their lawful prices in our markets, but we must, as in the case of butter, get a subsidy to be paid later on by our grandchildren in taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman believe as soon as the checks stop coming to the American people from the Government that the party that has been subsidy-minded all these years will then lose their stock in trade and lose the appeal which has kept them in office for too long?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Many farmers, thousands and millions of farmers, who object to subsidies are forced to accept them; otherwise, they would not get a decent price for what they produce. That is the hole that I, myself, am in as a farmer. I voted against these subsidies, but nevertheless I have to depend on subsidies on my butterfat in order to get what I should, a fair and decent price for butter. Certainly the time will come, and at least I hope it will come shortly, when the farmers may expect to get a fair price for his produce in the market place, just as union labor does and everybody else does. Two billions a year in subsidies, which consumers today should pay, will amount to six billions, including interest before these bonds are paid.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, during the war we had to have subsidies in a great many cases.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It was essential in certain lines, yes; especially in critical materials, for high-cost production cost of copper and such metals.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. But at the present time is it not a fact that the farmers would rather have a fair price in the market place without subsidies. Is that not a fact?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Two years ago I appealed to the Office of Price Administration for a rise in the price of butter.

Mr. JENSEN. May I interrupt the gentleman to say that I am not talking about payments for good soil-conservation practices.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I understand. The gentleman and I have always supported AAA and hope to see soil

conservation made a permanent policy in our Government.

Mr. JENSEN. That is a different issue. I am talking about subsidies to be paid out of the Federal Treasury for a number of things.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Including butter, for instance.

Mr. JENSEN. I am talking about the payment of subsidies, not only to farmers, but to everybody else. I am speaking of subsidies that are not necessary. Certainly, we cannot continue that practice for long under present conditions.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I again state that over 2 years ago I appealed to the Office of Price Administration to permit the price of butter to go up on the market to a decent price so that sufficient butter would be produced. But OPA considers its wisdom superior to that of any producer of needed commodities. In that all-wise way of theirs, they refused to permit a price increase and said that the price per pound was sufficient and that the farmers would produce butter in quantities sufficient to meet the demand at that price. Was OPA right? We know the answer to that. Every housewife knows there has not been sufficient butter produced. That same thing applies to work clothing on the farm. The gentleman from Iowa and I have both appealed to OPA to permit the producers of overalls, work gloves, and underwear for children to receive a high enough price so that they could furnish them at a small profit to the retailers in our districts but without avail. Consequently, through this blundering on the part of OPA, there are a great many children in my part of Minnesota, where the weather has been 20 below zero, who have not had warm clothing to wear this past winter. Such actions by OPA bring it into disrepute; no butter, no work clothes, no children's clothing, just regulations by the basketful.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the gentleman must remember that if OPA adjusts its prices so that the producers of everything could stay in business and make a little profit, we would have such a large production of everything that there would be no use for controls.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly. That is why they are fearful of releasing these controls. Production alone is the answer to inflation.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, they live on control and power.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Any bureaucratic machine thrives on power. The only cure for such a condition is defeat at the polls. Our people give the power and likewise they can, if they see fit, take that power away.

Mr. JENSEN. One more thing. We know that the national economy is always seven times that of the farm income. The gentleman belongs to a group, and is very active in that group, that has been making a study of the ups and downs in agriculture and in national income. I am a little proud to say that I am also a member of that group that has been making that study.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the gentleman is referring to what is known as the Wilkins plan. Our group,

as he knows, has held several meetings on that subject the past few weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Iowa has been one of the leaders trying to secure consideration of that plan, which is not a defeatist plan but, on the other hand, is one which would give not only to the farmers but to every segment of our American society a fair and square deal and a just share of the national income.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. The farmer only asks that he can have the maximum use of our own great market. The gentleman from Minnesota and I both realize the tremendous market to farmers in our own country for automobiles, fridges, radios, farm equipment, and untold other items which can be built for them by union labor at a good wage. All the farmer wants in return is a parity price for the food he produces for the rest of America.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. Of course, I want to commend my colleague from Minnesota, whose reputation in this House is well known as being one of the able and vigorous champions of the farmers and of agriculture in general.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman and feel that he, in his capacity as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, has been one of the best friends of the farmers in Congress. I wish there were more like him.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman comes from a State that produces a great deal of corn. I do not have too much corn in my State. I noticed a little statement in the newspaper this morning that I think is quite disturbing, and it is quite a serious charge, particularly against the farmers who produce corn for commercial purposes. I call this to the attention of the gentleman to see if he cares to comment on it:

NYLONS GIVEN FARM GIRLS TO LURE CORN TO MARKET

Congress learned yesterday that in one Corn Belt area nylon hose were distributed to farmers' daughters to induce their papas to sell some corn.

Clinton P. Anderson, Agricultural Secretary, told the House Banking Committee of the incident in relating that most grain for hog and cattle feed is "changing hands in the black market or in other unorthodox ways."

As I understand it, the Secretary was up there yesterday testifying in connection with the extension of OPA. Undoubtedly this charge he makes is a very grave charge to bring against the farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, and the entire Farm Belt, that they are handling their corn through the black market or in unorthodox ways. Would the gentleman care to comment on that?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Personally, I feel that the Secretary must have secured the wrong information. It has never come to my knowledge in my dis-

trict in Minnesota that there is any black market whatsoever in farm products. The farmers in that region are too patriotic to indulge in that sort of a practice.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the corn which is being distributed in the black market referred to by the gentleman from Oklahoma probably is that type of corn in which Oklahomans specialize which is sold through commercial channels in liquid form.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Measured by gallons rather than by bushels.

Mr. MUNDT. I would not be surprised, because it goes back to the old slogan, "Wine, women, and song." The farmers of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa who raise the corn are selling it through legitimate markets and through the ordinary outlets. After it is sold by them it may get into unclean hands, but for that they cannot be held responsible.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RIZLEY. I wish to say to the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from South Dakota that the gentleman from Oklahoma made no such charge or no such claim against the farmer. I merely quoted an AP dispatch which purported to quote a statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture in which he is alleged to have said that the farmers in the great Corn Belt had indulged in these practices.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman will agree with me that, before making any such statement as that the Secretary should be sure of his facts, before casting reflections on a great people engaged in a great industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I enjoyed the colloquy between the gentleman from Minnesota and other Members from the Farm Belt. I hope at some future time we can have a forum at which we can discuss these many vital matters pertaining to agriculture. It is most proper that we should be discussing the agriculture appropriation bill at this very time when the farmers of America are again being called upon to produce food for the Nation and a starving world. It seems strange that only in times of emergency does the farmer receive the proper recognition due him. At most other times in our national economy he is shoved into the background. After all agriculture is the basic industry in this country. The production of food was never recognized as a war industry during the war effort. In spite of it all the farmers went forward during the war and accomplished unbelievable results under very adverse circumstances. Now once again they are called upon to produce food to relieve a shortage that threatens starvation all over the world. The farmer is the victim of the elements at all times; and has learned long ago that he cannot be dependent alone upon

labor and machinery to do his job. In my own home community in the spring of the year the farmers of many denominations gather together in their churches to pray for a blessing on their efforts and for a bountiful harvest. Their prayers have not gone unanswered. There are many commendable provisions in this bill and I am sorry a limitation in time prevents me from referring to all of them.

I am particularly pleased with the new appropriations made in this bill for the Extension Service, which will provide additional 4-H Club workers in the field. It is my understanding that a great number of these workers are going to be engaged in the work of the 4-H Clubs, one of the finest things in agriculture today. I am glad to note that we are really getting down to the business of doing something for the boys and girls on the farm. There are some 3,200,000 of them in the United States, 1,590,598 of whom as of 1944 belonged to the 4-H Clubs in America. May their tribe increase. It is highly essential that such steps be taken to keep youth on the farm and to keep them interested in farm life. It is somewhat discouraging to note that many of our farm boys coming back from the service are not inclined to go back to the farm and something must be done to combat that trend. The only way I know of is to make farming more attractive.

The 4-H Clubs are doing a magnificent piece of work in making better farmers and better citizens.

Much can also be said about the flood control provisions in this bill. I am very much interested in the appropriation of \$4,280,000 for the Little Sioux River flood-control project in my congressional district, located right in the heart of the food belt of this country. Flood waters in this territory have caused damage considerably in excess of one-half million dollars each year by the washing away of valuable farm crops. I therefore am pleased to see that an appropriation is now being made to go forward with a remedial program which is so long overdue.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairmah, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to my colleague from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am very pleased also to see this amount placed in the appropriation bill and funds made available for flood control and soil conservation of the Little Sioux River Basin. This project extends into my district also.

Mr. HOEVEN. The gentleman has cooperated with me in bringing this project to the attention of the Congress. The appropriation will permit us to go forward with the over-all program which has been long in the making and is now actually coming into being.

I also want to mention the appropriation made in this bill for soil conservation. It is the coming thing in this country. Our people in Iowa are now becoming educated in soil conservation and they have been made to realize that throughout the years we have been using that beautiful black loam indiscrimi-

nately without putting back into the land those things that are so vital to the production of crops.

I also note that there is an appropriation in this bill of \$250,000,000 for REA loans. In 1935, 10.9 percent of the farms of America were electrified while last year, 1945, 55.3 percent of the farms were electrified. Progress in the extension of this service has been most remarkable. The day is not far distant when every farm in America will be electrified, which is exactly as it should be in this modern day and age.

Mr. Chairman, I want to devote the balance of my time to saying something about the shortage of farm machinery, which so vitally affects agriculture.

American farmers desperately need new machinery and equipment. During the past 4 years they have accomplished one of the greatest production jobs of the war—and they have done it without the tools and the labor such as the Government provided so lavishly for other war industries.

Farmers themselves made their magnificent accomplishment possible, by putting in 80 to 100 hours a week on the job and by patching up and wiring together old machinery which could not be replaced or even adequately repaired.

Now, both the men and the machines are tired. Farmers have driven themselves through 4 years of harder work than most city folks can even imagine. Much of their antiquated equipment has squeaked and wobbled its last possible trip around the field.

What are their prospects of getting new machinery this year, to take some of the back-breaking work off their own shoulders, to replace equipment which simply will not run through another planting and harvesting?

I think our farmers deserve an honest answer to that question. Here are the facts as I have been able to dig them out of confusing and sometimes conflicting reports and statements—and the outlook is bleak.

The Department of Agriculture asked for a minimum increase in production of farm machinery of 30 percent in 1946 over 1945 production. Manufacturers hoped to increase production approximately 50 percent.

Neither goal will be realized. Even under the most favorable conditions, it is now obvious that we will be lucky to get even as much production in 1946 as we had in 1945. It is equally obvious that favorable conditions are not going to prevail in the farm machinery industry for the next several months. Strikes, material shortages, and price difficulties must be ironed out before production can proceed at its fullest.

Because of the uncertainties of the situation no one, either in industry or Government, is willing to hazard a guess as to the actual quantity of tractors, plows, and harrows which will be produced this year. The best sober judgment is, however, that it will be considerably smaller than 1945.

In this connection, it is worth noting that the 1945 production of new farm machinery was not sufficient even to re-

place the machines which wore out during the year.

Strikes are the major factor now retarding production of farm machinery. Strikes are in progress at three of the biggest plants—International Harvester, J. I. Case, and the Oliver tractor works. These, of course, affect production directly.

Equally as serious, however, are the effects of the steel strike. There was a shortage of steel sheets even before the strike in the steel industry started. This shortage has now become critical and production in many small farm-machinery plants is tied up because of scarcity of material.

This condition will not be remedied overnight. It will take from 1 to 3 months after steel plants resume full operation for the steel which is holding up production of farm machinery to reach many of the plants that are waiting for it.

It will take even longer for steel to reach the hundreds of small manufacturers who do not buy their steel direct from the mills, but from warehouses. The warehouses will have to be filled first before the equipment manufacturer can get all he needs.

The fighting war is over but the farmer's war job is not done. Food is a munition of peace as important as guns are to war. All-out production by American agriculture is going to be as essential in 1946 as it was at any time during the war. Are American farmers going to be asked to do this war job again without the labor and without the tools they need?

For more than 2 years the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee has pleaded with the administration to classify food production as a war industry—give it priorities on labor and machinery with which to do its war job. Last April the whole Republican conference of the House joined in this appeal.

From every farming section of the country now come grave warnings that such action is still necessary. Farmers and their machines are worn out. Farm labor is unavailable or demands such high wages that it cannot be employed. Young farmers are not returning to the land from the armed services and from war industry. Those who are closest to the soil warn us that food production may fall far below our goals this year unless the farmer gets help. The help he needs most is new equipment.

There is no reason why this equipment cannot be made available. The Nation that astounded the world with its war production can meet agriculture's desperate need for tools if it wants to do it. There is not more important job facing the Federal Government.

The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, therefore, renews its appeal that the administration undertake at once a determined and adequate construction program to provide American farmers with the tools they need to do their job—the job of feeding the people of this country and helping to prevent starvation throughout the world.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, as this bill comes from the committee it carries, according to the statement on page 1 of the report, approximately \$1,103,000,000 in all. That includes direct appropriations, reappropriations, loan authorizations, transfers, and all that sort of thing. There are a great many things in it that are probably required by the condition of agricultural production in the country. On the other hand, there are included in the Budget estimate 3,200 so-called man-years of additional jobs. This means when you come to translate it into terms of the numbers who will be employed, probably 4,000 or 5,000 additional people on the pay roll.

There are a great many activities in the Department of Agriculture like the Bureau of Agricultural Economics where they are doing things that are absolutely unconscionable. For instance, there has very recently been sent out to the farmers a questionnaire asking all kinds of foolish questions about the acreage, the cost, and the farmer's method of acquiring title, questions that could be of no possible value. For instance, they want to know how many years the farm has been in a particular family, whether the farm was acquired by purchase or inheritance, how many other farms the man has besides the one he operates, and a lot of questions that have no particular value. This kind of business indicates that they must have too much money available or they would not be sending out these questionnaires.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact, and I believe the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] can bear me out, that this bureau has even gone to the length of having reports sent in as to the race question and the prohibition subject? What has that got to do with agriculture?

Mr. TABER. They have overstepped the bounds about as far as they can. This is apparent from the things they have done and the capers they have cut. They have so much money available to them and so much personnel lying around loose doing nothing that they absolutely ought to be curtailed considerably even from their present activities.

There are three or four other items about which I want to say a word. The Farm Security Administration has a group of people in every agricultural county of the country. These people are running around annoying the farmers to death, soliciting loans. I have seen this operation repeatedly myself. I know that it is a terrific waste.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. There are also a great many farm credit activities supported by the Department of Agriculture. All of those ought to be consolidated, and we ought not to have this duplication. An

agency was up before the Deficiency Committee the other day. It is in charge of those loans to farmers on drainage and local irrigation and things of that sort. In each State office they have two or three people. The average total amount of loans made by each employee individually was about \$15,000 and the average of each loan was about \$1,500. That meant 10 loans in the course of a year per employee in these offices, which is a perfectly ridiculous figure, to maintain an office to lend that amount of money with that sort of overhead. There are so many other things in connection with it that call for criticism along that line that I think there should be a general survey of the Agriculture Department with the idea of finding out where the 25,000 surplus employees in the Department of Agriculture are so that the Congress might pull them out, and I might add that my information comes from sources that I believe are absolutely dependable.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I quite agree with the gentleman from New York that there ought to be a survey of the whole agricultural structure. It is entirely possible that by sending out a chief liaison man for the Department in the agricultural counties and sort of funneling and pipe lining the various activities through him very substantial economies may be made both in respect to the pay roll and the personnel as well.

Mr. TABER. I think that stands out like a sore thumb. Any man who really represents the farmers and wants to see the farmer get what he should and be treated the way he should be treated, must realize he is not doing the farmers any good when he supports 25,000 more people on the pay roll of the Department of Agriculture than ought to be there. There is not any question about that in my mind. A fellow cannot be a friend of the farmer who stands for that sort of thing because the farmers back home do not want it any more than you or I do.

There is another thing I believe I should call to the attention of the committee while I am on my feet. That is the increase of \$42,500,000 in the appropriation for soil conservation and domestic allotments. Insofar as the appropriation for aiding farmers in developing soil-conservation programs and that sort of thing, I am in full accord with that appropriation. I believe it is serving a useful purpose. But I do not believe that these payments which are directly in the nature of hand-outs should be increased above the budget.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to get this time to speak upon the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture. It was my privilege, through the courtesy of the able chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, and the ranking minority

member, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], to sit in at times and participate in these hearings. I know how seriously the committee considered these items.

I think the hearings themselves, composing over 2,000 pages, are a tribute to this subcommittee and direct proof of the serious study they gave to the responsibility this House has committed to their particular attention.

For the main part, all of these appropriations were authorized by the Congress. Some of the items for which appropriations had to be made were not authorized, and it was necessary to bring this bill in under a rule waiving the points of order that could have been made in order that activities of the Department, considered essential, might continue.

I would like to explore, if I may, some of the problems that confront a Subcommittee on Appropriations as they attempt to hold down unnecessary appropriations and maintain the solvency of this Nation.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, a member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Personally, I have had the pleasure of serving with the gentleman for the past 2 years on our subcommittee. I feel that in certain lines of agriculture, especially that which affects his home State of Washington, he is without doubt one of the best-versed men in Congress along those particular lines.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the able ranking minority member of this subcommittee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was very happy for the contribution which the gentleman from Washington made. He is a large orchardist in his own right and he is thoroughly familiar with that branch of agriculture. He has rendered yeoman service to the committee in that respect as well as other respects.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. As one who had the privilege to travel in the Old World with the gentleman from Washington, I can say to the House and the country, no man on that committee of 11 showed greater interest in agriculture and its problems than the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. Certainly those questions crying for solution over there have their implications upon our own agriculture and industry. They should be studied if we are to intelligently legislate for the future.

There are some people in this Congress who challenge our capitalistic system. I personally see no better alternative in prospect. Certainly the mere substituting of socialistic monopolies will

not serve our free society as well as our time-tested competitive economy. Our main concern is to keep our society free and our country competitive. To do this we must fully recognize monopolies already granted in the public interest as such, and challenge, not the capitalism upon which our great social system rests, but the threats and controls that menace our competitive system. I say that the greatest threat to our Nation today is insolvency, and the greatest need right now, although it is a dry subject, is a balanced budget. The security of every pension, every annuity, every individual in the white-collar classes who must live within their incomes which are proportionately lower now than they were 10 years ago, since their salaries have not been proportionately raised, every investment, every inventory in the United States; in fact, the security of the entire Nation is founded today upon our ability to maintain the solvency of this Nation. That is simply because only the Federal Government can issue or coin money. The solvency of the Federal Government is the direct concern of everyone who must earn his living through acquiring and disbursing dollars. Let us work to make and keep it an honest dollar.

Our security, then, is based upon two broad factors: the maintenance of full and continuous production, and a balanced budget.

I know that many men on this Committee on Appropriations, and this subcommittee, have given this matter a great deal of sincere and serious thought. I have heard many, many formulas as to how we might wisely cut appropriations and yet achieve a balanced budget. It has been suggested that we make a straight 25-percent cut in all appropriations coming before this House. Personally, I have been inclined to reject any such proposal. I maintain that any cutting of appropriations should be intelligent and selective.

Take the bill before us now. If we were to make a straight horizontal cut in all appropriations, there are many items in this bill that would be harmed, particularly in the field of research. I think the time is here, in fact, it is long past, when, if anything, we should increase appropriations for research.

So it goes on down the line.

Then, there was another suggestion that has merit, and which has been criticized on factual grounds; that is, to require every department to expend their money on a quarterly basis. This has been opposed—I believe with considerable logic—with the argument that requiring expenditures to be made on an inflexible quarterly basis in a department which, because of its very nature had a seasonal bulge in its activity was not an intelligent approach to this question.

The third field which I believe the membership of this House can wisely approach and fully explore is the field of subsidies. I am well aware of what the mere raising of that challenge means.

It is not apparent in the bill before us, but last year for purposes of agricultural production, largely in the field of food, wool fibers, and tobacco, we spent

a total of \$2,388,500,000. Only a small portion of that sum is included in the appropriation bill before us. Yesterday we passed a housing bill; and the membership, I think again wisely, rejected the \$600,000,000 subsidy item in that measure. Some 2 or 3 weeks ago I voted against a ship subsidy bill because I did not feel that at this time we could enter into such a procedure and maintain the solvency of the Nation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York, ranking minority member of the whole Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TABER. The current subsidies that are being paid now would bring the total for agricultural products way above the figure it has been in the past. Is not that correct?

Mr. HORAN. I feel certain that that is so and therefore, I believe it is a field, I may say to the gentleman from New York, that we should explore.

Mr. TABER. We should.

Mr. HORAN. And the House should know absolutely where we stand in this matter. Over in the New House Office Building now the Committee on Banking and Currency is considering a proposal placed before them by the OPA for \$2,700,000,000 to be spent on subsidies. I understand that the Secretary of Agriculture has concurred in this request. Perhaps we should agree—but we must know why.

I believe the time is here when the House should have these figures laid out in the simplest type and form before the membership in order that we may understand what it is that supports our economy and be able therefore to pass wiser judgment. I have not for the life of me—and I have made some effort to obtain them, been able to find out even approximately what our total indirect payments are, subsidies of every type, size, form, and purpose that are filtered and channeled through various controls and bureaus of the Government.

Last fall we passed what many of us at the time thought was a good measure, we passed a tax-reduction bill. As it has worked out, however, we find we have practically subsidized business in this country to the tune of some \$3,000,000,000. Fortunately the Committee on Appropriations recognizes the need for this house to fully know the implications of all these loosely legislated expenditures.

A new subcommittee has been set up under the leadership of the able and distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. It is the Subcommittee on Government Corporations. Let us hope they will fully review and factually report the activities of all these agencies which, today, disburse billion after billion of this Nation's wealth—and, as usual, even before it is produced.

We have got to become alert. In our hands rests the solvency and the future of one of the greatest nations that ever rose on the face of the globe. Alertness and wisdom provide our only salvation and security.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to sound a warning to veterans; their organizations, and the country as a whole, that the Communist Party of the United States is making strenuous efforts to infiltrate veterans' organizations and to incite veterans against our Government. It will be remembered that the Communists took an active part in the Bonus March of 1932. Speaking of this event, Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist Party, declared at its eighth convention in Cleveland on April 2-8, 1934:

The tremendous revolutionary potentialities in this movement was startlingly revealed by the great Bonus March in 1932. * * * The veterans' movement is a most valuable ally to the revolutionary working class movement. It stands as one of the important tasks of the entire party in mobilizing the auxiliary forces for the working class movement in the United States.

Today the Communist Party is even more ambitious. It has already organized posts of so-called Labor Legionnaires within the American Legion. It is steadily infiltrating into that organization, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans' Committee, and other groups. It has established a special veterans' commission to supervise this work. Its first ambitious project shrewdly camouflaged, is a new monthly magazine called Salute, which I propose to analyze in detail.

You will remember that Members of Congress repeatedly called attention to the suicidal policy of the War Department in permitting individuals with Communist records to take control of Army publications. Now the Communists are cleverly exploiting this mistake by announcing that Salute is produced by former editors and writers of Yank and Stars and Stripes. In fact, they have even copied the format of Yank in order to befuddle the veterans.

The first issue of Salute, dated April 1946, follows the Communist Party line to the letter. In What I Think of the Army by Irwin Shaw, he says:

Every time you open your mouth in the Army you feel the entire weight of 9,000 colonels hanging onto the tip of your tongue.

I am sure the Soviet Army did not tolerate any propaganda for democracy to creep into Army publications as we allowed Communist propaganda to be published in our own Army press.

Throughout the publication there is a note of bitter criticism of the American Army fully in harmony with the propaganda issued by Communists in connection with recent demonstrations, demanding demobilization. On page 12, we find a reprint of the bonus march of 1932, obviously in preparation for another bonus march in 1946 under Communist initiative.

On pages 16 and 17 we find a number of scurrilous cartoons directed against Army officers.

Richard Watts, Jr., in his article China Gropes for Freedom, espouses the cause of the Chinese Communists and denounces Gen. Patrick J. Hurley.

DeWitt Gilpin, a former writer for the Daily Worker, seeks to enlist the support of the veterans for strikes in his article entitled "Bread and Butter Front." This is in full accord with the policy outlined above by Earl Browder.

Walter Bernstein contributes his Balkan Adventure, eulogizing the Communist Marshal Tito.

Who are the men behind this insidious publication? Let me give a brief history of some of the outstanding figures.

In advance publicity it was announced that the publisher of Salute is none other than Leverett Gleason, who is also known as Alexander Lev, former business manager of Soviet Russia Today, and connected in a managerial capacity with Communist-line publications: Friday, Scoop, and Readers' Scope. For some unexplained reason, Mr. Gleason's name is not mentioned in the first issue of Salute. Other contributors are:

James Dugan, writer for the Young Communist Review in 1939 and 1940; writer for the Communist New Masses; signer of the Call of the League of American Writers for its congress on June 6 to 8, 1941, against "involvement in this war." He was a writer for the British edition of Yank.

WeWitt Gilpin, correspondent for the Daily Worker; discharged as a social worker because of his Communist activities in Kansas City. He was a writer for Yank.

Irwin Shaw, member, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges; author of the pro-Communist play, Bury the Dead; signer of a statement defending the Moscow trials. He was a writer for Yank and Stars and Stripes.

Walter Bernstein, writer for the Daily Worker; leading apologist for Marshal Tito. He was an editorial writer for Yank.

A further check-up by the FBI will disclose many more Communist connections than I have given here.

It should be noted incidentally that Max Novack, a contributor to Salute, has just been appointed head of the reemployment unit of the veterans' affairs section of the Claims Division of the Department of Justice. Mr. Novack should either renounce and explain his connection with Salute, or he should be dismissed.

It is clearly the responsibility of the War Department, in justice to the veterans who may be misled by the announced connections of these individuals with official Army publications to inform all former members of the armed forces that it assumes no responsibility for this publication. The veterans of the United States should be forewarned of this insidious hoax.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in addressing the House at this time is to pay tribute, very briefly, to the accomplishments of one of the outstanding agencies of the Department of Agriculture—the Bureau of Animal Industry. The appropriation requested for the work of this Bureau during the coming fiscal year is not large. Viewed as a

dollar-and-cents investment in our livestock and food industry it is good business. It will pay big dividends to farmers and consumers in the form of improved herds and farm products of the highest quality.

The Bureau of Animal Industry and the Meat Inspection Service are constantly at work inspecting animals and food and conducting research and experimentation to insure a healthy and disease-free livestock industry and a steady stream of healthful food to our tables.

Most of you, I know, are familiar with the stamp reading "U. S. Government Inspected" which appears on the meat you buy. That stamp means that a Bureau veterinarian has found that meat pure, and free from disease-carrying agents.

Housewives who can still buy butter will see on the label of butter wrappers the statement, "This butter is made from cream produced by tuberculin-tested cows in modified accredited areas." This means that Government veterinarians have tested cattle in those areas until the chances of getting TB through milk or cream is practically nonexistent.

Butter, cheese, and poultry, too, all come under the Government veterinarian's test. You do not have to worry any more that the pork you buy in the store may give you trichina, and that is another accomplishment of this splendid Bureau.

It is impossible in a short time to outline in detail the work being done by the Bureau in meat and food inspection. Bureau veterinarians work in packing houses, in butter factories, in dairies, in warehouses. They even inspect livestock while it is on the farm and before it has been slaughtered for marketing, and carry on from there until the food is sold to us over the counters of our stores.

Perhaps the most spectacular accomplishment of the Bureau has been in the field of livestock improvement. Largely due to Bureau efforts during the more than 60 years of its existence, our livestock industry is the largest and healthiest in the world. Tribute should be paid to the fearless leadership of men such as Salmon, Melvin, and Mohler, who headed the Bureau during its most turbulent years. Several national campaigns against animal diseases were conducted under their leadership considerably in advance of public opinion in many areas. Lawsuits, violence, and even bloodshed marked the progressive application of veterinary science. In more recent years, I am glad to say, public opinion has been highly receptive to these campaigns.

Congress has had a real share in this accomplishment. Lending an attentive ear to legislative needs of agriculture and stock raising, it has served as consulting architect for the upbuilding of these resources. There has been need for a great deal of research—to find improved systems of breeding, to develop more useful types of animals, to test new feeds, to reduce losses, to save labor, and to enhance quality.

Acting in the public interest, Congress has supplied needs of the kind outlined.

Livestock production responded accordingly. In some cases the benefits have been measurable with a high degree of precision. Through dairy-herd improvement fostered by research and extension work, production of milk and butterfat per cow has taken a distinct upward trend. The same is true of egg yields in poultry flocks.

Modern types of animals mature much earlier than those raised at the turn of the century. Good steers now are ready for market within 2 years, instead of 3 or 4. Improved livestock also yield a greater quantity of finished product for the feed utilized.

In the Bureau's scientific research there has been more devotion to achievement than fanfare of results. Entanglements of old traditions and smoke screens of skepticism have sometimes impeded application of the new knowledge, but in spite of obstacles, progress has been continuous. Take, for instance, the painstaking research on worm parasites of hogs and the development of the now familiar swine sanitation system.

The recommendations of the scientists to scrub and disinfect farrowing houses, to wash the sow before the birth of her pigs, and to take her out of the muddy hog lot and put her in clean pasture—all these things at first seemed, to practical folks, like putting pigs in the parlor. But now this sanitary system of raising pigs is the rule rather than the exception. And it is responsible, to a large extent, for the ability of farmers to raise pigs with so few losses.

Let us examine another illustration. Back in 1917 when the national campaign against bovine tuberculosis began, about 50,000 cattle a year failed to pass Federal meat inspection. Instead of qualifying for human food, those animals went for fertilizer, grease, or tankage. By contrast, the number failing to pass inspection in recent years has been less than 2,500—in other words an annual saving of about 47,500 cattle, equivalent to some 24,000,000 pounds of dressed beef.

Thus we see how the Bureau's foresight a quarter of a century ago, plus good organization and courageous effort, is now paying food dividends in a hungry world.

Bovine tuberculosis is just one of several disease enemies now practically conquered. Southern cattle ticks are another, sheep scab is another, and pullworm disease is another. The Bureau is currently working on contagious abortion in cattle, known as Bang's disease. Milk from cattle which have this disease causes undulant fever in the human, for which there is no known cure.

You can see, therefore, how closely tied up are human health and livestock health.

These are only a few of the many jobs Bureau veterinarians are engaged in. Progress against other important maladies is a matter of public record. Congress, in providing funds for such activities, is performing a real service to agriculture and to the Nation.

As I have said on a previous occasion to my colleagues in Congress, we are now literally holding in trust for the rest of the world the best blood lines now extant for the reestablishment of disease-free

herds and flocks in all those war-stricken countries.

Thanks to a vigilant, aggressive Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, what about the future for the American farmer? I believe this is the time and place to discuss that important question, because our national prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of agriculture. We cannot expect to raise the living standards in this country or in the world unless those who work our farms and natural resources are prosperous. My thesis is that farm incomes must not only be maintained, but increased in our effort to secure a balanced and prosperous economy. This is an economic necessity and we must succeed in our attempt to raise the American standard of living.

Mr. Chairman, this country is in the throes of an industrial revolution. We are witnessing the effort of one group to force its demands upon other groups at any cost. Their right to achieve that objective, in a lawful manner, cannot be denied. The affect, however, upon the economy of this country will be far-reaching. There will be calls for increases all along the line—including increases for agriculture. When President Truman some weeks ago authorized increases in wages and said the price line would be held, notwithstanding, he was not forthright with the American people. Events have and will continue to disprove his statement. The time has come as one authority has said, to realize "that each group is interwoven with every other group in an indivisible economy, with each group a multiple of the complete economy of the United States." When one secures an economic advantage over another it throws our economy out of balance and greatly upsets normal levels of consumption of raw and manufactured commodities.

It is a fact and not a theory, Mr. Chairman, that if the man who works in our factories is entitled to increased wages to maintain a high standard of living, which I approve, it is just as necessary that the man who works on the farm is likewise entitled to increased income for his labor. Some reasonable balance must be maintained between these groups. I do not plead the cause of one group as against the other, but I do say, "What is sauce for the goods is sauce for the gander." It is necessary to understand that there is an interdependence of interest, not a conflict of it. We are told that each dollar of agricultural incomes translates into \$1 for factory pay rolls—for industrial workers—resulting in a total of all groups of \$7 in national income or purchasing power. I am offering for the record at this point a table showing the operation of our national economy covering the period from 1921 to 1938, inclusive:

Year	Gross agricultural income (millions)	Factory pay rolls (millions)	Gross national income (millions)
1921	\$8,900	\$8,300	\$62,300
1922	9,900	9,100	61,100
1923	11,000	11,000	59,200
1924	11,300	10,500	71,900
1925	12,000	10,800	76,500
1926	11,500	11,400	80,200
1927	11,600	11,200	82,900
1928	11,700	11,300	84,100
1929	11,900	11,700	81,100
1930	9,500	9,600	75,400
1931	7,000	7,000	63,200
1932	5,300	5,200	48,800
1933	6,400	5,500	44,200
1934	7,300	6,500	50,400
1935	8,500	7,600	55,800
1936	9,500	8,800	63,900
1937	9,800	9,300	67,500
1938	7,500	7,800	54,100

There is a striking balance between agriculture and factory pay rolls and the national income.

Mr. Carl Wilken has well said these figures indicate approximately \$1 of agricultural income to \$7 of national income. The above table shows income of \$1 for agriculture, \$1 for factory pay rolls and \$7 for national income. With this showing of a definite relationship of agricultural income, raw material income, and factory pay rolls to national income, it seems logical and possible to operate our economy on an actuarial basis the same as life-insurance companies are operated. Mr. Wilken contends that by using the commodity index as a guide we can determine the price for basic materials in direct proportion to the national income required to operate the Nation as a business.

These are important facts, Mr. Chairman, for they show that our economic cycle starts with the production of farm commodities and raw materials. The public has no such understanding. Look about and you will realize that the things you eat, wear, and use have been produced on the farm or came from the mine, the forest, the lake, or stream. When called to our attention, the facts are quite obvious and need no further elaboration. We must remember, then, that this is the starting point; the dollars that operate in our economy start from the bottom with agriculture and percolate up through to the top. Certainly they do not move from the top down, and some labor leaders ought to realize this fact and understand the principle involved, for they should understand that under normal conditions, the farmer purchases 30 to 40 percent of all manufactured products.

Now then, Mr. Chairman, I return to my first proposition that our national prosperity starts on the farm. When agriculture is prosperous, the whole Nation is prosperous. When the farmer, the miner, and the woodsman are receiving an income commensurate with their efforts, then their city cousin who works in the factory or for some service organization will be prosperous. In fact, this is the only way city men will ever achieve full employment in the true sense of that term; he will never achieve it by Government-made jobs.

But what has the farmer been earning? Let us take a look at the record. I

have had an opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to examine a table offered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin, the Honorable REID F. MURRAY. These are official figures obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture. This table shows the return per hour to all labor used, total labor used, and total investment of the typical family-operated farm. A majority of the farms in my district, southern Wisconsin, are engaged in the dairy industry. I was amazed to see what farmers were getting per hour for their labor over a period of 10 years. Here are the figures:

1930	\$0.27
1931	.04
1932	.06
1933	.07
1934	.09
1935	.32
1936	.24
1937	.32
1938	.25
1939	.20

The picture presented, Mr. Chairman, is one that the majority of our citizens will find difficult to believe or understand. City workers will agree that those who labor in agriculture are entitled to more money for their work when they understand that agriculture is the very basis for his own prosperity. This means that the prices we pay for the products of the farm must be increased when subsidies are removed. The hourly return as indicated by the above table gives credit for rent, garden, and other farm benefits. It also includes subsidies received by the farmer. Further, it includes the labor by the owner, his family, and hired help, if any.

In further support of my position in this matter, I bring to bear the testimony of Mr. J. B. Hutson, Under Secretary of Agriculture before your committee. Discussing the matter of farm income on page 1214 of the hearings, he said:

The income of people on farms now is about \$500 a year average income. The average income of people not living on farms or living off of farms is about \$1,300 a year. We do not believe that with that difference that the people living on farms can maintain a standard of living equal to that of the non-farm people.

This is important testimony and shows the true picture of our farm people and their relationship to the city people, and it is apparent that under these conditions, our economic scale is out of adjustment for the farm group.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, the great need at this time is to bring industrial and agricultural prices in balance. I leave to the experts the charting of that course. Perhaps there is no unanimity of opinion among them, but we must make a start in that direction. Congress should lend its support to any movement designed to bring about such a result.

Economic problems, however, cannot be solved by enacting laws. This fact is fundamental and has been recognized for centuries. Socialists and Communists may deny it, for they strive to solve every economic problem by legislative fiat. Hitler and Mussolini are present-day examples and so is the Russian experiment.

Yet there is a legislative responsibility to assist wherever we can without governmental interference in the operation of our free economy. The free functioning of economic laws is a prime necessity. It is as necessary as the protection of the individual in his endeavor to earn a living—on the farm, in the factory, in his business, or in his profession.

The farmers hold the power of life or death over all the people in this country. Yes, in every country in this world. We live upon the raw materials that are produced in fertile soil. Desert land is unproductive, and we are told that the Holy Land was at one time a veritable paradise. Today, it is bleak and barren, and the people who live there barely eke out an existence. So the modern farmer is charged with a double responsibility. He must produce our food, and in addition, maintain the soil beds that yield the food. In short, his job is production and soil conservation.

If we are honest in our judgments, we must admit that the farmer is entitled to an income for his work which is comparable to the man who works in modern industrial plants. That is the goal we must seek in order to insure a material prosperity for all of our people.

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this particular time to discuss briefly the question of employment, not only in this department, but in other departments of the Government, and the manner in which it has been increased without any effort whatsoever being made to decrease employment in our Federal agencies. Together with other Members who have spoken before me, I want to pay tribute to the American farmers for their splendid efforts and their work during the war period and want to express appreciation of the great responsibility that our farmers are required to assume in the production of crops, not only for food for the people of America, but for starving people in other countries.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. BISHOP. Does not the gentleman think the department heads at the present time would sanction such a move, thereby eliminating a lot of employees?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I want to discuss the question of employment in Government. It has been alleged we have something like 25,000 more employees in the Department of Agriculture than are necessary. Yet, upon reading this report, I observe a request was made by the Bureau of the Budget to increase this agency by something more than 3,000 employees, the committee has cut the 3,000 by one-half—evidently a sort of compromise, was made with the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course, that estimate of surplus is predicated upon the reorganization, in line with what has been suggested on the floor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The thing I want to suggest, and I have mentioned it many times here, is the time has long passed when some group representing the Congress should get busy and find out how many employees we do need, because it is alleged many times that we have too many employees. We should eliminate this duplication of activity and cut out all activities not necessary in line with the fiscal condition of our Treasury.

This bill asks for \$1,500 additional employees. Up to this time, the Bureau of the Budget in making requests for the old-line agencies, outside of the Veterans' Administration, and of course we expect increase in personnel in this agency because we know they will require great additional expansion of employment and should have it. So far as I know we do not have the requests for the so-called war agencies. They may show reductions when the requests are submitted. Leaving out the War and Navy Departments, the total overall requests—and this also leaves out the Veterans' Administration—show requests by the Bureau of the Budget for substantial increase in 44 agencies reported. There are some small reductions in a few of them, but the over-all picture with respect to these agencies will show requests for more than 100,000 additional employees, as I understand it. That may not seem to be very many compared with total employment, but it does indicate that the Bureau of the Budget, which, after all, is the arm of the administration, has not made much of an effort in asking for reduction of employees in this Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thoroughly agree with the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Kansas. I am of the opinion that if the job of reorganizing that and other departments for the purpose of securing the elimination of duplication is done and done properly, it must be done by the Congress in the form of a statute.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, because there is not a single one that I know of among the various agencies that will ask for any reduction in force or for any reorganization that amounts to anything, whereby we not only can economize in employment but more efficiency that is so much needed right now.

Sometime ago I introduced legislation that would put in the hands of the House and the Senate the power to go into the whole problem of employment and find out what employment we do need and what we do not need, and put our Government nearer on a business basis. Of course, we do not run our Government on a businesslike basis. If we should run our business as we run the Government in that respect and a great many other respects, we would go broke immediately.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. As a member from one of the leading agricultural States, as the gentleman from Kansas is, and also as a member of the Committee on Civil Service, I wonder if the gentleman could tell us why these employees of the Department of Agriculture, like PCA, AAA, and employees outside of the top brackets, are not blanketed under any Social Security or Civil Service or have any provision for retirement. Some of them have been working for at least 10 years without any provision for their retirement when they finish their Government service. I would like to have the gentleman explain that situation.

Mr. REES of Kansas. There are a number of people who work for agencies closely associated with the Federal Government who, as the gentleman said, are under neither Social Security or the regular retirement system. They should be under one or the other. The matter is now being examined by a number of committees of the House, and legislation is pending. I am informed the problem is being studied by the Ways and Means Committee at the present time. The Civil Service Committee also has legislation under consideration on the subject matter. I want to add I appreciate the interest of my colleague in this important problem. He has called attention to an inequality that ought to be corrected.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the press a few days ago there appeared a statement by a leading member of the other body and later another statement by the Secretary of State to the effect that we should adopt a firmer policy toward Russia. Tell Russia not to push us around. Today the press carries a statement to the effect that Russia has sent us word to keep our nose out of Manchuria. I wonder if it would be possible for someone on the majority side to tell the American people whether the radio station established in the Pentagon Building during war time on an executive order and said then to be under the exclusive control of the Russians and still said to be under that control—whether that station is still operating and if it is whether we know what it is being used for, what is the purpose of its use? What is going out and coming in over it. If we can get that information tomorrow I think it will be worth while; be of interest to our people.

Yesterday the House passed the so-called housing bill the purpose of which we were told was to provide homes for veterans, but the House seems strangely inactive when we attempt to provide jobs for veterans or attempt to fix it so the veterans can work when they find themselves a job. We are for the veteran when he does not come in conflict with

the administration's political friends, the PAC, the CIO, the UAW-CIO, or the A. F. of L.—when he sees how quickly the administration deserts him.

In the News Palladium, published at Bepton Harbor in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, a very, very good newspaper with not quite as large a circulation as the New York Times or the Chicago Tribune, but still with a large circulation, there appears an item headed "Veteran with gun routs strikers." From this article it appears that a veteran, Lawrence Squires, who prior to his enlistment worked for 2 years in a foundry in the city of Grand Rapids, which is in the Fifth Congressional District, represented so ably by our colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN]. After enlisting and serving for a number of years in the armed forces, Squires returned and went back to his old job and became a good union member. Unfortunately, one of his children had died. He did not have any great financial resources. He had some bills to pay, he had the funeral expenses to pay; and so when his fellow-workers in an unauthorized strike walked out and established a picket line, he did not like that and he told them that having these bills to pay he just would have to go to work. He told them he was going down to work the next day and he was going to bring a gun along with him. The next day he took a 16-gage shotgun and went down and wanted to go through the picket line.

There were 15 pickets who told him he could not go through. Luckily his gun was not loaded, but he did point it at one of them and that fellow dropped to the sidewalk and got out of the way. Then Squires, forgetting that he was back at home and a civilian, that he was no more than a returned veteran, the glamour of whose return had worn off in his local community, had been forgotten by his coworkers in the factory, took the 16-gage shotgun by the barrel and went through the picket line. In going through in some way he cracked the stock of his gun. I am wondering whether the committee could not include in this deficiency appropriation bill an item to buy him a new stock for that gun.

Well, he got through the picket line and went in the factory. Then what do you suppose happened to him there in Michigan? The gentleman from Detroit [Mr. O'BRIEN], on the majority side, sitting here, a lawyer, knows as I do that we have in Michigan a statute which makes it a misdemeanor to interfere with a man who is going to or from his work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I say our law makes it a misdemeanor, a crime, to interfere with a man going to or from his work. After this soldier, exercising his right to go to work, to earn money to buy food and clothing for himself, his wife and one remaining child, went through, as he had a right to do, and it was unlawful to block his way to his

work, what do you suppose happened to that man? Lo and behold, the authorities came down and arrested him for assault with a dangerous weapon. But they did not do anything to the 15 who had unquestionably violated the State law, to others in other cities, who had been violating the State statute for several days, and there are hundreds of thousands of violations of that kind in the State of Michigan where the pickets have by force kept the men away from their work.

The point, and the only point I wish to make, is that if under the influence of the Communists about whom the gentleman from Royal Oak, Mich. [Mr. DONDERO] spoke so ably a few moments ago and about whom he gave us so much information, and those other fellows working inside of the union keep on with their mass picket lines, there will be more and more Squires seeking to go through. You know what the result will be. There will be bloodshed; then we will have a hue and cry from union leaders about men using force and violence when they want to go to work.

If this Congress and the law-enforcing authorities do not protect the right of the returning veterans to work, if they do not protect the right to work guaranteed to every man by the Constitution, and violence and bloodshed and death follow, we cannot escape our share of the responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

If there are no other requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Forty-five Members are present; not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 48]

Adams	Curley	Hook
Allen, Ill.	Daughton, Va.	Izac
Anderson, Calif.	Davis	Jackson
Andersen,	Dawson	Jarman
August H.	D'Ewart	Jennings
Andrews, N. Y.	Dingell	Kelley, Pa.
Auchincloss	Domengeaux	Kelly, Ill.
Bailey	Drewry	Keogh
Baldwin, Md.	Durham	Kilburn
Baldwin, N. Y.	Eaton	King
Barden	Elsaesser	Klinzer
Barrett, Pa.	Fallon	Kirwan
Barry	Fenton	Klein
Beall	Fisher	Knutson
Bennet, N. Y.	Flood	Kunkel
Bland	Fogarty	Landis
Bonner	Fuller	Lane
Bradley, Pa.	Gamble	Latham
Buck	Gardner	Luce
Buckley	Gary	Lynch
Bulwinkle	Gavin	McConnell
Burch	Gerlach	McGlinchey
Burgin	Goodwin	McGregor
Butler	Gossett	McKenzie
Byrne, N. Y.	Granahan	Mankin
Byrnes, Wis.	Green	Morgan
Camp	Hale	Morrison
Campbell	Hall	Murphy
Canfield	Leonard W.	Norton
Cannon, Fla.	Hallock	O'Neal
Cannon, Mo.	Hancock	Patman
Celler	Hart	Patrick
Chapman	Heffernan	Peterson, Fla.
Clark	Henry	Peterson, Ga.
Cole, Kans.	Herter	Pfeiffer
Cox	Holmes, Mass.	Philbin

Ploeser	Robertson, Va.	Stigler
Powell	Robinson, Utah	Summers, Tex.
Price, Fla.	Roe, N. Y.	Taylor
Rabin	Rogers, N. Y.	Thom
Rains	Russell	Thomas, N. J.
Randolph	Schwabe, Mo.	Thomas, Tex.
Rayfel	Sharp	Torrens
Reed, N. Y.	Sheppard	Traynor
Rich	Sheridan	Vorys, Ohio
Richards	Short	Wasielewski
Riley	Sparkman	White
Rivers	Spence	Wolfenden, Pa.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5605) the agriculture appropriation bill, 1947, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called when 276 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate having been concluded the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to see if we can find out the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to announce the program to the House in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

If this bill is not disposed of today, and we hope it will be, consideration of the bill will be continued on Monday; Monday is District of Columbia day, but I understand there are no bills from the District of Columbia Committee.

After disposition of this bill, H. R. 307, relating to the atomic tests, will be taken up, after which consideration of H. R. 5356, relating to ships for the Republic of China will take place.

On Tuesday House Resolution 541, providing for taking from the Speaker's desk and sending to conference, the so-called Petrillo bill will be taken up. Thereafter, the second rescission bill which has been reported by the Appropriations Committee will be considered. It may be that I will ask unanimous consent of the House to meet on 11 o'clock on that day, maybe not, according to what time the members of the Appropriations Committee might want on the second rescission bill.

On Wednesday, the House will consider H. R. 4199, the civil retirement bill for Members of Congress, that very just legislation that should have been passed long ago.

On Thursday and Friday, the bill H. R. 2501, relating to Federal rural rehabilitation projects will be called up; H. R. 4512, which amends the Public Health Service, and H. R. 2115, relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Conference reports will be brought up at any time they are ready. There is

one that is likely to be ready, and I refer to the conference report on the deficiency bill which went to conference today.

I wish to announce to the House that the Second War Powers Act has been reported by subcommittee to the full Committee on the Judiciary. In the event that bill is reported by the Judiciary Committee and a rule is granted, every effort will be made to bring it up promptly. If the bill is ready and the rule is granted, it may be that I will ask that it be considered Thursday on account of the importance of the matter. I understand from information I have received that the subcommittee has unanimously agreed on its report to the full Committee on the Judiciary, which is always a very good sign and a healthy way to legislate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$1,923,457, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 11, line 8, strike out "\$1,923,457" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$1,623,457."

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, as has been indicated in the remarks of the gentleman from

Minnesota, there has been no member of our subcommittee more critical of recent operations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics than I. If that were not sufficiently indicated in the hearings it was, I think, stressed in the remarks I undertook to make to the Committee of the Whole on yesterday. I felt and still feel that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has gone far out of the field for which it was set up originally and that its extra-jurisdictional activities ought to be appropriately curbed. However, the subcommittee has accomplished that. The subcommittee has by changes in the appropriation language eliminated its authority to make so-called planning investigations of the type which have subjected it to just criticism, in my judgment. In addition, the subcommittee has reduced its appropriation below Budget estimates by \$485,543, representing a reduction below the amount carried in the bill for the present fiscal year of \$454,500. A further reduction, in my opinion, is not justified.

This is a very important bureau. It is charged with the duty of discharging functions that are of the utmost importance to American agriculture. The fact that it may have exceeded its jurisdiction in some types of investigation and planning that it has carried on during the past 2 or 3 years ought not to cause us to destroy the Bureau or to make it impossible for it to discharge its proper and useful functions. But I think the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota, while it would not destroy the Bureau, would certainly hamper it unduly in the discharge of its functions in the collection of statistical and factual information, which I consider to be the functions which it was originally intended to discharge.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman, of course, knows this does not affect in any way the \$2,037,000 we give to that Bureau for the collecting of statistical data and the analyzing of such data. I am not touching that whatsoever.

Mr. TARVER. That is true, but at the same time there are many types of investigation which may be carried on with the funds proposed for appropriation in this item which ought to be carried on and carried on in a proper way, and which if carried on in a proper way would be of vast benefit to American agriculture.

If the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is not being properly conducted or if the head of the Bureau has done things which he ought not to have done in the performance of his duties and gone into fields which he ought not to have entered, that is not in my judgment a reason for destroying or unduly hampering the work of the bureau. Let us assume that individuals who are in charge of this work will be changed when the necessity for change appears, but let us make adequate provisions for carrying on the functions we think ought to be carried on for the benefit of agriculture in this country. If we do that,

I think we will have gone far enough in approving the reduction which has been recommended by the subcommittee which is so considerable in amount. So far as I know, no member of the subcommittee, with the exception of the gentleman from Minnesota, feels we should go further than has been indicated by the subcommittee's action. I hope, therefore, that the amendment offered by the gentleman will be defeated.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota because I am in absolute accord with any and all attempts to cut out many of the expenditures which are being diverted to bureaucratic enhancement and augmentation. I want to point out another serious condition at this time, and that is the overwhelming threat to the dairy farmers of the Northeast in the ghastly shortage they are now facing in dairy and poultry feed. I submit that within 2 weeks, unless some remedy is brought about on the part of the Government or the administration, they will be forced to do away with many of their dairy herds and kill off some of the older stock and allow their cattle to get what sustenance they can upon pasturage this spring and summer. That will mean a reduction in the output of milk in our section. As I have many times said on this floor, the dairymen of the Northeast are the last people in the world to be thought of or considered in the entire Nation.

Furthermore, there are millions of poultry and turkey stock that will have to be killed off unless the dairy and poultry feed situation is improved.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman has always been very interested in agriculture, and as a member of the Committee on Agriculture he has proven that interest. Neither he nor I would do anything to injure the cause of agriculture.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Of course not.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Does the gentleman not agree with me that \$1,623,000 should be enough for this Bureau of Agricultural Economics to play around with in the line of economic investigations?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. It is probably more than they would need. There are plenty of ways that they can spend that money to help out the farmers in the gentleman's district and the farmers in my district and throughout the Northeast generally. They ought to help them to get enough feed for their dairy stock and to help them keep on producing for the city consumers.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Does the gentleman not feel that in coming before the Congress and before the people of America with a request for 3,254 additional personnel above that of last year the Department of Agriculture and the

Bureau of the Budget are not playing fair with the taxpayers of America?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. They are certainly not playing fair with them. The only thing for them to do is to come to up-State New York and try to revive and sustain some of the dairy farms that are going to wrack and ruin as a result of this disastrous policy.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We in the subcommittee shaded down this approximately 3,200 additional personnel to approximately 1,600. Is the gentleman not in agreement with me that perhaps by a few amendments today we, the friends of agriculture, should try to show that while we want economy in government, we at the same time are willing to put the knife to our own Department in which we are most interested?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is right. I agree with him.

I want to say one thing further in regard to subsidies. I have supported subsidies right down the line ever since that question was started. Nobody can charge me with trying to sabotage the subsidy program which the administration has brought forth for the relief of the farmers. However, it is time that we are given a program that would supersede the subsidy plan so that we can go along and give the farmer some kind of a chance; give him an opportunity to live on something besides subsidies. I want to see that question considered, and I hope this House will solve it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be utilized by the committee if it desires to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an attempt by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] to cut \$300,000 from an item that has been reported at \$1,923,457 by the committee. It is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They have some rather peculiar ideas, as appears from the testimony on page 251 of the hearings. Let me read a couple of lines:

Mr. DIRKSEN. So if we reach that point in 1947, or beyond, where we have a surplus to deal with, then where we have exhausted every possibility that we can see at the moment to relieve the situation, and prices still continue to tumble, then next it would be your suggestion to let the level of prices on the domestic market go down to what may be the same thing as world markets.

Mr. TOLLEY. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And then subsidize the producer of agricultural products out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. TOLLEY. Yes.

And this comes at a time when the people of America have the money in their pockets to pay for their food; at a time when they and the thinking representatives of agriculture are against subsidies, and when they feel that we must get away from that sort of operation.

This is the same bureau which has been sending circulars of the most ridiculous character to farmers all over this land, with reference to the manner in which the farmers have acquired title; with reference to the manner in which they are operating their farms, and things that could be of absolutely no use from an economic standpoint. The real work that they are expected to do is provided for in the appropriation for crop and livestock estimates, which were referred to by the gentleman from Minnesota. There they are given \$2,037,000, and that is the only activity they have which is of value to the farmer. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] advises me that he did not intend to try to cut that item.

Is it not about time we tried to curtail those unnecessary and improper activities of the Department of Agriculture and put the Department on a more sound basis than it has fallen into the last few years?

I hope this amendment will be adopted and that we can save \$300,000 to the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment although I find myself practically in accord with the sponsor of the amendment as far as my feelings are concerned with reference to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The only difference between us is that in my opinion the committee has gone as far as it can afford to do looking to the work of the Department in its present reduction.

Mr. ABERNETHY. My colleague from Mississippi was one of those who got his hands on a report from this Bureau and it caused me to make some investigation in connection with which we found that this Bureau had gone very, very far afield in some of its activities. They had made some studies in Minnesota, Illinois, and in Mississippi, some of which they certainly had no right to make and the reports filed were such as to antagonize and stir up those of us coming from those areas. It was in my opinion a waste of Government money, but as I recall it the expenditures in this particular investigation and report was less than \$100,000.

We also took exception to and found fault with the attitude of the head of this Bureau in advocating that the American production of agricultural commodities be sold at the world price and that the Government through payments to the farmers make up the difference. I am glad to state the Secretary of Agriculture had entirely a different view of the matter.

When these things happen they have a natural tendency to make us want to cut to the bone. We have got to resist that attitude, however, because this work with which we find fault and in which I agree with the gentleman from Minnesota, is only a very small part of the activities of this Bureau.

We have cut this Bureau under this bill right at \$500,000. This is the Bureau that prepares the statistics that are used in so many of the workings of this Government, the Bureau that prepares the information and facts for parity loans of the CCC.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As I said to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman realizes, of course, that this does not cut in any way the money available for statistics. In this we all agree.

Mr. WHITTEN. I beg to differ with the gentleman to some extent and I will point that out as I go along.

This Bureau is the one that prepares the statistics, and in addition to that they are engaged in making a study of the actual cost to the farmers of the things they have to buy. The information they accumulate is used throughout the Government; and while I agree with my friend from Minnesota, and was one of those who was primarily responsible, I might say, for going into some of these matters that this Bureau has veered off into, I do think that when you cut this appropriation more than 25 percent, cut them approximately \$500,000, which is 4 or 5 times as much as the amount spent for these particular activities, I think this Committee would be going astray to recommend to the House that they make the additional cut. I feel that when we have cut \$500,000 from this Bureau we have gone as far as we can at this time, as certainly we must be sure that because of our difference with the Bureau we do not cut out work essential to the proper operation of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The question was taken, and, the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided; and there were—ayes 46, noes 54.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. TARVER and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 53, noes 68.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of co-operative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said act.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted during the course of general debate to make the remarks I am going to make now because it follows along the line of some of the discussion that was had about the organization of the Department of Agriculture. For some time now I have had introduced in Congress a bill, H. R. 2215, the provisions of which I should like to call to the committee's attention and which are rather pertinent to the paragraph in the bill just read.

The purpose of that bill, frankly, is to simplify the agricultural program and the work of the Federal Department at the local level, and to bring together into the hands of a democratically elected committee of farmers in each county the local direction of all of those programs, and a coordination of them by that democratically elected committee of farmers. The actual choice of members of these committees begins in what are termed "agricultural communities," and the bill provides that the natural boundaries of those communities or neighborhoods shall be carefully drawn and marked out, and within each of those communities the farmers and their wives, including the farm owners, tenants, and share croppers, shall elect three members to be on their committee. Those community members in turn will choose county committees, and in the hands of those county committees will be the local direction of all phases of the agricultural program, that is, the farm-credit program, the soil-conservation program, the various types of forestry programs, and everything else would be coordinated together at the local level by this means.

I believe this to be a constructive and important approach to this problem. The present Secretary of Agriculture has made some, I believe, very earnest and worth-while attempts at simplification of the structure of the Department. I am of the opinion that that work is going to go forward, that it needs to go forward, but that Congress will have to help. But I want to emphasize the fact that, from the viewpoint of the individual farmer, the place he needs to have the agricultural program simplified is in his local county much more than he needs to have it simplified in Washington at the top, and to the extent that it is possible to bring together, both physically and from the standpoint of administration, all the different parts of our agricultural program in that local community, we will have done a very great deal to be of constructive assistance to the farmers of America and also probably to make some substantial savings on governmental expense.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the organic act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for

the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, \$928,400.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY: On page 20, line 3, strike out "\$928,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,300,400, \$75,000 of said total sum appropriated to be used to establish a poultry research station at Woodward, Okla."

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment speaks for itself. It increases the total appropriation \$75,000, to establish a poultry unit at Woodward, Okla.

In 1914 there was established at Woodward, Okla., the Southern Great Plains field station of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, which has served a most useful purpose, not only for that section of Oklahoma but for the States of Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and all of that great semi-arid section of the country. It has performed such excellent service that in 1921 a dairy field station was established at Woodward to serve that great section of the United States.

The only other poultry experiment stations that I know anything about in the country are located—one at Glendale, Ariz.; one at Beltsville, Md.; one at East Lansing, Mich.; and one at Brooksville, Fla. There is no similarity, of course, in the conditions that exist in the sections of the country where these stations are established and the Great Plains area.

The purpose in going out to Woodward, Okla., and the purpose the Federal Government had back in 1914 and again in 1921, when these stations were established there, is to set up this experiment in that section of the country so it will serve the States of Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, and the whole high-plains semiarid regions where similar conditions exist. The poultry industry has become one of the vital industries in that particular section of the country in the past few years. There was a time when that whole section of the country was devoted to the raising of wheat and livestock. Then dairying came along and this experiment station for the dairy people was put in at Woodward. It is still a great wheat country and a great dairying country, but the poultry industry has great potential possibilities throughout this whole section. We need to stress it more. I believe this small expenditure of \$75,000 for the people in this great semiarid region will be well worth while at this time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. I may have misunderstood the gentleman's amendment, but if I understod it correctly it provides for an additional expenditure of \$372,000.

Mr. RIZLEY. No; I just increase the appropriation of \$928,400 by \$75,000. May I say further to my distinguished friend from Georgia, I do not think it would require an annual appropriation of that amount once the unit is established.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Which is the nearest poultry experiment station to your district?

Mr. RIZLEY. Glendale, Ariz. Of course, some little experiments are carried on in local agricultural colleges.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I understand; but there are no experiment stations nearer than that?

Mr. RIZLEY. No; none nearer than Glendale, Ariz.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is the nearest one to your section of the country?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is right. The gentleman will recall that there is one at Beltsville, Md.; one at Lansing, Mich.; one in Florida; and one in Glendale, Ariz. Those are the only ones I know of.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And your reason for wanting this experiment station is owing to the peculiar conditions obtaining in that section of the country, you require some special privilege?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is exactly right. And it is in keeping with what the Government found to be a good policy in establishing these other experiment stations at Woodward in the high-plains area.

(Mr. RIZLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma is always interesting and undoubtedly he has some information on this particular subject which would be of value to the department and to the committee in writing an agricultural appropriation bill undertaking to take care of the needs of this type for the country as a whole. But the gentleman did not appear before our committee and urge this project. So far as his remarks indicate, he has not taken the matter up with the Department of Agriculture with a view to having Budget estimates submitted through the regular channels and accorded consideration first by the Bureau of the Budget and thereafter by the Congress. Of course, I do not anticipate that the gentleman feels under such circumstances the Committee of the Whole would be justified in increasing this item of appropriation by \$75,000 in order to take care of a station in his congressional district. There are undoubtedly many sections of the country which would like to have and might be able to justify expenditures of this type for a station of this character, but if and when they are justified the regular procedure should be followed, which would certainly involve some investigation by the Department and by the committee undertaking to write an appropriation bill before affirmative action is taken by the Committee of the Whole in writing such an appropriation into the bill. Therefore, I regretfully oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman and suggest to him that he present the matter to the Senate committee after the bill reaches the Senate in order that there may be full and thorough investigation of the facts in the case. I think he can rest assured

that committee will give him sympathetic consideration. At the present time, on the basis of the facts as we have them, the amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops, \$2,364,500; and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without compensation therefor, real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, Calif.) and personal property valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRANGER: On page 25, line 3, after the word "crops", strike out "\$2,364,500" and insert "\$2,391,300."

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I feel called upon to offer this amendment. I think the subcommittee should accept the amendment. I think it is right and proper that the Committee on Agriculture be defended in this matter.

The amendment I have offered simply restores to the bill an item of \$26,800, an item that was recommended by the Department for the study of black root in sugar beets in the Ohio Valley. A complaint was made to the Committee on Agriculture that this disease was prevalent in Ohio, Michigan, and other States, and if it were not curbed the entire industry might be destroyed. Thereupon, the Committee on Agriculture appointed a subcommittee, of which I was chairman, to investigate this matter. We spent 2 days conducting hearings. We heard experts from the Department of Agriculture, farmers from the infested area, processors, and other people on this item. We thought it of enough importance to report it back to the entire Committee on Agriculture, which committee, by resolution, authorized us to take the matter up with the Department of Agriculture and insist that an appropriation be made for this purpose. At that time the Deficiency Appropriation Committee was conducting hearings. The chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], suggested that since we did not have an estimate from the Budget at that time, we wait until the regular appropriation, and then they would be glad to hear about this request for an appropriation. The Department recommended it, the Bureau of the Budget approved it. When it came to the subcommittee, for some reason it was disallowed. The Committee on Agriculture is behind this appropriation. It is absolutely necessary, and it seems to me that in good

conscience the committee should accept the amendment, and I hope it will.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I would like to state that the information the gentleman has given to the Committee is correct. I think it would be in the interest of the sugar-beet industry throughout the entire United States for this small appropriation to be made, to prevent the spread of this disease.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentleman. It will be proposed that there are funds in the appropriation available that could be diverted for this purpose. I do not think there is any money there. This work will not be done if this appropriation is not made. I am not going to propose an amendment that would earmark any of these funds now in the bill to go to this purpose, when they might be allocated to projects just as important as this particular project.

I hope the Committee will accept this amendment. I think it should in fairness to our committee and the investigation it made.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. TARVER for the amendment offered by Mr. GRANGER: Page 25, line 3, after the word "crops", insert "including investigations in the black-root disease of sugar beets."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, we had some discussion of this subject matter yesterday in the presentation of the bill, but since some of you were not able to be present I feel justified in referring to that discussion briefly at this time.

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering contemplated an increase of \$1,379,180 all for projects which were apparently well worth while. The committee, however, felt that under the financial conditions of the Government as they exist at this time, we must exercise some economy in dealing with requests, however worthy in character; and we felt further that it was quite possible for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering to divert personnel from investigations which in many cases they had been carrying on for a great many years, sometimes without any fruitful result, and study these new problems that arise, and that there should not be an additional appropriation by Congress every time a new disease of an important agricultural plant, or a new disease of animals, or a new insect pest affecting plants or animals may be discovered. So we approved for the entire Bureau an increase above the appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$758,189, which is a very considerable increase in times like these; and we disallowed of the entire estimate submitted \$621,000 which included the item in which the gentleman from Utah is interested.

I have offered a substitute for his amendment providing that out of this rather tremendous amount of money which is here provided, \$2,364,600, they

shall conduct investigations of the black root disease in sugar beets. I think there is no necessity for increasing the amount. I think the gentleman's cause is worthy, that this disease is of a character which ought to receive investigation; but I believe the Bureau will be able to conduct the investigation within the limits of the funds which have been provided and without hampering any useful activity which it is carrying on; that there is, therefore, no necessity for the appropriation of additional money for that purpose.

I therefore hope the Committee will approve the substitute amendment which I have offered.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am in full agreement with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] that we can very nicely take care of this item out of the \$2,364,000 already allotted, and I hope that will satisfy the gentleman from Utah. This is specific notice to the Department that they must take care of the gentleman's item out of this particular sum. I sincerely hope that the substitute will be agreed to.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I may say it is not the gentleman's problem alone. This is a problem that affects the whole country. What you are saying here is simply that we take money that has already been allocated to other projects, perhaps just as important as this one, and earmark the money.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. No. I do not mean that at all. There are—and the gentleman from Georgia will bear me out—in this particular item of more than \$2,000,000, items from which the bureau can very easily squeeze out some of the water and take care of the project of the gentleman from Utah.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah is identical with one I offered a moment ago. The gentleman from Georgia refers to this black root disease as being a sugar disease of rather new origin. That is not so. It has been prevalent up and down the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys, and as far west as the Rocky Mountain States, for years. It is progressively getting worse. I have had the brush-off year after year on this thing by the statement that it would be taken care of out of this fund.

I have been in communication with the Department this afternoon, and they assure me that there is no money available to make this study, that this appropriation is very necessary.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Let me speak a moment. The gentleman foreclosed a lot of debate on this thing yesterday. I

have not taken any time of the Committee. When I ask for an expenditure it is an event in this House if you are acquainted with my voting record.

The shortage of sugar today is not a joke to the people of this country. These black root experiments were started in my own district years ago. When the Wallace influence came into the Department of Agriculture, he was very bitter against the production of sugar in continental United States, either cane or beet. That attitude began years ago and since then they have taken \$100,000 away from the study of beet and cane sugar diseases.

This appropriation is one of the most essential things that has ever come before the House. There is not a man in this House who thinks I would stand up here and ask for an appropriation if it was not a proper one. It is an appropriation that will return a thousandfold.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is aware, I am sure, that if the substitute amendment offered by myself is adopted, despite anything the Department may have said to the gentleman it will be compelled to study the black root disease of sugar beets. There will be no way for the Department to evade it. So the gentleman will get what he wants if the substitute is adopted and the Treasury will be saved \$28,600.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Will the gentleman give me that assurance?

Mr. TARVER. I am giving it to the gentleman now.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I want to say that is not any assurance.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I know it is no assurance.

Mr. GRANGER. It is just a matter that money has already been allocated to other experiments and you will not get any money for this. There is not any money there for it.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I have been here and I have appeared before the Agriculture Committee in the other body to try to get the item taken care of year after year and nothing has been done.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GILLIE. May I say that I trust what the gentleman from Georgia said is true, because in my district Adams County is one of the heaviest producing counties in the district. The sugar-beet growers had to abandon the production of sugar beets because of leaf rot.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Yes. There is another angle to this.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering if this thing could not be worked out by inserting in the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia the words, "in-

cluding not to exceed \$26,800 for the investigation of black-root disease."

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. TABER. That would not increase the over-all amount.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Not at all.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering if the gentleman from Georgia would agree to that?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I feel that we ought not to designate the exact amount to be used. I feel that we should leave to the discretion of the Bureau of Plant Industry the determination of how much money should be used for the purpose of studying one disease of sugar beets and how much for another. There are \$214,000 in the bill for sugar beets alone. So I believe the orderly way would be simply to include the language which has been suggested in my substitute amendment, relying upon the officials of the Bureau to provide the necessary funds which, in their judgment, should be used for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. If that were done, they would have to spend that amount on this program. As I understand the situation described by the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Utah, this is a real serious situation.

Mr. CLEVINGER. It certainly is.

Mr. TABER. I ask the gentleman from Georgia if he will not accept that amendment. It might help solve the problem.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I believe the other method of procedure, as I have indicated, would be the better method, but in the interest of harmony, and being sure that it affects what is apparently a very grave problem, I ask unanimous consent that the language of my substitute may be amended so that the substitute will read: "including \$26,800 for the investigation of black-root disease of sugar beets."

Mr. CLEVINGER. That is acceptable to me, I will say to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil*, including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67) and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,791,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where measures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on property owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, or on property included within local experimental control areas.

RELATIVE TO THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOBACCO INSECT LABORATORY AT QUINCY, FLA., AND TO DOG-FLY ERADICATION AND CONTROL MEASURES

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak on two items which I feel should be carried in the present bill. First: Insects constitute one of the serious hazards involved in the production of cigar tobacco in the Georgia-Florida area. Growers in north Florida applied to the United States Department of Agriculture as early as 1915 for assistance in controlling these pests. A permanent research laboratory was established at Quincy, Fla., in 1917 and has been in continuous operation until 1943.

The work of the laboratory has been of vital assistance to the tobacco industry and to the counties at large. Specific controls of high efficiency have been developed for the tobacco budworm and flea beetle. Valuable, but less effective methods have been found for controlling other pests. No satisfactory remedy has been found for hornworms which continue to reduce the value of the crop.

During the past 25 years the laboratory built up a library of information of vital importance to our tobacco industry. The station staff maintained a constant watch for insect outbreaks and the introduction of foreign pests. All of these services were performed at an infinitesimal cost as compared to the taxes paid by our industry.

The Quincy laboratory and five other similar stations located in Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia were financed from an appropriation fund which was a separate item under "Truck crop and garden insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine," in the yearly appropriation bill of the Department of Agriculture.

In 1942 a reduction in appropriations resulted in reduced facilities for the Quincy laboratory and the discontinuance of the Connecticut laboratory. In 1943 the appropriation was further reduced and the department was forced to make additional curtailments. Efforts made at the time were not successful in preventing the discontinuance of the Quincy laboratory. At the present time the equipment and library of the laboratory remain intact and the remaining personnel have been temporarily assigned to other departmental work.

While we favor economy in all governmental operations, I wish to emphasize the fact that the curtailment of necessary functions is not real economy. I consider the work of the Quincy laboratory of vital importance to our industry and that the relatively small expenditure needed in its operation is fully justified.

I take this opportunity to bring these facts to the attention of other Representatives in Congress with the request that they help to reestablish the tobacco insect research work at Quincy. Delay in this matter will be distinctly unfavorable for the progress of our industry. I am certain that the Department is in favor of continuing this laboratory. The necessary adjustment in funds should be made in the present appropriation bill with the stipulation to the Department that the laboratory be reestablished. Representatives of the other States where tobacco insect laboratories are now located will no doubt concur in this effort as these laboratories have suffered definite deductions due to the lack of sufficient appropriations.

I respectfully request that we consider the necessary financing of the Quincy laboratory as an immediate and pressing obligation. It is estimated that \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year will be ample to finance the laboratory.

THE DOG FLY

The second item is "Dog-fly control and eradication." For years we in northwest

Florida have fought the dog fly, which is one of the worst pests in our area from the standpoint of humans and of livestock. At one time this pest constituted a threat to our tourist trade and to the dairy and livestock industries. Control measures have been in effect for several years, in combination with detailed studies on the life and habits of the dog fly. As a result real progress has been made in destroying these pests and they are not now the serious nuisance which they constituted a few years ago.

However, it is obvious that control measures must be continued, otherwise we shall lose the progress made. If continued it is my belief we shall in a reasonable time eradicate the dog fly. The Army has for the war period helped to keep this important work in progress because of the handicap provided by the dog fly to the training programs.

We in northwest Florida cannot afford to have this work discontinued. For the money to be expended, I know of nothing which will be of greater value to us. It has a key importance in the continued growth and progress of two cornerstones of our development—for tourists and the livestock industry.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,330,000.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 38, line 19, strike out "\$2,330,000" and insert "\$2,405,000."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the \$75,000 increase in this appropriation is the erection of an experimental forest in the Delaware Valley. For a great many years we have had a very acute problem of water supply. The establishment of this experimental forest will make it possible to study the effect of the forest on water supply, on the rapidity of the run-off, on floods, and low-water flow.

Annually, we appropriate many hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose of dredging the channels in the lower region of the river so as to make possible the sailing of our battleships into the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Annually, the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey spend upward of a quarter of a million dollars for the repair of the interstate bridges along the river.

As most of you know, the water supply in Philadelphia is inadequate. Under an arrangement made between the States of New Jersey and New York many millions of gallons of water are drawn off the upper reaches of the river, and from this supply most of the metropolitan area in New Jersey receives its water. However, annually the problem is becoming more acute.

The Committee on Appropriations added \$400,000 to the budget estimate. It certainly seems to me that if they have gone over the budget recommendation by that much we can well afford the additional \$75,000. Both the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania are spending a great deal of money in making these studies. In the Delaware Valley, organizations have been set up composed of leading citizens who are, out of their own pockets, employing engineers and other people to do this work. I am quite certain that after the work that has already been started by the States and these local organizations is completed we shall not need the appropriations that are now being made for flood damages, the dredging of the river and, more important, an adequate water supply for a section in which a quarter of the population of the United States resides.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, last year when this question of experimental forest and range stations came up, the committee indicated its opinion that any program of this type, however desirable, and we thought that it is desirable, should be a Nation-wide program worked out by the Forest Service in cooperation with the State forestry officials and intended to meet the problem of the Nation as a whole. We recognize the fact that different types of forestry problems exist in different areas of the country and have felt there should be a decentralization of forest investigations. Congress last year provided funds with which 12 additional forest and range investigation stations have been established or will be established during the current fiscal year. Our committee had requested the Forest Service to work out this Nation-wide plan of dealing with this very great problem. In their evidence before us, in the present session of the Congress, you will observe from a reading of the hearings, they have submitted to us a plan, the initial part of which contemplates the establishment of 16 additional forest and range experimental stations throughout the Nation at various points which you will find designated in the hearings. We provide in this bill \$480,000 above the budget or \$30,000 each for each of these additional suggested stations, bringing the total number of stations for the next fiscal year to 53, to provide for their establishment. If you will examine the hearings on pages 852 and 853, you will find that of the present experimental forest stations already established, there is one located at Kane, Pa., in the State of the gentleman who has offered this amendment. You will find that among the additional forest experiment stations which are proposed for establishment under the language of the pending bill, one is proposed for Anthracite, Pa., also in the State of the gentleman who has offered this amendment. I feel under these circumstances with many areas of the country desiring the establishment of stations of this type, the gentleman from Pennsylvania should be satisfied to have 2 of these stations out of a total of 53 which will be provided for the entire country if the pending appropriation bill is approved. I certainly feel the

Committee of the Whole should not provide \$75,000 to establish an additional station for the gentleman from Pennsylvania under these circumstances. This must be a Nation-wide plan worked out by people who are qualified to do so, which people in my judgment are the officials of the Forest Service in cooperation with the State forestry authorities.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. If the stations in the State of Pennsylvania which you have just mentioned were anywhere near the place where the forestry services, both Federal and State, think there should be one, I would not be offering this amendment. The stations that have been provided for are nowhere near this very important section.

Mr. TARVER. Does the gentleman feel he is entitled to more than 2 stations out of the 53 for the entire United States?

Mr. WALTER. I am not going into that question, but I might point out the fact that my State makes a very large contribution toward the money that has provided all of these stations.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I feel the gentleman from Georgia has declared the situation exactly as it exists with reference to the subcommittee and I sincerely hope that we do not begin to take care of this great problem in a piecemeal fashion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Under special acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, Calif., act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada, act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, Calif., act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego county, Calif., act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, Calif., act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$35,000; in all, \$142,000.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

If I may have the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, I rise to make inquiry regarding the effect of the reduction in the appropriation for land acquisition, since reference was made in the report to the purchase of lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. As I understand it, it was not the purpose of the subcommittee to suspend the purchase of lands in that area, but

merely to bring it under the Weeks Act, rather than under the special act of 1940. Is that correct?

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is correct. It was the feeling of the committee that purchases of land in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, which are eligible for consideration in any general land-acquisition program under the Weeks Act, should be made under the general program and not under any special act providing for the diversion of receipts from these forests for that purpose. It is outlined in the report, and it is for that reason that we struck out the \$250,000 estimated for the purchase of land in those two national forests from forest receipts, placing those forests on the same basis as other forests located on watersheds throughout the United States.

Mr. HAYS. Nothing developed in the hearings that would affect all the continued acquisition of lands in that area, as in other national forests?

Mr. TARVER. Under the general program.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman very much.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$12,500,000 for forest development roads and trails, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,714,222 for forest highways, which latter sum consists of (a) the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 and the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by the act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780, 76th Cong.), and (b) \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated by the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$26,214,222 (including not to exceed \$99,804 for personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLIOTT: On page 41, line 25, strike out "\$12,500,000" and insert "\$23,000,000."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, the reason I have offered this amendment to increase the amount \$10,500,000 is due to the fact that we have been discussing for more than a week legislation to provide more homes. We know that in order to get more homes we must have more roads opened up in the various areas to provide lumber to build these homes. The Forestry Department have

advised me that they need an additional \$10,500,000. I talked to them as late as yesterday. Of the \$12,500,000 now in the bill, \$5,500,000 will go for the purpose of maintenance, leaving only \$7,000,000 for new construction. Any of us who knows anything about road construction knows that the \$7,000,000 will not go very far in opening up new roads and trails to get to areas where there is new lumber to be brought out.

We can talk all we want to about legislation. Without lumber we cannot and will not build the homes needed for the veterans, and I think this is very much needed. The Forest Service told me, as I said yesterday, that they need this additional amount of money; and I have sat on the Roads Committee for the last 7 or 8 years and heard the testimony of the Forest Service touching the need for more roads and trails, and now that we have come to the point of needing lumber and needing it badly I hope the committee will grant this additional money to make it possible for us to have additional roads and trails into the areas to provide the urgently needed material, as I have stated.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the committee is very strongly of the opinion that all needed funds for the development of forest roads and trails ought to be provided in order to facilitate the utilization of the national forest resources in the pending building program which is of such vital importance to the people of our country, and we have sought to ascertain how much money could be utilized in that program, that is, in the construction and development of forest roads and trails; and we have placed in this bill every dollar of the money which was recommended by the departmental authorities, every dollar of the money which was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for this purpose, and all of the money which the most enthusiastic proponent of this type of construction advocated in his appearance before our subcommittee. So there is no reason why the Committee of the Whole should add an additional \$10,000,000 or some approximate amount to the \$12,500,000 we have provided in the bill and which in itself is an increase of \$5,699,067 over the funds available for the present fiscal year. We have certainly dealt in a very liberal manner with this particular item, and if the Members have the opportunity to examine the hearings and the evidence of the authorities not only of the Forest Service but of the Bureau of Public Roads they will find that we have provided all of the money that, as I have said, even the most enthusiastic supporters of the program suggested for utilization during the next fiscal year.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I might say to my friend from Georgia that the forest people of the State of California arrived here this week Tuesday, came to my office and asked that this amount of money be increased by at least \$10,000,000 to provide badly needed funds to open up new roads

and trails. I immediately contacted the Forest Service and again yesterday talked to them and asked them if the amount of money they had was enough since the people from the West had come here demanding more funds, and they estimated there should be at least \$10-500,000 more provided.

Mr. TARVER. When the gentleman says "They told him so and so" the question naturally arises as to who "they" may have been. When I speak of officials of the Forest Service I speak of those who appeared before our subcommittee and undertook to represent the Forest Service and who knew about this particular question. There is nothing in their testimony to justify the addition of a single dollar to the amount carried in the pending bill.

The authorities from the State of California who called at the gentleman's office 2 or 3 days ago with respect to this matter, if they are justified in their position, which I do not think they are, were certainly somewhat negligent in not undertaking to contact the gentleman himself earlier or our subcommittee, for our subcommittee has been conducting hearings on this bill ever since the 14th day of January. We have never denied a hearing to anybody who wanted to be heard and it is certainly a rather late day for these authorities from California to come to the gentleman on Tuesday of this week and suggest that he have the House without justification appearing in the hearings and upon their solicitation approve \$10,000,000 for an item of this kind. I sincerely hope that the amendment of the gentleman will be rejected.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Since January, or even February, the housing situation has changed materially, and I am appealing for these funds because the condition shows that if we get this lumber we will have to open up new areas in order to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to back up what the gentleman from Georgia has stated upon this particular amendment offered by the gentleman from California. We have been very liberal in regard to the Forestry Service and all of its branches and I see no reason for the fear as expressed by the gentleman from California that there will not be ample sums to take care of the situation as he presents it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to take much of the time of the committee in what I have to say on the pending amendment. It has come to my attention only recently, even since the debate began on the housing bill, that a serious bottleneck in connection with the production of lumber in the Pacific Northwest area, which produces some 8,000,000,000 feet, nearly 40 percent of the Nation's total, is the shortage of logs. That is one of the reasons why, in that region, lumber production is down about 30 percent over what it was a year ago. The shortage of logs, I am informed, is partly due to the inaccessibility of the Federally-owned timber which could be made accessible by additional forest roads and trails, or access roads.

I understand from talking with members of the Appropriations Committee that they are very anxious to have the access-road program at the maximum and that the sum included in the bill was placed where it is with the idea that that is about all of the money that could be expended during a year. It develops now, with the pressure that is being put on the Northwest area and all over the Nation for more lumber, that additional access-road money could be used to good advantage to aid the housing program. Furthermore, we know that this money is not an outright expenditure to the Government. The price of the timber sold by the Government is increased sufficiently to amortize the expense for these access roads, so this amendment does not mean an additional spending program but the appropriation is self-liquidating over a period of time.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I agree with the gentleman that our much-needed building program depends on these access roads into untouched timber-areas. I wonder if the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] or the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] can give us any guaranty that we will have adequate appropriation for such access roads in the other bill? I hope we may count on their help toward such appropriation.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I cannot answer that question. It has been suggested that this matter could be taken up in a deficiency appropriation bill. This is March, and the road-building program should go forward now. If additional funds are appropriated for access roads, which will help the housing program, they should be appropriated in this bill. I know that the program for additional access roads has been approved by the Housing Administrator, who will probably be the Expediter under the new bill.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. May I ask the gentleman if it is not true, particularly in the Northwest area, that the major portion of this timber is owned by the Federal Government?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. About 60 percent of it, I may say.

Mr. ANGELL. This money which is allowed for forest roads and trails is really going to the Government itself to market a product which it has.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The Government is repaid by the firm which buys the timber on an amortization basis over a period of time, so an access road appropriation is not an outright expenditure of Government funds.

I strongly urge the adoption of this amendment as necessary due to the present emergency need of logs for lumber for housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. ELLSWORTH) there were—ayes 15, noes, 36.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Soil-conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$37,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to increase the appropriation for soil conservation. I note from the report that the number of soil-conservation districts has steadily increased until now we have over 1,463 and it is expected that by the end of the year we will have 1,580 districts organized. We are told that by the end of the 1947 fiscal year we will probably have 1,761 districts. This illustrates very forcefully the tremendous interest in this great program. It is Nation-wide. There is great interest in the hill sections and also in the sections of level land.

Our lands have been washing away for 150 years and the destruction has proceeded at a rapid rate during the war because we had little labor and inadequate machinery to conserve our soils. Now that the war is over it is a matter of first importance that we redouble our efforts in the great program to conserve and rehabilitate our soils so that this Nation may not be left helpless in years to come. Not only is this service needed in the hill sections, but it is needed in the valleys and level sections for drainage purposes. In Louisiana we have tens and tens of thousands of acres of the finest land in the world that is not productive because of surface water. Through this program these vast areas are being drained and placed in cultivation.

Mr. Chairman, this is a great national program, just as flood control is a national problem. We are making this year the farm-forest program a national program. This is as it ought to be. It is a matter of great interest to the people living in every section of the Nation, the city dweller as well as those living in the country, that we conserve our lands and our resources for our children and those who will be living here in the coming centuries. Any other view is shortsighted. I, therefore, commend the committee for not reducing this fund, but, on the other hand, increasing it. That is wise. That is farsighted. That is looking after those who are to come after us. That is a very wise expenditure of public funds. I hope this full sum remains in the bill. I shall oppose any effort to reduce it. It is none too large. I appeal for universal support for the Soil Conservation Service. It represents a very wise investment.

(Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
RESOURCES

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; \$257,500,000, together with \$42,500,000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)); in all, \$300,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December 31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for making additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such seeds; in all, \$312,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,942,888 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the

answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1947 programs (so long as such administrative expenses do not relate to programs exceeding \$300,000,000, including administration) of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices, under the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural conservation committee for the respective States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 programs under said act of February 29, 1936, as amended, provided, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer within 1 year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 47, lines 12 to 17, strike out beginning with the

word "together" in line 12 to and including the figure "\$300,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the Budget submitted an estimate of \$257,500,000 for this particular item. The committee has brought in a recommendation for an increase of \$42,500,000, taking the funds out of the tariff money which was set aside for agricultural uses by an act in 1935, under the so-called Borah amendment.

This is an item where we have a tremendous amount of money paid out to agricultural committeemen and a tremendous lot paid out to farmers. The total ran \$300,000,000 last year, and the Budget has recommended \$257,500,000 for that purpose this year. It would seem to me that it was about time we began to be ready to go along with Budget cuts of this kind, and not raise them on every occasion. Our farmers are receiving moderately good prices, especially for grain and corn, and reasonably good prices for livestock. They are at this time in a position where they should be receiving prices for their products based upon a fair return, and I believe they are. I do not believe we need at this time to provide all of these funds for allotments to them. This is not the item where there is an agency which goes out and provides assistance to farmers in working out their problems in soil conservation; it is an item where we have these agricultural committeemen and where we have the allotments to farmers.

I hope that this amendment will be adopted and that we can save \$42,500,000 to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have the very highest regard for the sincerity of purpose of the gentleman from New York and for his feeling that drastic economy should be effected in governmental expenditures. I have, as I think he will testify, cooperated with him in many items which have had the attention of the Committee on Appropriations in trying to bring about needed and warranted economies. I do not feel that the action suggested by his amendment in relation to the conservation and use of land resources program, commonly known as the triple-A program, is warranted or that, if taken, it would be in compliance with what amounts to a moral obligation on the part of the Congress of the United States.

Last year in the consideration of the agricultural appropriations bill for the present fiscal year the Budget suggested that this program for the 1946 crop year should be reduced to \$200,000,000, and they submitted a recommendation for the inclusion of that language in the bill. Our subcommittee struck it out, and the question was submitted to the House and thereafter to the Senate. Finally, in the adoption of the conference report, an agreement was had upon limitation of this year's program to \$300,000,000. Plans were formulated by the administrative authorities upon the basis of recommendations submitted by State triple-A committees for the utilization of that amount of money. The farmers of

the country have been led to believe that a program involving the expenditure of that amount of money would be carried out during the present crop year.

In my judgment there is a moral obligation on the Congress of the United States to make good the amount which it set in passing the Agriculture Appropriation Act for the present fiscal year as the limit for this program. That is the reason our committee, with the exception of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], felt that this amount of money which the Budget had undertaken to deduct from the funds available for the present crop year program should be restored.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. The question I had in mind was to what the \$42,500,000 was to be expended for. I believe the gentleman has partially answered the question.

Mr. TARVER. It is the sum necessary for bringing the amount involved up to \$300,000,000, the amount of limitation in the program provided in the agriculture appropriation act for the present fiscal year.

The Budget desires to gradually eliminate this program. That is a question for the Congress of the United States to decide as to whether it shall be eliminated or not. It is not a program so much for the benefit of the farmers of the United States as it is for the conservation of the soil of the United States and repair of erosions of the soil and the protection of a great natural resource which, as I said on yesterday, is not the property of those who presently appear to own it but the property of future generations of Americans. I believe the people of this country want this program carried on, not in order to add to the income of farmers, but in order to protect this great natural resource. If you do not want it done, if you want the program reduced, the time to make that decision is in the enactment of the bill for the next crop year. You can place a limitation of less than \$300,000,000 for the next crop year if you want to. There is language in the bill relating to that subject matter. Then no program above the figures designated by you will be formulated for the next crop year. But this program for which this appropriation is proposed is a program which you authorized last year. Upon the basis of your authorization, the departmental authorities have taken action; the AAA authorities in the various States in the Union have taken action; and presumably millions of farmers throughout the Nation who rely upon the limitation which you fixed in the bill for the present crop year have undertaken to meet the requirements for participation in this program, upon the basis of the figures which you named. I think it is not now a matter of good conscience to refuse to appropriate the money necessary to carry out the implied moral obligation. We hope, therefore, that the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot go along with my good friend from New York on this amendment. To me, Members of the House, this \$300,000,000 does not represent the same sort of money, even though it does come out of the Treasury, as the money which is spent for personnel and such.

It was upon my motion in the subcommittee that this AAA fund was restored. I called attention in our hearings to the fact that the Department, on the one hand, asked for 3,254 new personnel over 1946 and in the same breath the Budget tries to delete over \$40,000,000 of direct payments to 6,000,000 farmers for soil-conserving practices.

We in the subcommittee trimmed out a good part of the over \$50,000,000 requested to implement the new personnel and other ventures. It is my hope we can still further trim the sails of the good ship "bureaucracy" so as to make more efficient the great number of personnel who remain. We do have thousands of first-class men and women in our Department of Agriculture. There is, however, some driftwood that should be cut loose, but not at the expense of soil conservation. Unless we have a cooperative program among the farmers of America to keep up the fertility of our soil, we are likely to be in the same position that China is today, in the years to come.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. As one who represents a city district, who has always supported authorizations and appropriations for this purpose, the convincing thing that prompted me, looking at it from a national interest, was that this was a real investment for our country to make. The fertility of the soil is a matter of paramount interest to all of us, no matter what our economic lot may be or where we may live. Furthermore, I have always been impressed that we are very fortunate in America to have not only a powerful industrial nation but one of the greatest agricultural nations of the world. That is very vital from the angle of national defense. That evidenced itself in no unmistakable manner during the last war.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to my friend from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that our soil conservation program is a great insurance policy in favor of future generations of this country. The people of the city, who must look to the farmers for food, are just as much interested in this program as the man who lives on a farm. The most economical investment this Nation has made is in money expended in conserving the soil which is to support the future generations of this country. I hope this amendment will be defeated.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] yesterday pointed out what

has happened to other nations. We have started in the nick of time to conserve our soil, and I am surprised that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would come in here and try to hinder a program which means so much.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. This item is for allotments to farmers and is not for soil conservation. The soil conservation is the \$37,000,000 item that we have passed over.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the gentleman that I do not agree with that statement. I know the good job the gentleman has done in saving millions upon millions for the taxpayers of America. He is entitled to the thanks of our Government for his outstanding work in that line. This, however, is an investment in the future for the welfare of our children and grandchildren. Unless we do have a cooperative effort by which the farmers have an incentive to join and preserve for the future the soils of this Nation, I really fear that we will wake up some day and find for example that the great States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, that great Midwest which today produces two-fifths of the food of America, will not be what we always proudly proclaimed it to be, that is, the bread basket of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: On page 48, lines 21 to 23, strike out all the language within the parentheses and insert in lieu thereof the following: "amounting to \$300,000,000, including administration."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I am presenting for the consideration of the Committee of the Whole the question to which I made reference a few moments ago. That is, whether or not you are going to authorize for the crop year 1947 program, \$300,000,000. I am presenting it in language which is so definite in character as to admit of no misconception. It is the time now to decide whether you want to reduce the 1947 crop-year program, not next year after the plans of the Department and those of State AAA authorities and the farmers have already been completed. If we want to reduce it, reduce it now and reject my amendment and offer some other amendment to indicate a lower figure.

But if you want to fix it definitely and in such form as to enable the farmers of the country to rely upon it implicitly so that even the Bureau of the Budget cannot disregard it, then adopt the amendment which I have offered.

I may say that I have submitted this amendment to the members of the subcommittee and it is, therefore, offered as a committee amendment, since it met with their approval.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. I wish to see if I thoroughly understand the amendment. The bill as now written puts on a ceiling of \$300,000,000 for next year.

Mr. TARVER. Exactly.

Mr. POAGE. As I understand it, if we adopt the gentleman's amendment we have in effect approved \$300,000,000 for next year without either putting it up or down; in other words, it is a kind of floor as well as ceiling.

Mr. TARVER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes, 62, noes 19.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: On page 49, line 1, after the word "amended", insert "which programs shall be established under a formula for the distribution of funds among the several states in accordance with the true conservation needs of said states."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, let me first express my appreciation to the Committee for not raising a point of order against this amendment, for it would clearly be subject to a point of order if one were made. I hope that what I may say in support of the amendment will lead the Committee to accept it as a constructive effort to place this soil-conservation program of the AAA on a sound basis. Yesterday during the general debate I outlined the reason for urging that the Committee adopt this amendment, and you will find that statement at pages 2072 and 2073 of yesterday's RECORD.

I wish also to refer to the hearings, pages 1692 to 1701 and also page 1953, which indicate that this is a definitely and completely nonpartisan effort on the part of the New England delegation in Congress to create a formula for the distribution of the Federal soil-conservation funds which will reflect justly the true conservation needs of every State in the Nation. We first undertook to bring this about by a direct appeal to the Department, and I want to state frankly that we did so because we knew it could be demonstrated clearly that New England has not been receiving an equitable share of the funds devoted to this purpose. We were not successful in our efforts with the Department, and, consequently, as the record will show, we presented the matter to this Committee and received a cordial reception, for which we are very grateful.

May I call attention particularly to the testimony during the hearings with reference to the revision of this formula. There the matter is discussed extensively.

The reasons given by Mr. Dodd, who was then Chief of the Division, were that

because of the pressure for money, because the requests for assistance had been so great in recent months it was necessary to adopt a new formula. However, the most significant evidence during the course of the hearings is the testimony, which I inserted in the RECORD yesterday, at page 1254, when the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] asked:

What were your reasons for saying that you think this—

Referring to the revised formula—is fair and just?

Mr. Dodd replied:

I think it is as fair as any method we can develop, unless it is put entirely on a conservation-need basis.

Mr. Chairman, that is the very basis we have urged upon the Department and we believe and submit to you that is the only basis upon which these Federal funds can fairly and equitably be distributed for this program.

You will note this does not affect the current program. We recognize that the Department has already committed itself to the program for this fiscal year and while we regret it, we do not believe it will be proper or fair to attempt to change that formula as it applies to the current appropriation. But we do feel this would be an indication, if the amendment is adopted, of the dissatisfaction of Congress with the inequitable nature of the present revised formula, and definitely a clear, specific direction to the Department, now that an expression has been made by the House that we should undertake this program for the next fiscal year, that it should immediately provide another formula to govern the distribution of these funds which will justly recognize throughout the United States the actual and proven conservation needs of every State.

Those Members who have had the opportunity to read the RECORD of yesterday may be interested in the States which will be affected by this reduction, and while I will not give the amounts involved I would like to run through the 22 States where the work will be reduced substantially by reason of this change in formula.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, these States are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

It might be asked why anyone from Massachusetts is questioning the effect of this formula. I think that in and of itself the fact the entire delegation from Massachusetts, which will receive the same amount under this formula as it did last year, without regard to party,

feels that this program should be put on a fair, equitable, and a scientific basis, is a sufficient guarantee of the soundness of the reasons which we have presented in support of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] who has just addressed the Committee of the Whole, appeared with others before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and presented, in my judgment, very interesting evidence concerning this important subject matter with which he is concerned. I said to him then and I say now that in my judgment since this is now a soil-conservation program, the money should be expended where it is most badly needed in correcting soil-erosion conditions and in the protection of the soil. That is the purpose of the expenditure.

So far as I am individually concerned, I have no objection to the language which he proposes in his amendment. I do wish to point out, however, that that language has no relationship necessarily to the table showing what would be the distribution of the funds involved which, at his request, has been inserted in the record of the hearings. It would be an administrative matter for the proper officials of the Department to determine as to how the funds involved in this appropriation would necessarily be distributed in accordance with true soil-conservation needs. I am not authorized to speak for the subcommittee. The subcommittee has taken no action with reference to the proposed amendment, but so far as I am individually concerned it represents my view although, as I have said, I am not committing myself, nor do I think that the Department would be committed to any particular formula of distribution of funds by supporting the amendment, nor do I think the House would be committing the Department to any proposed formula by adopting the amendment. It would still be a question for the administrative authority to determine as to how the funds should best be distributed in order to most truly conserve soil-conservation needs.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, it seems that the administration's agricultural face ought to be red. Here we have now another bill for a billion dollars, and we come in here and talk some more about soil conservation but doing little. We never had a war food program until 1944. We could have plenty of food. We have the people sitting around the table down at the White House now trying to figure a way to distribute the scarcity. We are appropriating a million dollars for this and another million dollars for that, and it is too bad that the American people cannot eat dollars, because pretty soon it

will be easier to eat dollars than eat food. If we keep going down the pathway we are going, money will be more abundant than food.

When we talk about this soil conservation; there never has been any attempt to allocate this money to really conserve the soil of this country. Even during this war the big land owners—and yet we talk about the family sized farm—the big land owners have been getting from \$50,000 to \$85,000, and the big bulk of the small farmers only obtain from \$20 to \$40. How much soil conservation is he going to do with that \$20 bill? That \$20 bill is more for New Deal conservation than it is for soil conservation, I imagine, because at least they get the check out right before election time. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to forgive and forget all of the money that has been spent in the name of "soil conservation," if the American people are now cognizant and recognize that we do have a national soil problem. But they have never really seriously attempted to conserve the soil. We are not making much progress even today. We are farther away from soil conservation than we were 5 years ago, and 5 years ago we were farther away from it than we were 10 years ago. If we are going to build up the soil in this country, there are two bases on which we have to build it. One of them is to build on the basis that the farmer will get enough for what he raises so that he can keep up his soil. That is the first requirement that he must have. The second requirement that he must have, if he is going to conserve his soil, is to be encouraged to follow a system of farming that conserves the soil like livestock farming. Livestock farming has been weakened year after year. Yet millions upon millions of dollars are being appropriated to subsidize soil depleted crops.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the gentleman. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESLTON] has an amendment pending. As I understand, the gentleman is not against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will answer the distinguished majority leader by saying that I am against pretty near everything the New Deal does in an agricultural way, because the New Deal has an agricultural program that is upside down.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not want the gentleman to get into the position now of hurting an amendment that it appears will be adopted.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I see in the Star today that they have O'Dwyer coming down here from New York to tell them how to run the United States. I do not doubt but we will have Kelly-Nash down here pretty soon, and probably Hague. The time must be coming when people will not have anything to eat in this country if this is the leadership. We can sit around the table and

talk about the scarcity, but that time is coming, and someone had better be doing something about it pretty soon about getting some food produced. I am not talking about it happening today or tomorrow but in the future. You can go ahead and sell these things to the people, and you sure have sold them lots of bills of goods. I am not saying anything here that I would not just as soon say in my own district.

As my friend from Massachusetts has told you, and as I can show you in connection with the amendment, there is one district in one State, one in another State, and one in another State, each of which received more money than many States.

This money has not been used to conserve the soil; the main purpose of this money has been to conserve the New Deal. It is not conserving the New Deal in a good many places, but that is what it has been used for. If they would spend as much time and energy trying to conserve the soil as they have spent trying to conserve the New Deal, that soil would be in a good deal better shape than it is today and more food would be produced.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time to praise the Soil Conservation Service upon its fine work. The money spent for soil-conservation purposes has yielded value received many times. Money has been wisely spent for inviting and encouraging soil-conservation practices by the farmers, both large and small.

Mr. Chairman, I have checked carefully into the work being done in my home State of Louisiana.

In fact, just before I left home to come back for this session of the Congress I attended a meeting held by the soil-conservation people along the shores of the well-known Caney Lake just north of the city of Minden, La. At that meeting, representatives of the farmers from every section of north Louisiana attended. I will say to my friend who has just spoken that the representatives there were largely of the small farmers who till the land in the hill sections of northern Louisiana, which sections are proverbially the poorer agricultural sections of my State. They came there and testified to the work which they were doing and the work which their neighbors were doing in reference to soil-conservation practices. They came there to get help, advice, and counsel from the representatives of the Soil Conservation Service who were likewise there to advise and help them in their work to rebuild the soil that had been worn down through erosion and years of cultivation in a thickly settled rural portion of north

Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in that meeting. I found the small farmers, some with only 40, 60, 80, or 120 acres of land, who had come there for the purpose of asking questions and swapping advice concerning farming. I can easily see that the money which was spent for soil-conservation purposes has brought much value and much return to our farmers. This portion of our agricultural program will have the benediction of the centuries, and those who come after us will thank the creative mind which has devised and the steadfast will which has executed one of the best programs of this generation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] make very appropriate something I have wanted all afternoon to call to the attention of the members of this Committee.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] has several times stated a fact which should be more emphasized. That is, that the United States has not, for some years, fed itself, yet today responsible agencies of Government have very properly called upon the United States to help feed the world. I think, therefore, I should again call the attention of this Congress, as did the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], the day before yesterday, and the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], yesterday, to the fact that one-third of the Nation's foodstuffs which go into cans is being jeopardized. I do so by reading a telegram which was received by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], the distinguished chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, which telegram reads as follows:

The greatest amount of saving of food that can be accomplished is in the settlement of the jurisdictional labor dispute in the California canning industry. If the last election was legal, the CIO should have been certified as the bargaining agent, whereas if it was not legal, which the Board decided, then the present bargaining agent should be continued until such time as an accredited election is held. Something must be done promptly or one-third of the Nation's annual crop of canned fruits and vegetables will rot in the fields.

That is signed "W. H. Albers," who I understand to be the head of a marketing group in Ohio. This telegram indicates that the jurisdictional trouble in California is not a matter of local interest but of interest to the consumers of the entire United States.

[Mr. McCORMACK addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think I ought to call attention to two or three things that need to be called to your attention. Soil-conservation operations are contained in a paragraph on page 45, lines 10 to 19, where \$37,000,000 is appropriated.

The gratuities that are given the farmers are in the paragraph that is presently under consideration, page 46, line 24, to page 51, line 3. There are 123,000 county committeemen on the pay roll for \$23,000,000. The rest of it is parceled out in small allotments. Some of the best farmers in my territory whose soil practices are the best, received nothing. Some of the poorest farmers whose practices are the worst, received more. It is not an item that really appeals to those who are interested in the farmer, but is an item that especially appeals to those interested in handing out gratuities.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I just want to point out that through all the years I have supported the effort of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], to distribute this money equitably between the large operators and the small operators, but up to this late hour that has not been done.

Mr. TABER. And some of the great big operators have been receiving as much as \$20,000 out of it.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. One hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. TABER. One hundred and twelve thousand dollars in one payment?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. TABER. We were told a little while ago that the New Deal took care of big business. I suppose that is so, is it not?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That has been cut down since that time.

Mr. TABER. It has been cut down?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. TABER. How big is it now?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The biggest one last year was \$85,000, paid to an insurance company over here in New Jersey.

Mr. TABER. Only \$85,000?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; they are making progress.

Mr. TABER. That is not big business, is it?

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. What I am trying to find out, if the gentleman can tell us, is the purpose of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. TABER. Yes; I believe I can tell what it does. It provides that the funds shall be distributed according to the conservation need.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HESELTON) there were ayes 42, noes 28.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of no quorum.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, is it too late to ask for tellers on this vote?

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is not too late to ask for tellers.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MAHON and Mr. HESELTON.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 30, noes 48.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said act, \$53,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided, however,* That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 46, yesterday, I voted to recommend the bill. I had a live pair with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST]. I am quoted on page 2042 of the RECORD as having said that Mr. PRIEST, if he had been present, would have voted "yea" and that I voted "nay." As a matter of fact, if the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] had been present, he would have voted "nay," and I did vote "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one, statements, and in the other, the testimony of Gov. James B. Alfred before the Committee on Banking and Currency relating to oil.

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article relating to the housing bill.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge at Middleslex Club, Boston, Mass.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by the President of the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on the Hobbs bill by Mr. Fred Brannckman.

Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by the American Plant Food Council.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FOOD SHORTAGES

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee To Investigate Food Shortages may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on butter and dairy products.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, and include articles.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

4-H CLUBS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege on Wednesday morning of this week to attend a breakfast meeting of the friends of the 4-H Clubs, held in observance of National 4-H Club Week, in company with the Secretary of Agriculture, Senator CAPPER, Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma, and my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE]. Presiding was Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, a privately supported voluntary group of public-spirited citizens, incorporated not for profit, to assist the Extension Service of the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating in furthering the program, membership, and influence of the 4-H Clubs.

Those of us who have worked in such fields as education and correlative spheres that influence the youth of this and other lands have long realized that the influence of the 4-H Clubs is one of far reaching, yes, of incalculable value. Eleven million men and women have had 4-H training. One million seven hundred thousand of our present youth are building themselves mentally, physically, and spiritually to take their place as strong leaders, and strong, intelligent followers as well. They are learning to farm our lands properly, to work our

Among those on the program were two members of the 4-H Club who spoke on the subject What 4-H Club Work Has Meant to Me and to My Community. The speakers were Jane Chilcoat, of Maryland, and Durwald Lyon, who lives on a farm near Toledo, Iowa, in the district which I have the honor to represent.

The work of the 4-H Clubs is familiar to everyone here. Its character building program is one of the finest things we have in the country for young people. During the war the members did a great patriotic service in the food-production program. The 4-H Clubs are deserving of the support not only of this Congress but of all the American people.

I am enclosing a copy of the speech made by Durwald Lyon, as follows:

Friends of 4-H Clubs, I have been asked to say a few words upon what 4-H Club work has meant to me.

I live in Iowa, as has been said, in Tama County, which is in the central part of the State. I live on a 280-acre farm and the land is rolling. We are quite proud that we were the first farmers in Tama County that started a contour demonstration, where we laid our farm out in contours. Many farmers have since that time copied us and now Tama County is in a soil-conservation district.

We do principally livestock farming. We have a herd of 21 Jersey cattle that I started as a 4-H Club project, with 2 Jersey heifers. We are very proud of the production records that our herd has made. They have an average of 450 pounds of butterfat, for 2 years in a row, which is second high in the State, and we had a cow that was high production in the 4-H division.

I am sure that 4-H Club work has helped us to get this herd to be high producers. The things that I learned in 4-H Club work, such as feeding and management and judging, were invaluable to me when we started figuring out rations for our cattle.

I have had quite a little judging experience for the selection of these animals. At our dairy cattle congress, which is our State dairy show, we had a State judging contest for 4-H Club members. In 1943, I won this judging contest. In 1944, I was very disappointed. I wanted to be the only person ever to win it 2 years in a row, and I received second. They started reading the list of high individuals. They started with the fifth first, and the fourth and the third, and then they read my name for second, and I was very disappointed. But I felt a little better when they read the first-place individual—my younger brother, who defeated me. [Laughter.]

I was very unfortunate this spring, early in the year, when my father became seriously ill and I was called on to take over the management of the farm. I am sure that without the experience of my 4-H Club, that I had in judging of livestock, in selection of livestock, in feeding them, and what I learned in crop rotation and soil conservation, I would not have been able to take over successfully our farm and manage it; also, what I learned about keeping farm records and the banking experience that I had, with the money that I had received as prizes and from the sale of my livestock, was very beneficial to me.

Our club is very active, the club of which I am a member, in demonstration work. We demonstrate to the farmers of our community at their fair meetings and sales barns, wherever we can get a place to talk, how to save money, how to save time, in different small things about a farm. Last year we demonstrated grub control. Grub costs the Iowa farmers several thousand dollars each year. We went to farmers' meetings around and demonstrated a very simple way, by

using derris powder to sprinkle on the cows, and this gets rid of the grub. The county agent told me that in 1944, they sold only 5 pounds of this to Tama County farmers. After the 4-H Club demonstrated this, they sold over 250 pounds.

I had a friend who lives only 2 miles from our place, whose folks would not let him join the 4-H Club. Finally, I talked them into it when he was about 17 years of age, which was 2 years ago. His father probably raised the worst looking hogs in Tama County. It took him a whole year to get them ready for market, and then they weighed about 200 pounds and looked—well, they did not look very good. The boy went into the purebred Deward hog business, and now he and his father are in partnership. They are selling livestock, breeding livestock, and they get their hogs to market at about 6 months of age and they weigh about 230 pounds. This man is getting three or four times the profit that he ordinarily would get when he did it the old way, through the boy's 4-H experience.

I also think that the 4-H Club program has developed me individually. I can remember when I first started talking—it was at a 4-H Club meeting, and I tried to get up and make a motion, and I had the darndest time. [Laughter.] Finally, I learned to make motions, I learned to conduct meetings, and this year, when I was elected as president of the State boys' club organization, I had to make a few speeches. You probably think I haven't come a very long way in making speeches. [Laughter.] I remember, I used to turn sort of a dark red when I got up, and now it is sort of a bright pink. [Laughter.]

But, seriously, I think that the 4-H Club program has developed me to be a better citizen, and I think by being a better citizen in the United States, that is the best contribution that I can make to the world and to our country. I think by being a better citizen, the United States will be stronger, and if it is stronger, I think the world will be a better place in which to live. I thank you. [Applause.]

The Fertilizer Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit a statement prepared by the American Plant Food Council, Inc., with regard to the fertilizer situation. The statement contains historical information of value and indicates that the fertilizer industry is making every effort to meet fully the plant-food requirements of American farmers.

While I congratulate the industry upon the splendid effort which has been made, the fact remains that there is still great need for further expansion if we are to safeguard properly our soil resources, provide food for our own people and contribute to the world's food supply.

At no time in history has there been a greater need for good husbandry and intelligent planning. I am sure that the information contained in the statement prepared by the American Plant Food

Council will be of great interest to the farmers of America.

The statement follows:

THE FERTILIZER SITUATION

The record demand for fertilizer and plant-food materials this year will likely be somewhat in excess of supply although the Civilian Production Administration estimates that American farmers will have more total plant food during the current fertilizer year than ever before. Higher prices for farm products together with the critical need for full agricultural production and the relative low prices of fertilizer and plant-food materials largely created this unprecedented demand. Government controls of building materials made plant expansion practically impossible during the war while the recent steel strike cut the production of sulfate of ammonia by an estimated 75,000 tons. Substantial requests for plant-food materials have been received from many liberated and Allied countries since the end of hostilities. Production facilities were largely destroyed in some nations during the war so that today the combined food board is allocating most plant-food materials on the basis of world needs. The prewar excess capacity of the fertilizer industry in this country has made possible the record supplies of plant foods used by farmers during the war.

Fertilizers are recognized as one of the most effective means of greatly modifying soil productivity in regions where temperature and rainfall are suitable for crop production. The fertilizer industry hopes that American farmers will use a sufficient amount of the right kinds of fertilizer to safeguard our soil resources and produce an abundant supply of nutritious foods for all needs.

Recognizing that farmers should use larger amounts of commercial plant food and believing that increased consumption will be further stimulated through research and educational activities, the industry is planning to expand their facilities just as rapidly as materials are available and restrictions are removed. Surveys indicate that 30 or more new fertilizer plants were either started during the war or projected for construction by private industry. Most of the new construction is scheduled for the Midwest and west coast areas.

A survey of the facts pertaining to the fertilizer situation shows, first, the increased amounts of high-analysis fertilizers supplied for agriculture without any appreciable plant expansion as follows:

Year	Tonnage used	Average plant food content of all fertilizer
		Percent
1920.....	7,296,000	15.70
1930.....	8,425,000	18.08
1940.....	8,656,000	20.46
1944.....	12,468,000	20.64

Second, the trend of fertilizer prices compared with other major commodities purchased by farmers as follows:

[1910-14 prices=100]

	1939 index	1945 index
Seed.....	130	281
Feed.....	92	175
Farm machinery.....	154	176
Equipment and supplies.....	110	141
Building materials other than houses.....	148	208
Fertilizer.....	100	121
Average of all.....	122	174

Third, that our potash needs, formerly dependent upon foreign nations, have been recently supplied by domestic industry as follows:

Year:	Production (Tons K O)
1921	10, 171
1925	25, 448
1930	61, 270
1935	192, 793
1940	379, 679
1944	817, 332

Until the outbreak of World War I, all potash salts were imported. The war shut off our supplies and efforts were made to produce potash in this country. After the war, imports were resumed and the United States production practically ceased. One company, however, continued in operation and succeeded in developing a commercially successful process for producing muriate of potash from the brine of Searles Lake, Calif. Its production increased steadily during the twenties and has been further expanded to meet current requirements. In the meantime Government and private industry were exploring for potash salt deposits in the Southwest. Commercial deposits were discovered near Carlsbad, N. Mex., and production of crude salts started in 1931 and refined salts in 1932. Three companies are now producing from the Carlsbad deposits. The rapid increase in production in this country, even with labor and material shortages, gave American farmers more potash than they had previously used, filled military and industrial requirements and supplied part of the needs of our allies in several neutral countries.

Fourth, that the increased demand for nitrogen can now be largely supplied from domestic synthetic production as follows:

Year:	Synthetic capacity tons N
1925	15, 300
1930	195, 500
1935	341, 350
1940	380, 300
1944	1, 186, 100

1755,000 tons represented by Government plants built largely for war purposes.

The consumption of nitrogen for fertilizer purposes has increased during the war period. In 1930 our farmers used 370,600 tons of nitrogen and the average annual consumption of nitrogen during the period 1930 to 1940 was about 325,000 tons each year.

Year:	Total consumption tons N
1940	419, 093
1941	458, 051
1942	398, 563
1943	505, 632
1944	626, 208

Imports provided about one-half of our fertilizer nitrogen in prewar years and have been an important source of nitrogen during the war. For the period 1935 to 1939, imports averaged 191,800 tons of nitrogen. Approximately 55 percent of imports were from Chile, 20 percent from Canada, and 20 percent from Europe.

Fifth, that the production capacity of superphosphate always exceeded the prewar demand. The great expansion of the normal superphosphate industry was in 1900-1920. A comparison of production and total capacity figures indicates that during many relative good years production was about 50 percent of capacity. In 1932 it was only 17 percent of capacity and during the 10-year period 1931-40 production averaged about 37 percent of capacity. Shortages of labor and sulfuric acid as well as the diversion of elemental phosphorous from double superphosphate manufacture to military uses prevented capacity production of superphosphate. Despite this situation 1944 production was almost 50 percent greater than in 1940.

The American Plant Food Council, which represents an important segment of the fertilizer industry, recognizes that a stable and efficient agriculture must be based on soil maintenance and improvement. We know that soil management for efficient crop production depends upon many practices, including crop rotation, the use of lime and manures, the control of erosion, and the proper use of plant food. We advocate the various practices that make for efficient soil management. The council will use its influence to assure the production and use of the right kind and amount of fertilizer to foster a sound system of farming.

Lumber Shortage and Timber Culture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY O. TALLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 13, 1946

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a statement made by me before the Agricultural Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on February 13, 1946, as follows:

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, in order to conserve the time of your committee I have prepared a written statement, which I submit for your consideration. In addition, I may say briefly that Mr. Brown and I, as well as other members of the Banking and Currency Committee, have struggled for months with the problem of getting increased supplies of lumber and other building materials for use in alleviating the serious housing shortage throughout our country. Had a program like the one proposed at this time been put into operation several years ago, we would not now be so disturbed about our dwindling lumber resources.

Mr. Chairman, my statement this morning deals with three items in the appropriation for the United States Forest Service for the fiscal year 1947, namely, experimental forests and ranges, farm and other private forestry cooperation, and forest products, in the order stated.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS AND RANGES

The recent growth of interest in forest research in Iowa is probably a result of the difficulty which farmers experienced in securing lumber for farm use during the war years. When lumber imported from the West or South was no longer available a great many farmers found in their own wood lots a source of material that had been hitherto overlooked. Thousands of small sawmills which had previously received but scant attention suddenly won recognition in many communities. Wood-using industries turned to local wood lots for raw materials. These developments served to heighten interest in wood lots as income producers. But maximum income from timber production requires skillful management, and owners quickly discovered that information on woodland management was lacking as compared with information on the management of other crops.

The Federal Government, through the Forest Service, has taken the lead in forest research, which is a comparatively new field of applied science. The Forest Service maintains 12 regional forest experiment stations, which serve all timber-growing sections of the Nation. Iowa is in the territory of the Central States Forest Experiment Station, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

An "experimental forest" is a tract of woodland or potential woodland—such as submarginal farm land—representing a typical range of local conditions and set aside for forest research. Usually it exceeds 1,000 acres in area. It is an outdoor laboratory and has its counterpart in the experimental farms used in cropland research. In experimental forests technicians test improved methods of woodland management, logging and marketing of timber products, establishment of forest plantations, and other problems of concern to woodland owners of the local area. The most promising methods that result from this research are made available to farmers and other timber owners through agencies already set up, like the State forest service or the Agriculture Extension Service.

In the past a few experimental forests have been established and have demonstrated their usefulness. However, not until last year, when your committee granted an appropriation for the establishment of 11 experimental forests in the South, was there any effective support for the expansion of the experimental forest idea. The South is now urging establishment of 9 additional areas to complete a chain of 20; but it is equally important, I think, to extend the system to the Middle West, the Pacific Northwest, the Lake States, and the Northeast regions.

Last week the Forest Service outlined to your committee a 5-year plan for establishing experimental forests and ranges on a Nation-wide basis. Although this plan proposes the establishment of experimental forests in many States, including Iowa, the appropriation recommended by the Budget Bureau is not sufficient to provide for an area in Iowa in 1947. I urge that you give serious consideration to increasing the appropriation for this work in an amount sufficient to cover the Middle West region, and particularly Iowa. In this connection, I should like to point out that the purchase of land for an experimental forest in Iowa is not a problem since public land is already available for that purpose.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I should like to discuss briefly farm wood lots and the work of the farm foresters under this item entitled "Form and other Private Forestry Cooperation."

Forest trees on the farm add to its value and beauty. They supply timber needed for buildings, fences, fuel, and many other uses. There will often be a surplus which can be sold in the form of standing timber, sawlogs, posts, poles, cross ties, pulpwood, fuel wood, and so forth. Moreover, these trees can often be grown successfully on soils too poor or slopes too steep for the successful production of the ordinary agricultural crops. In addition to the commercial possibilities, a well-cared for home forest serves as a windbreak for buildings, a shelter for livestock, a protection against erosion, and a means for retaining soil moisture.

Under the authority of the Norris-Doxey law, and other acts, Congress annually appropriates money for cooperative work with private timber owners. Much of the work is handled through various State agencies. In my State it is administered by Prof. G. B. MacDonald, State forester, and head of the school of forestry, Iowa State College, at Ames.

The program in Iowa is carried out by technical foresters, each assigned an area comprising several counties. The foresters work in close collaboration with the county agricultural agents, acting as specialists in their line upon call of the agricultural agents. The forester gives the woodland owner assistance in marking timber for cutting, advice as to the best methods of utilization, information as to available markets, and counsel in many other problems. It is an established

fact that the majority of our farmers know how to estimate, measure, and appraise ordinary farm crops much better than they do standing trees and logs. The work of the farm foresters is designed not only to improve forest management on the wood lot but also to demonstrate the additional income that can be secured therefrom.

Iowa needs more farm foresters than the recommendation of the Budget Bureau for farm and other private forestry cooperation makes possible, and it is respectfully suggested that this item be carefully reviewed.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Mr. Chairman, the third and final item I shall refer to is the appropriation for forest products. It is this item which provides funds for research in devising new and extended uses of wood and other products of the forest at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and for the maintenance of forest-utilization services at various locations throughout the United States.

The research work of the Forest Products Laboratory was of incalculable value to the war effort, and there are many phases of the work which should properly be extended and expanded for peacetime application.

There are still large quantities of wood wasted in the forest and at the sawmills. I am informed that roughly one-third of the raw material is used to good purpose; the remaining two-thirds, in the form of unharvested down timber, limbs, slabs, edgings, and sawdust, constitutes an economic waste. Through the research carried on by the laboratory, it is reasonable to assume that this tremendous waste can be greatly reduced.

I understand that the Budget Bureau has recommended no increase over the appropriation for the current fiscal year except to provide for some minor adjustments in change of pay for Federal employees. At its peak capacity during the war, I am told, the laboratory employed about 700 people; this figure has now been reduced to 500; and my information is that, if the present Budget Bureau recommendation is accepted, it will be necessary to reduce personnel further to approximately 250 employees. During the past 2 years the regular appropriation for operating the laboratory has been supplemented liberally by funds from the War and Navy Departments and other war agencies. Those additional funds will unquestionably disappear at the end of the current fiscal year, and it would appear that serious thought should be given to replacing them, in part, by a moderate increase in the regular appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to incorporate the following letters which I have received from constituents as a part of my testimony: (The letters referred to are as follows:)

DUBUQUE COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
Dubuque, Iowa, December 21, 1945.

HON. HENRY O. TALLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HENRY: During the past couple years, I have been reading accounts in the papers from time to time concerning the production of wood in the war effort. I sold some walnut timber myself, which was made into gunstocks, and was pretty much at a loss about the value of this timber and the price I should receive.

There is a lot of valuable timber, in northeast Iowa especially. Very little has been done in the past to take care of this resource. I understand there is a possibility of the United States Forest Service extending their research program into Iowa. This seems like a very good idea to me. Can you give me any information concerning these plans?

We are trying to get the farmers in our county to handle their timber as part of the farm crops, and we need all the help and information we can get. I would appreciate hearing from you in the near future.

Yours very truly,

JOHN B. COUSIN, President.

WAUKON, IOWA, January 23, 1946.

HON. HENRY O. TALLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TALLE: We have had a forestry committee in Allamakee County for quite a number of years and surveys indicate that there are approximately 130,000 acres of timberland in our county. Logging, lumbering, and production of forest products has for many years been a vital part of our economic farm set-up. We are, therefore, very interested in any appropriation which can be secured to instigate or further any decentralization of forest research work so that our problem here in Iowa can be given due consideration, or which will provide us with assistance on a cooperative forestry basis.

We understand that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture is in session at present and we request your support in pushing appropriations of this type. We believe Mr. L. I. Barrett of the United States Forest Service there at Washington can give you specific information on these forestry appropriations if you can see fit to help us.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ROUSTER,
Chairman, Allamakee County Forestry Committee.

CURTIS COMPANIES, INC.,
Clinton, Iowa, February 1, 1946.

HON. HENRY O. TALLE,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HENRY: My attention has been called to the proposed legislation dealing with the appropriation for the Forest Products Laboratory. It is being considered, I understand, at the present time by the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, with Judge MALCOLM C. TARVER, of Georgia, as chairman. The only member of the Appropriations Committee from Iowa is BEN JENSEN.

This is vitally important legislation to a good many of your constituents who are interested in the work done by the Forest Products Laboratory. We urge support of at least the Budget recommendation which merely provides that the existing facilities will be used at only one-half capacity. Of course, we would like to see the entire effort stepped up rather than curtailed, and actually I believe that the Forest Products Laboratory can stand on its record as being one of the few governmental agencies that has done a real constructive job.

Any influence you can bring to bear on the members of this subcommittee or on the members of the Appropriations Committee will be greatly appreciated.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

G. M. CURTIS.

FARLEY & LOETSCHER MFG. CO.,
Dubuque, Iowa, February 2, 1946.

HON. HENRY O. TALLE,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. TALLE: It has come to the writer's attention that the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947 is now being prepared by the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and that the Budget Bureau has recommended only sufficient funds to utilize one-half of the facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis.

We wish to point out that the Forest Products Laboratory, in our opinion, has done a most remarkable job on forest-product research. Forest Products Laboratory has been very helpful to us in establishing manufacture of impregnated compressed wood which we manufactured for the Army Air Forces to be used for propeller blades during the war. Further, we sold a large quantity of impregnated compressed wood for insulation spacers in naval vessels. This product has remark-

able characteristics, and for your information we are enclosing a leaflet describing the product. Please note also at the bottom of page 3 the table of physical properties.

We cite our Farlite Compreg as only one example of a commercial product developed through the research efforts of Forest Products Laboratory. The writer wants to say that if all of the Government funds were expended as wisely as the money used for research at Forest Products Laboratory, taxpayers would not complain about the present heavy scale of taxes.

It will be appreciated if you would give this matter your attention and, if possible, have the appropriation in the agricultural bill increased for Forest Products Laboratory research, so that their good facilities can be used to the fullest extent. Please advise of any action you may take.

Very truly yours,

FRED R. LOETSCHER,
Manager, Plastics Division.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony, and I thank you and your committee for your time and attention.

Mr. TARVER. Thank you, Mr. TALLE.

Upton Close

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 8 (legislative day of
Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an excerpt from the 6 p. m. newscast of Albert L. Warner, director of the Washington news staff of WOL, delivered on Wednesday, March 6, 1946, which I think under the circumstances exhibits remarkable restraint on the part of Mr. Warner.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

There is a kind of unwritten law in most newspaper shops and radio stations that one columnist or commentator does not find basic fault with another in the neighboring column or program. It is a type of professional immunity. You may criticize ignorance and malevolent confusion at a distance, but not in the critic at your elbow.

I propose to break that rule.

Upton Close was here last night and spoke over this and other stations on a sponsored program. This is the same Upton Close who minimized Japanese aggression against us before the war, and, on the afternoon of the Pearl Harbor attack, explained it as possibly a coup engineered by Germany, or a coup of a small portion of the Japanese Navy, or by some other Japanese group. Apparently it just couldn't be the war move, carefully planned, of the Japanese Government and its whole military machine.

On December 10, 3 days after the Jap attack, he suggested that the Japanese samurai code might be keeping them from bombing cities and probably was leading them to good treatment of American troops and civilians captured on the Asiatic coast. American prisoners who were slapped, beaten, starved, tortured and saw their comrades bayoneted know the answer to that.

So now we have Upton Close back. With him here last night was Tyler Kent, the clerk in the American Embassy in London. Kent, you recall, took confidential Government messages to his London apartment. The British say they got to the hand of pro-

Germans. Close told the public last night that there was no emergency about the housing shortage, but primarily, he charged that American officials are working up 2 or 3 wars.

He attacks not only our own Government, but Great Britain, Russia, and France.

You don't have to guess, you know in advance what he champions—Fascist Franco and the Nazi henchmen who are on top in Argentina.

In his broadcast, Upton Close had a handful of alleged facts. Take a look at them. He says the State Department came out in favor of Vargas in Brazil, but the Brazilians elected Dutra. The fact is, Ambassador Berle spoke up against postponing the election. The effect, if any, was the very opposite of what Mr. Close said. It was against Vargas and for an election in which Dutra was the favorite.

The next thing you can put your finger on is the suggestion that our Government has told the number of airplanes it can furnish Communist-instigated France—those are Close's words—to fight the Spaniards. Here are the facts:

The French Government is allowed to buy American surplus military material. In fact, we equipped a gallant French force which fought with us in the war. France has not been given anything for the purpose, as Close intimates, of fighting the Spaniards.

Next, he says that Spain, under Franco, is so inviting a place that American money is being invested freely there.

The fact is, the State Department doesn't know of any investments going into Spain.

Then Close says that American money is completing some giant airfields in Spain so this may be our toe-hold when we send another military expedition to Europe.

The fact is, that Spanish money has bought some American surplus military equipment such as bulldozers to build an airport near Madrid for commercial air lines, and that's all.

Close says we intervene in Argentina but give it farm machinery to raise food for Britain.

The fact is, the State Department has spoken out against pro-Nazi activities of Presidential candidate Peron and yet saw to it also that Argentine people have the means to move their food from farm to ships to help feed the starving in Europe and Asia.

Close kisses off Franco as a man who never hurt us, but who had to "talk nice" to a government overrunning Europe. Let me read what Franco actually wrote to Hitler in 1941—"I stand ready at your side, entirely and decidedly at your disposal, united in a common historical destiny, desertion from which would mean my suicide. I shall always be a loyal follower." That's Franco. But enough of this tripe.

Where you find greed, selfishness, and stupidity, there you will find Upton Close. You could see him there last night, with the Dictator Franco at one shoulder and the Argentine Nazi Peron at the other; and behind him, the eager specter of Hitler and the drooling war lords of Japan.

in the Appendix of the RECORD an address on the labor situation delivered by me at New York, N. Y., February 25, 1946, before the United Labor Committee to Aid the UAW-GM Strikers.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Certain industrial events are in deadly parallel to those which followed the last war. A powerful minority of industrialists who were successful 20 years ago in their open-shop drive are setting the same stage and redecorating the old props. The same die-hard actors and paid stooges are rehearsing new lines to inflame and confuse the public. They seek to foment hysteria and thus secure passage of legislation that will hamstring labor and give them free rein.

Who are they? They are the remnants of the economic Tories who led the great anti-union drive in the 1920's. They opposed and defied section 7a of the NIRA. They schemed to defeat the Wagner Act in the Congress and the courts. Since that time they have plotted to circumvent and nullify labor's charter. They have seized upon every occasion to try to discredit labor with falsehoods and half-truths.

These are no casual off-hand opinions. I know the records of many of these men and industries. When I was chairman of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee we took 30,000 pages—70 volumes—of printed testimony and heard more than 1,000 witnesses over a 4-year period, testifying under oath concerning the sordid practices of labor espionage, strike-breaking, private police excesses, the use of industrial munitions, and the like.

In our first report to the Senate in February 1937, we concluded: "This partial report of findings has uncovered a colossal drive to frustrate enunciated labor policy and to neutralize American labor laws." Subsequent records amassed by the committee showed conclusively that much of the labor unrest in this country is due to a poisoned attitude injected into labor relations by a minority of employers who are fighting labor to the last ditch.

During the present struggle, charges and countercharges have come thick and fast. There have been accusations of conspiracy, irresponsibility, and unreasonableness. In my opinion, Congress should sift these charges. To that end, I have joined with Senators KILGORE, MORSE, and MEAD in introducing Senate Resolution 228 which calls for an investigation into the "causes of current labor disputes, including economic and other factors and governmental policies affecting such disputes." I believe that this resolution should be adopted promptly and an investigation undertaken so that the Congress and the country may have all the facts.

There can be no doubt that some employers, who have never accepted collective bargaining in good faith, are seeking to use the present situation to destroy unionism. It is fairly evident also that some employers would like to use the present situation to break price control.

Clever anti-labor propagandists are always trying to do two things: First, place the blame of the strike on labor. Second, exaggerate the extent and effect of the strike.

Let's be fair about the responsibility for strikes. Some people seem to think that striking is a pleasant diversion for the laboring man. Well, it isn't. Go into the home of a man who has been on strike for some time. You'll find a wife and family sorely in need of the bare necessities of life. You'll find hungry children. You'll find unattended illness and hardship. No, it isn't fun to go on strike. Then why does he strike? That's an easy one to answer: Because the man has the courage to fight for his rights and because he has a deep conviction

that his cause is just. It is the same fighting spirit that won us our liberty years ago and very recently won us a war.

Frequently during the war years the propagandists were smearing labor. They were out to lick labor no matter what adverse effect it might have on war production. They sought to blame labor for the lack of sufficient guns, planes, ships, and tanks. They forgot about their monopolies and cartels that had created the real bottlenecks. They secured passage of the ill-advised Smith-Connally Act, and then whimpered when they found that some of its provisions could boomerang.

The truth is that during the war less than one-sixth of 1 percent of working time was lost due to strikes. That amazing record is almost twice as good as the prewar 1935-39 average. By way of contrast, it can be noted that industrial accidents and illness cost about 10 times as much lost time.

You know the other half of the story: what labor helped to accomplish in national production. American industry produced about 300,000 military aircraft; 64,000 landing vessels; 12,000 other naval and cargo ships; 22,000,000 rifles, pistols, and machine guns; 700,000 artillery, light field, and tank guns; 12,000,000 tons of bombs and ammunition; 2,500,000 trucks and tanks; \$11,000,000,000 worth of radio and radar equipment; and 50,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes.

It is true that time lost since VJ-day is substantially greater than the wartime rate—almost three times as great, or about one-half of 1 percent of total working time. But let's look at that figure, too. The time loss is comparatively high because stoppages averaged 16.3 days for each worker instead of 5.3 days of idleness in the war months. This confirms the fact that the strikes we are experiencing now are bitter and prolonged because they cut deeply into new and basic industrial issues that cannot be settled as easily by ordinary conciliation and mediation.

Furthermore, as far as the over-all picture is concerned, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that much of our reconversion has proceeded more swiftly and smoothly than we had a right to expect. The fact that we have had strikes in key industries has dramatized the situation and affected more workers than usual.

Industrialists should recognize that it is good business to give their workers decent standards of living. The prosperity of industry, and that of farmers and service groups as well, depends largely on the prosperity of the worker. Labor is part of the mass market on which mass production depends. Farm prices and farm income are paid largely out of labor's share of industrial income. Historically, American industry has prospered when labor made its gains. Increased purchasing power, often very reluctantly given or wrested from industry, has been the life blood of our economic system.

Far-sighted management realizes that the greatest untapped market in the world is right here in this country among those who now have bare subsistence purchasing power. Give them a chance to increase their standard of living and you automatically shift our economic machine into high gear.

It is frequently argued that those industries which pay more than a bare subsistence have discharged all their responsibilities toward labor and society—that demands for higher wages or lower prices in these industries are not justified. Such an argument might be true in a static economy. It doesn't hold water in an expanding economy. The entire industrial history of our country attests to the fact that industry can raise wages and can lower unit prices and still make good profits. It's no magic. It's simply a practical lesson in mass production, efficiency, and technology.

It should be conceded that this very general analysis is not the complete picture of our present economic situation. There would

Mediation and Arbitration in Labor Disputes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 8 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed

have been fewer strikes since VJ-day had the President and other administration spokesmen laid down a definite blueprint with respect to wages and prices, instead of trying to mollify both sides with an indefinite and vacillating policy. In addition, several unusual temporary economic factors are highly important. First of all, a tremendous backlog of demand exists for many industrial products. Second, strong inflationary tendencies are lurking in the economy. Third, the necessity for the continuance of many governmental economic controls impairs the operation of certain checks and balances in collective bargaining. Fourth, the economic road ahead, after complete reconversion, is still uncertain.

Several facts stand out clearly in this confused picture. Many industries are assured of a market for everything they can possibly make for the next few years. In many cases it means lowered costs that should be reflected in higher wages and lower prices. Many industries have already benefited substantially by reduced average unit labor cost due to the reduction of overtime costs.

In those industries that cannot actually effect operating economies under these conditions, and where labor is working for wages that do not permit an adequate standard of living, now is the time to raise those wages, even if some price increases are necessary. Never will these industries be in a more favorable position to absorb increases. If this is not done, the effect will be to impose substandard conditions not only for the present, but for a long indeterminate period. All too often in a glutted labor market it is the industry with the marginal wage that sets the industrial standard.

When the initial backlog of demand is satisfied, there must be a continuing high-level demand. That can be assured only with a high level of purchasing power, gradually built up with an increase in real wages.

These and similar problems are the complex issues behind the labor scene. It is clearly apparent that restrictive labor measures are not the answer. Curtailment of labor's rights can only bring bitterness and discontent. The logical conclusion of such repressive measures is to abolish entirely the right to strike and the right to peaceful picketing. These are fundamental rights which stem from the Constitution.

I cannot emphasize this too strongly: this approach is the method of totalitarianism. The destruction of a free and strong labor movement was the first step in the subversion of the rights and liberties of all segments of the population. When total control was achieved, the status of labor, and in fact all culture, reverted to barbarism, including the exist-for-work theory of economics. This method to secure production is irreconcilable with democracy and freedom.

Punitive legislation against labor, or any group in society, inevitably entails the loss of freedom for all. Labor's basic rights are indivisible with other basic rights. Strike down the rights of labor and you have struck a major blow in wrecking the freedom of speech, and all other liberties that we cherish. It is part of the same pattern. It is part of the same freedom.

These self-evident truths should give warning to those who would extend the Federal power to curb alleged abuses of labor. A temporary victory resulting in a curtailment of labor's fundamental rights will pave the way for governmental encroachments on the rights of management. Permanent regulation of salaries, profits, and prices will be a logical outcome of Federal policies that place labor in a strait-jacket.

The serious situation we face today calls for a delicate operation on the ills of our economy—not a haphazard swinging of the meat ax and bludgeon. A labor strike is a symptom of industrial illness. Too many people are concerned only with the symptom.

The constructive approach to this critical

problem is in the opposite direction. The only real answer is full and free collective bargaining, in an atmosphere permeated with mutual confidence instead of mistrust. The spotlight of public opinion must be turned on those who refuse to bargain in good faith.

The conciliation and mediation services of the Government must be strengthened. The use of voluntary mediation and arbitration must be encouraged. Such provisions written into a voluntary collective agreement will afford protection against work stoppages. Compulsory methods usually defeat themselves because they do not remove the friction and bitterness that must be resolved before a satisfactory employer-employee relationship can be had. Cooling-off periods are unsatisfactory because they can easily become heating-up periods or merely stalling-off periods.

I am satisfied that Americans can work out this problem. I am convinced that we can do it without surrendering our birthright of freedom. To achieve this end all elements in our country must have patience and forbearance. Above all, we must have faith in the democratic process and a determination to preserve our fundamental liberties.

In the most destructive war in history we proved that free men could outfight and outproduce nations governed by totalitarian states. We now have the opportunity to prove to the world that free men living in a democracy can have economic opportunity for a high standard of living without surrendering their fundamental rights.

The General Motors Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STANFILL

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 8 (legislative day of
Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. STANFILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal for March 5, 1946, regarding the dispute between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers. This in my judgment is one of the clearest statements about this entire matter I have seen, and I think the whole country would benefit if it should be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A STRUGGLE THAT CAN BUT WEAKEN EVERYBODY

The dispute between General Motors and its workers doubtless will go down in our industrial history as a horrible example of mishandling, confusion, and dubious motives; in short, as one of the most unfortunate of episodes, doomed in the end to serve nobody well, with candor, dignity, responsibility, and professed principles all affronted by both sides.

The union's offer to resume work under arbitration—an offer in which artifice and desperation seem to be equally mingled—and the company's rejection with a counter-proposal that cunningly changes the subject by a taunting challenge, serve but to deepen the impression of a perversity that is almost malign.

Issues involved in the dispute were no more complex in the beginning than those which separated negotiators in other industries that long ago have reconciled their differences, if even as much as in some. But

there was a kind of immoderation of attitudes on both sides that made this strike difficult. There was a virtual admission on part of the General Motors Division of the United Automobile Workers that its intent was punitive and destructive, that it was bent on a test of power as much as on a vindication of principle. It fairly flaunted its strategy of isolating company by company and bending each to its will. Partly defensive against this threat, partly aggressive against the union as such (the cancellation of contract ought to be evidence on this point), General Motors moved instantly to create a new set of issues, so that the original question was blurred at the start by economic theory and definitions of free enterprise. One may well suspect this to have been as deliberate as the union's plan of divide and conquer.

It was as if the two parties were engaged in a race in which each side darted off in opposite directions, or in a debate waged in different languages, so that the longer they kept at it, the farther apart they got. When one changed its course in pursuit of the other, directions were shifted, so that original issues seem now to have been forgotten (52-for-40, wage-price relationships, validity of fact-finding) and a sort of fluid, disingenuous wrangle to have taken the place of bargaining.

It may not be easy to escape the suspicion that, at this stage, the union's offer to return to work pending arbitration was made partly to get out from under the onus of compromise on a point on which it was furiously declared there could be no compromise, and partly to feint the company into the position, for public view, of wanting to prolong the strike.

Obviously the company does want to prolong the strike, possessing several advantages. Not the least of these is the union leadership's making a do-or-die point of 1 cent an hour, although it is diligently trying to minimize this weakness by talking of differences also on contract and working conditions. But the company's refusal of arbitration is based on grounds that seem pretty thin when it says that arbitration is bound to support its offer of an 18½-cent-an-hour raise, so why arbitrate? A genuine desire to get back to work and restore old relationships would find the proposal attractive.

The plain truth is that a pathological condition of mind has grown up in this controversy, a progressive degeneration of reason and responsibility on both sides, and the early show of bargaining has descended into a mutual vengeful snarling, as if each were determined now only upon destruction of the other. In the most recent tightening of the deadlock, the country must have a dismal feeling that this is where it came in, but an even more forlorn wonder as to where it possibly can go now in this matter.

Control of Atomic Energy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRIEN McMAHON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 8 (legislative day of
Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD what I consider to be a very important article on the subject of the control of atomic energy. The article was written by George Fielding Eliot and published in the New York Herald Tribune of a recent date. The article is entitled, in

part, "General Groves' Aims on Control of Atomic Energy Questioned." General Groves' aims need, in my opinion, plenty of questioning.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL GROVES' AIMS ON CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY QUESTIONED—HIS COMPLAINT ON 'LEAKAGE' OF SECRETS IS SEEN AS A MOVE TO OBSTRUCT CIVILIAN DIRECTION AND AID MAY-JOHNSON BILL FOR "ATOMIC CZAR"

(By George Fielding Eliot)

The control of atomic energy affects the future safety of every citizen of the United States. American atomic policy must, therefore, be kept under the control of the people of this country through their duly elected public servants.

It is not exclusively a military matter, any more than it is exclusively political, or scientific, or economic. It has all these aspects, and it must be considered from all these viewpoints. But to consider it or to decide it on the basis of one of these aspects to the exclusion of the others can lead only to national disaster.

This basic issue has been sharply drawn by Senator BRIEN McMAHON, of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, in his speech before the Overseas Press Club in New York on Thursday evening.

The vital importance of Senator McMAHON's contentions have been vividly, though, one may be sure, unintentionally underlined by Major General Leslie R. Groves, chief of the Army's Manhattan Project, in a press interview on Friday.

A FORCE FOR PEACE

Said Senator McMAHON: "We should now give notice to the world that we regard atomic energy as a force for peace by handing its control over to a civilian agency."

Said General Groves, referring to the forthcoming atomic bomb tests in the Pacific: "There has been too much discussion already. That's what concerns me. I'd like to see the press locked up on the press ship, taken out to a certain point, write what they can see of the explosion, and then send them back home."

"And then you would see an explosion," a reporter told him.

The general should not have to wait so long to see that explosion.

It is, indeed, high time that the press and the people of this country started asking a few questions of and about Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

Why, for example, did the general try to frighten the country by complaining about leakage of atomic secrets just at the time of the disclosure of Soviet espionage activities in Canada? These statements have been branded as completely false by the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists, and characterized as an attempt to obstruct passage of the McMahon bill for civilian control of atomic energy in favor of the May-Johnson bill, which would provide for military control. This bill is indeed so worded as to place dictatorial powers over atomic energy in the hands of a single administrator who could not be removed even by the President of the United States. There is good reason to suspect that this job of atomic czar could, in the minds of many proponents of the May-Johnson bill, be most appropriately filed by none other than Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

But it might be well for the people of this country to stop, look, and listen before they entrust their lives and the lives and futures of their children to one man over whom they will have no control and who could, under the terms of the May-Johnson bill, find ample

authority to throw any citizen who protested against his acts into the penitentiary for a long term of years—that is, if the protest were at all specific, and could be construed as violating security.

It might be well to ask why it is that virtually every scientist of any reputation who has worked on the atomic projects regards General Groves with so much suspicion and distrust. It might be well to ask with what bogies General Groves so frightened the members of Senator McMAHON's committee during his recent testimony in executive session (after the Canadian disclosures) that scientists who are in close touch with what is going on in Washington have now swung from optimism to pessimism over the prospects of a favorable report on the McMahon bill. It might be well to ask why Senator McMAHON himself found it necessary to make so vigorous an appeal to the public to remember the essential principle of our government, the control of the military by the civil power, and to beg that it be not departed from in a matter of such vital consequence as the control of atomic energy.

INDEPENDENCE MISUSED

It might be well to recall that in every country where the military have gained independence of civilian control, that independence has been misused.

It might be well to ask why, when General Groves so plainly has no confidence in the people of this country, the people of this country should have such unbounded confidence in General Groves as he seems to demand?

There has been too much discussion already, says the general. That's what concerns him, he tells us. There should be more discussion, a great deal more, and a lot of it should be about General Groves and what makes him tick, and why.

It is our lives you are playing with, general. It is our country's future. And we'd like, if you have no objection, to continue to have these affairs of ours controlled under the arrangements we have found satisfactory for the last century and a half—the arrangements set down in the Constitution of the United States.

Rural Electrification

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 8 (legislative day of Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD an address on rural electrification which I delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1946, before the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I am glad to have the opportunity to participate in your annual meeting. An occasion like this does much to arouse enthusiasm to carry forward the fight to extend rural electrification. To give the farmers of America the miracles of an electrical age is a noble, humanitarian and economic objective. I am proud to have been associated with this movement from its inception.

The REA is less than 11 years old. It was created by Executive order on May 11, 1935, with an appropriation of \$75,000, under the

Federal emergency relief program. It was given continuing status by the congressional act approved May 20, 1936. The act wisely gave preference to cooperatives, public agencies, and limited profit groups.

In the short span of intervening years between then and the present, including the war years when most of the REA expansion activities were suspended, more than one and one-half million customers have been provided service from 500,000 miles of transmission lines and 64 generating systems financed by REA. Insofar as the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is concerned, I note from the February issue of your official publication that you can now boast of 470 member cooperatives, with 699,996 consumer members. That is a splendid record of growth.

Perhaps the most significant figures that can be mentioned are the census figures on the extent of rural electrification. Only 10.9 percent of all farms had electricity in 1935. Ten years later, in 1945, about 44.7 percent of all farms were electrified. The large part of this progress was due directly to the REA.

To date, Congress has authorized about \$725,000,000 for REA loans, exclusive of the \$100,000,000 in the pending deficiency bill which will be approved shortly. The ultimate goal of complete electrification of all rural areas, which should be completed within 10 years, is estimated by the Budget Bureau to have a total cost of \$1,825,000,000. It should be emphasized that this is not a burden on the taxpayer. This is money for loans, most of which are gilt-edge. The program's solid financial position is shown by the fact that delinquencies on the repayment schedules to date have been considerably less than 1 percent.

There were good economic reasons why the Government 11 years ago undertook the responsibility of promoting rural electrification through cooperatives. First and foremost, private utilities had not done the job. It was not because the utilities disliked the farmer, but merely because they did not choose to dilute their urban profits with less profitable rural operations. The incentive for rapid expansion was lacking.

It was clearly apparent then, as now, that an expansion policy for rural electrification based solely on anticipated profits would be very slow in reaching the farmer. Furthermore, it might actually doom many to indefinite darkness because a profits policy will inevitably skim off the best business and forget about the thin areas. The only way an integrated coverage could be obtained was to establish the REA and make it possible for the farmers to help themselves. That is where the Government came in; that is where the cooperatives came in.

Electricity has become such an important item in a decent standard of living that the Government cannot condone a situation where a large segment of our population must live without it, or pay prohibitive costs for it. It is a tribute to the ideals and efficiency of the rural electric cooperatives that they have been able to overcome the basic economic handicap of serving those whom the utilities would not serve, and yet give comparable service for all. Your rural cooperatives have supplied power to areas and farmers who would not have electricity for many years. Your cooperatives have substantially reduced the costs of rural service, so that more people can enjoy the benefits of electricity.

Electricity is bringing a new era into American agriculture. I venture the assertion that electricity will ultimately revolutionize agriculture more than all the farm inventions of the last century combined. Fortunately, most of the changes will be on the credit side of the national ledger. It is my opinion that the availability of cheap electricity on the farm is the best possible insurance that the farmer of tomorrow will

have the social and economic status to which he is entitled as a major producer in our economy."

The family-owned and operated farm is one of the cornerstones upon which our political democracy rests. An adequate supply of electricity at reasonable rates will be an important factor in its preservation, as against corporate agriculture.

Once the farmer gets the power, he quickly learns how to make good use of it. Statistics of power consumption for newly electrified farms show a rapid rise in the rate of consumption over a period of the first few years, especially. Experts in the Department of Agriculture say that electricity has more than 50 different uses in the home, and more than 300 uses on a farm.

For example, a dairy farmer can make use of milking machines, milk refrigeration equipment, bottlewashers, equipment for sterilizing utensils and pasteurizing milk, barn ventilation fans, devices for heating the drinking water of cows, animal groomers, electrocution screens for flies and insects, and ensilage cutters. A poultryman can effectively use lighting to improve egg production, heat to control incubation, and ultra-violet light to improve the hardihood of young chicks. In general farming electricity can be used effectively for corn shelling, husking, and shredding; hay hoisting and baling; feed grinding; wood sawing; threshing; concrete mixing; and power for general machinery.

This is in addition to the usual applications of home, barn, and yard lighting; and the usual home appliances—radio, refrigerators, washing machines, irons, toasters, vacuum cleaners, and so forth.

It should be noted that each extension of rural electrification opens a vast new market for electric appliances. It is estimated, for example, that normal REA expansion in the next 3 years will create a market for more than 1,000,000 radios, 1,000,000 electric irons, 700,000 washing machines, 500,000 refrigerators, 400,000 toasters, 250,000 vacuum cleaners, 200,000 hot-plates, and 100,000 coffee makers.

There may also be a new additional service made possible through rural electrification. Telephone service may become integrated with it. It has been proved feasible to use rural power lines for carrier-currents for telephone service. Only last week it was announced that royalty-free patents were given to equipment manufacturers, and that it is expected that telephone service will be extended to an additional million farm families within the next few years. The REA, the Federal Communications Commission, and private telephone laboratories are all promoting this development which may mean a two-for-one bargain in rural electrification.

All of these facts add up to this: Electricity on the farm makes farming more profitable, reduces the drudgery of farm labor and, most important of all, makes the farm a more comfortable place for the farmer and his family to live.

From these self-evident truths and the great success of the REA program to date, it might be assumed that the REA would encounter no further opposition. But such is not the case. The private utilities are seizing every opportunity in their persistent efforts to cripple this great program. I know, because I have been in the thick of the fight on several fronts within the past few months; yes, even a few days ago in the Senate.

There are so many legislative issues that need careful attention that I was uncertain almost to the last day as to whether or not I could accept the invitation to be here. But I am glad I could come. And I intend to continue the fight on these issues in the Senate as long as I am privileged to have a seat in that great deliberative body.

For many years I sat side by side in that body with the man who led the fight to establish the REA on a permanent basis. Senator Norris never faltered when the go-

ing became tough. Now, when the private utilities are marshaling their forces to cripple and hamstring the program, it is up to us not to falter. We must organize and meet their challenge head on. Every friend of the REA, in and out of Congress, must give his best in the battle now being waged.

The opponents of cooperatives and rural electrification are not making a frontal attack. They know that public opinion could not be mustered on their side if a clear-cut issue of for-or-against is presented to the people. Therefore, they are making oblique, slashing attacks by which they hope to accomplish their ends.

You know the tactics: "The rural electrification cooperatives are all right, but—" "We have no quarrel with the cooperative movement, but we think it should be required to—"

Or, they contend that everything that needs to be done has been done by the Government; that the problem, great as it was, has now been solved. Then they add that additional rural electrification can be accomplished without further governmental aid. That argument was used 11 years ago when almost 90 percent of the farms of this country were without electric light and power.

Still another more subtle approach is that which tries to "improve the efficiency of rural electrification"—and I put that in quotation marks—by restricting the operations of cooperatives in the construction of competing generating plants and transmission lines.

As late as Friday in the Senate we had under consideration a deficiency bill which carried, among other things, an authorization of \$100,000,000 for REA loans. This item was added to the bill on the House side to meet the situation with which you are familiar, namely, that almost all of the present funds are allocated and that no continuing authorization such as the Poage bill, has yet been approved by Congress.

After the hearings had been closed, the Senate Appropriations Committee in executive session adopted an amendment which provided that no part of the money should be available for the construction of generating plants, unless it was certified by the Federal Power Commission that current was not available in the area at reasonable rates.

Those of us who realized the implications of this amendment—how it would in effect repeal parts of the REA Act—exposed it on the Senate floor, and stopped it cold, by a vote of 52 to 21.

What would this amendment have done? It would have deprived cooperatives of the bargaining power whereby they may secure reasonable rates from public-utility companies. They cannot ignore reasonable rates that would be set by actual or threatened competitive service. Everyone who is familiar with the history of the activities of the power corporations knows that even with this bargaining power cooperatives in some instances have been refused power at reasonable bulk prices.

It is highly significant that when cooperatives were forced under these circumstances to build competing plants, they were able thereby to secure lower rates. I am familiar with the Dairyland Power Cooperative and other cooperatives in my State. I know that unless that cooperative had had the ability to construct its own plants it would have had to take power from the power companies at 1.8 cents per kilowatt-hour. Instead, it was able to obtain its own power at 1.28 cents per kilowatt-hour. It thereby obtained a savings to the Dairyland cooperative alone of \$330,000 a year.

We had a similar congressional fight last December when utility interests tried to block various power projects and transmission lines that will mean lower rates to REA cooperatives. The issue is essentially the same on all multipurpose dams: the power companies want to obtain control of any

power that is generated. A favorite method of trying to do that is to write legislative provisions into the law which will prohibit the Government from constructing transmission lines to the dam. The object is to place the private utilities in a position where they are the only customer for the power and thus to enable them to buy it at dump prices. We fought out that issue in the Senate last June when an effort was made to deprive the Department of the Interior of necessary funds to construct connecting transmission lines to Shasta and Keswick Dams. I discussed the issue at length and pointed out to the Senate at that time that the question before the Senate is, Shall these great power projects be operated for the public good, or turned over, lock, stock, and barrel to a private corporation for gain?

We won that fight, and also the previous one in November 1944 when we defeated the so-called Bailey amendment to a flood-control and power-project bill. The Bailey amendment also would have precluded the Government from building transmission lines when private interests wanted to buy the power at the dam.

I cite all these instances to emphasize the fact that we have strong opposition. And you know as well as I that it does not lack financial backing for propaganda purposes. From the steady stream of literature that comes across my desk—it is beautiful art work and well-written copy—I believe that it must serve at least one useful purpose—it must give employment to a great many people.

In all seriousness, we cannot afford to underestimate the drive that will soon be made in full force against all cooperatives on tax issues. We cannot afford to underestimate the further efforts that will be made to hamper REA expansion on this same issue of generating plants, or the more preposterous claims that the job of rural electrification is done, and that private utilities can handle the rest of the farmers. If I am any judge of the situation, these issues will be before the Congress soon again. Even the Harris bill in the House of Representatives, which has been reported from the subcommittee to the full committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, contains provisions which would restrict and hamper expansion. To obtain the kind of program we want, we need the help not only of you who are directly concerned, but every farmer who has a stake in rural electrification and every co-op member who believes in the cooperative movement. I call on all the friends of this great program to stand shoulder to shoulder in meeting the onslaughts of the utility interests.

Address by Hon. Lister Hill, of Alabama, to Gen. Henry H. Arnold, at Testimonial Dinner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LISTER HILL
OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 8 (legislative day of
Tuesday, March 5), 1946

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on February 9, 1946, at the Statler Hotel in Washington, the Army Air Forces tendered a testimonial dinner to Gen. Henry H. Arnold on the eve of his retirement as commanding general of the Army Air Forces. I was privileged to make an address on that occasion, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We gather tonight to do honor to an old comrade, a great soldier, a great air man, a great military leader, a great servant of our country, Gen. Hap Arnold.

His is the story of the achievements of an American boy who was to rise step by step until he was to stand within the small and select company of the leaders who were to save our country and the liberties of all peoples. His is the story of the man who did the impossibles.

We see Hap Arnold a lanky young second lieutenant graduating at West Point in 1907, winning Aviator's Certificate No. 29 in 1911, winning the first of all United States military aviation badges in 1912, and in that same year being the first Army officer to have his name inscribed on the Mackay Trophy.

World War I comes and he does well his part. In 1935 he wins for the second time the Mackay Trophy, and in 1938 brings the Collier Trophy to the Army Air Corps.

And then World War II, the greatest war in all the world's history. Hap Arnold is full grown now, with his splendid personal leadership, driving spirit, and professional genius. His unerring vision grasped the picture and his sound judgment correctly estimated the situation. In his brain the eagles of battle built their eyries, and beginning almost from scratch without a precedent, without a pattern, he created the mightiest military machine of the air the world has ever known. He smashed precedent, he cut the lines of static thought, he did the needful and built anew. He demanded from his subordinates, from science, from industry and labor, from all America, twice as much as it appeared humanly possible to deliver. He got at least 50 percent more than anyone, except Hap Arnold expected to get. His driving spirit, the driving spirit of the Army Air Forces found translation in their motto, "It can be done."

In 1940, we had to get aircraft to England—not a few but a veritable flood of them. There was not sufficient shipping space to make even a start. Hap Arnold mused, "Airplanes are made to fly. We will fly them to England."

Oh, it could not be done; everybody except Hap Arnold knew that. It was a long way to England. The route lay across the icy wastes of the North Atlantic. There were no intermediate landing fields, no communications, no weather services. The losses would be terrible to contemplate. Maybe a few long range bombers could make it in a few of the better days during the summer. But it was just impossible.

A few months afterward Hap Arnold was to report to a committee of Congress, "We did fly the planes, pursuits as well as bombers, to England, and during the winter with the same success as we did in the summer, with no greater losses."

American and Allied experts assured Hap Arnold that daylight, high-altitude, precision bombing was impractical and impossible. Our allies had tried and had given up. Theoretically and demonstrably, it could not be done. We could not possibly break through German defenses without prohibitive losses. Even the Germans were convinced. But Hap Arnold knew that to win the war we had to go through, and we know how well and how often we went through in broad open daylight straight to the targets.

The general had to have fighters to accompany the heavy bombers over Germany. A young staff officer remembers vividly walking to his desk one morning and finding there a directive for a fighter aircraft that would escort heavy bombers from England to Berlin and return. The general wanted it in less than 6 months, and from the assembly lines came pouring the Thunderbolts and the Mustangs. When the first fighters accompanied the heavy bombers over Germany, and

Nazi pilots reported them, the Nazi high command laughed and said that the pilots were seeing things. They said it was impossible for a fighter to fly that far, until one day the commanding general of the Nazi fighters went out to take a look at the air war and met four American Mustangs which chased him all the way back to Berlin. Then he knew how far the American long-range fighters could fly.

The European winter came, with its wretched weather, and our air operations were coming almost to a standstill. The general's answer was to find out how to bomb through the overcast. He rallied the world's scientists and forced the solution. Soon, our thousand-plane attacks were as regular in bad weather as in good. With our fancy radar and radio gadgets our planes were able to drop their bombs on the enemy almost as precisely as if they were seeing the targets.

There was often a scarcity of many of the critical materials needed for the building of our planes and their equipment. These materials were in demand by other leaders no less conscientious or patriotic who were carrying grave responsibilities. It was the driving spirit of Hap Arnold that made all appreciate the vast importance of his great bombing offensives, won the approval of the President, and secured from the Joint Chiefs of Staff the overriding priority to meet his needs.

Great as were the planes that Hap Arnold built, he recognized that their effectiveness against the enemy depended upon who serviced and navigated and piloted and fought them. He realized that 65 percent of the Air Forces' enlisted personnel and practically all of its officers had to be technical specialists. He demanded that the Air Forces have only the best in officers and personnel. He got them. From the flower of American youth came his mechanics, his pilots, and his fighting airmen. They paid tremendous dividends.

When the war broke with such swiftness there was an insistent demand that Hap Arnold send all available trained personnel to stem the engulfing tide of enemy air power. He was too wise for this. He refused to hazard the future to serve the hour. He sent only a portion. With the remainder as a teaching nucleus he welded together the mighty Army Air Forces that whipped its weight in Messerschmitts, Focke-Wulfs and Mitsubishies. It was a tough decision. It was the right decision.

With his planes and his fighting airmen Hap Arnold carried the war to the very heart of Germany long before it was possible to land on the beaches of Normandy. Where Hitler and Goering with all their planes and stratagems and all their vaunted Luftwaffe failed, Hap Arnold succeeded. While Hitler and Goering could not understand and appreciate the tremendous significance and import of strategic bombing, Hap Arnold smashed Nazi plants and production lines, paralyzed their transportation systems, blasted their reserves, and made possible the landings on the Normandy beach heads, the terrific and heroic drive of our ground forces across France, through the Siegfried line, over the Rhine and on to the complete disaster of the German armies.

Few of us will ever know the difficulties encountered in keeping the European bombing offensive coordinated under the command of airmen so as to utilize maximum efficiency of air power. General Arnold well remembered those difficulties when he set up the great B-29 offensive in the Pacific. To insure that its mighty strategic strength would not be weakened by the divided command in the Pacific, he set up the headquarters of this great force here in Washington with himself directly in command. Here he was the commanding general of the Army Air Forces, a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and in addition, brilliantly commanding the largest combat air force of all the world

5,000 miles from its theater of operations: What a general!

There is nothing in recorded history like it. In early 1944 Hap Arnold took a trip to Europe. On the basis of what he saw there he decided in his own mind that the war in Europe would soon be finished. He forthwith cabled his staff in Washington to stop the enormous flow to Europe of aircraft, crews, bombs, ammunition, fuel, and all that goes with aerial war, and to channel the full weight of our air power potential toward Japan. A momentous decision, indeed. Only courage and military genius could make a decision of such import.

With that decision and all it meant in the bombing and burning and blasting of Japan, within 90 days from VE-day, without a single American ground soldier having to put his foot on the Japanese mainland, Japan surrendered and we celebrated VJ-day.

How sweet must be the thought tonight to Hap Arnold that his courage, his daring, his vision, and his genius contributed so much to the saving of the lives of thousands of American youth and of millions of American casualties.

It was a fateful quirk of chance that made Hap Arnold a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But once he sat with the President and other service chiefs there was no question about the need for him in that body. At long last the Chief of the Air Service was in his rightful place. At long last air power had won recognition as an equal partner in waging the war. At long last the Army Air Forces had an authoritative voice in the decisions as to how and where they would be employed. Military aviation made its greatest forward step and Billy Mitchell stood vindicated.

Under Hap Arnold so brilliant were the achievements of the Army Air Forces, so magnificent their record, and so superior their contribution to the winning of the war that they cannot today be denied equal status and equal autonomy with land and sea forces. I tell you tonight that it shall be so written into the law of the land. Air power takes its place as America's first line of defense.

In this atomic age we know that our best hope for peace lies in an organized world under law and justice. We also know that until the world can be so organized—and the processes are slow, painfully slow—we must keep America strong if we would play our part in the leadership of the world and in the building of its peace. Men and nations do not follow weak leaders. And we must keep America strong that we may keep America free.

Hap Arnold, ever looking to the future, has already called in the scientists, the experts, and the best brains of our country and started them on mountainous research to find the answers, to look 20 years into the future that we may best plan and shape our defenses. In his historic document, the third report of the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces to the Secretary of War, he has left a rare testament of wisdom and of experience for our guidance.

As we pay tribute tonight to Hap Arnold, we cannot forget her who has been his best lieutenant, his kindest critic, his wisest counselor, and who has done so much to keep the home fires burning, Mrs. Hap Arnold.

Brooking no fear, quick to decide, going through with his purposes whatever obstacles opposed, Hap Arnold leaves an inspiring example of achievement, of devotion, of brilliant leadership that will quicken and strengthen the spirit of the Army Air Forces down the years.

As Hap Arnold departs from us he carries with him our affection for him as a comrade, our appreciation of all that he has done for the Army Air Forces, and our pride in his exalted services to our country and its free institutions. A searching survey of his record shows that there is no great act of his which our country would annul, no great

Address of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE J. BATES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address by the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge at the Middlesex Club, Boston, February 12, 1946:

We meet tonight on the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln—who led and inspired the forces which served our Nation in the very moment of its destruction and in so doing set a standard for all of us who come after him to follow.

Edmund Burke says that during the reign of the kings of Spain, whenever they were in doubt, their statesmen would say that they should consult the genius of Philip II. How natural, therefore, it is for us as Americans, when perplexed as we are today to consult the genius and memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is, moreover, imperative for us Republicans to look at his life, so rich in accomplishment, to study his character, so many-sided and yet always so noble, and to gain inspiration from his great soul.

Surely in contemplating the new dangers in the world today, we can agree that we need all the help and all the wisdom and inspiration that Lincoln can give us. The answer to so many of our present problems—from that of peace in a world of atom bombs to that of prosperity in an era of industrial disputes—is found, in the last analysis, in the hearts and souls of men who live their lives in the common life of every day. Lincoln's life inspires us all in its general course. But, beyond that, Lincoln's life is today actually a practical guide.

What a life it was. It contained what Carl Shurz called such a "weird mixture of qualities and forces." We can see the whole span of his growth in some of the things he said. In his maiden speech as a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, at the age of 23, he closed with these words:

"But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background I have been too familiar with disappointment to be very much chagrined."

And, after 30 years of public life, Lincoln wrote: "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the angels of our better nature."

How steadily, how swiftly, and how straight his stream of life flowed through those 30 years. In the words of Ecclesiasticus: "And God brought out a man of mercy, a man loved of God and man, whose memorial is blessed. He sanctified him in his faithfulness and meekness."

His life was nobly lived. At Ford's Theater in Washington that life was suddenly cut short. The chronicle of that day records: "Within the narrow compass of that stage box that night were five human beings, the most illustrious of modern heroes, crowned with the most stupendous victory of modern times; his beloved wife, proud and happy; two betrothed lovers with all the promise of felicity, that youth, social position, and wealth could give them; and a young actor, handsome as Endymion upon Latmus, the idol of his little world. The glitter of fame, happiness, and ease was upon the entire group; but in an instant everything was to

be changed with the blinding swiftness of enchantment. Quick death was to come on the central figure of that company * * * over all the rest the blackest fates hovered menacingly; fates from which a mother might pray that kindly death would save her children in their infancy. One was to wander with the stain of murder on his soul, with the curses of a world upon his name, with a price set upon his head, in frightful physical pain till he died a dog's death in a burning barn. The stricken wife was to pass the rest of her days in melancholy and madness; of those two young lovers, one was to slay the other and then end his life a raving maniac."

So reads the contemporary chronicle. But in the hearts of the generations which have outlived that chronicle Lincoln lived on. Succeeding generations have studied his life as we are doing tonight. What particularly impresses us today?

First on any list would be his human, loving kindness. We see his hatred of cruelty when in his early childhood he reproved some of his boyhood acquaintances for cruelty to a dumb animal. This same hatred of cruelty appears in his fight against slavery. And we again see his greatness of heart in his letter to Mrs. Bixby, who, in losing her five sons in the Civil War, had, as Lincoln said, "laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

He loved his fellow man. Such love must be the guiding motive of those who govern in a democracy.

A second quality was his honesty. Horace White, a contemporary of Lincoln's and an active Republican, says this:

"The popular conception of Mr. Lincoln as one not seeking public honors, but not avoiding public duties, is a postbellum growth very wide of the mark. He was entirely human in this regard, but his desire for political preferment was hedged about by a sense of obligation to the truth which nothing could shake. This fidelity to truth was ingrained and unchangeable. In all the speeches I ever heard him make—and there were many—he never even insinuated an untruth, nor did he ever fail when stating his opponent's position to state them fully and fairly. He often stated his opponent's position better than his opponent did or could. To say what was false, or even to leave his hearers under a wrong impression was impossible to him. Within this high enclosure he was as ambitious of earthly honors as any man of his time. Furthermore, he was an adept at log-rolling or any political game that did not involve falsity. I was secretary of the Republican State Committee of Illinois during some years when he was in active campaign work. He was often present at meetings of the committee, although not a member, and took part in the committee work. His judgment was very much deferred to in these matters. He was one of the shrewdest politicians in the State. Nobody had had more experience in that way, nobody knew better than he what was passing in the minds of the people. Nobody knew better how to turn things to advantage politically and nobody was readier to take such advantage, provided it did not involve dishonorable means. He could not cheat people out of their votes any more than out of their money."

Such a principle is a charter for the enduring freedom of a people truly and enduringly free. Such a charter should be, and will be, the charter of the Republican Party, not for today or for a single adventure but for all the times that are to come.

Third on my list was his desire to unite the people. It was Lincoln who asked the famous question: "Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its people or too weak to maintain its own existence?" Lincoln saw with his genius for understanding and solution the horns of this dilemma. He knew, as Shurz said, "that in order to steer this Government by public opinion

successfully through all the confusions created by the prejudices and doubts and differences of sentiment distracting the popular mind and so to propitiate, inspire, mould, organize, unite and guide the popular will that it might give forth all the means required for the performance of his great task, he would have to take into account all the influences strongly affecting the current of popular thought and feeling and to direct while appearing to obey. This was the kind of leadership he intuitively conceived to be needed when a free people were to be led forward en masse to overcome a great common danger under circumstances of appalling difficulty—the leadership which does not dash ahead with brilliant daring, no matter who follows, but which is intent upon rallying all the available forces, gathering in the stragglers, closing up the column, so that the front may advance well supported. For this leadership Abraham Lincoln was admirably fitted—better than any other American statesman of his day; for he understood the plain people, with all their loves and hates, their prejudices and their noble impulses, their weaknesses and their strength, as he understood himself, and his sympathetic nature was apt to draw their sympathy to him."

His passion to unify the American people was expressed in his ringing and solemn utterance: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cause to be divided."

In our contracted modern world where we live shoulder to shoulder with other nations having different views of life, how vital it is for us never to be a house divided.

These then are three pinnacles of Lincoln's life: First, his loving kindness for his fellow men; second, his honesty; and, third, his passion to unify the people. There is, of course, one more. You may call it, as history has, a radical trait. Perhaps "independent" would be a better word. Others have described this trait. Phillips Brooks described it in these words:

"In him goodness and intelligence combined and made their best result of wisdom. For perfect truth consists not merely in the right constituents of character, but in their right and intimate conjunction. This union of the mental and moral into a life of admirable simplicity is what we most admire in children; but in them it is unsettled and unpractical. But when it is preserved into manhood, deepened into reliability and maturity, it is that glorified childlikeness, that high and reverent simplicity, which shames and baffles the most accomplished astuteness, and is chosen by God to fulfill his purposes when he needs a ruler for his people, of faithful and true heart, such as he who was our President."

"Another evident quality of such a character as this will be its freshness and newness, if we may so speak. Its freshness or readiness—call it what you will—its ability to take up new duties and do them in a new way, will result of necessity from its truth and clearness. The simple natures and forces will always be the most pliant ones. Water bends and shapes itself to any channel. Air folds and adapts itself to each new figure. They are the simplest and most infinitely active things in nature. So this nature, in every virtue of its simplicity, must also be free, always fitting to itself each new need. It will always start from the most fundamental and eternal condition and work in the straightest, even although they be the newest, ways to the prescribed purpose. In one word, it must be broad and independent and radical. So that freedom and radicalness in the character of Abraham Lincoln were not separate qualities but the necessary results of his simplicity and childlikeness and truth."

This man "of freedom and radicalness" let us remember in conclusion, reminded his fellow countrymen that "this country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it." We cannot be timid and be worthy of Lincoln.

One final word from him, one word of thunder that comes breaking out from the past to help us today: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves."

If we but let our minds be bold, in the spirit of these words, and follow the bright light of Lincoln's genius we need have no fears about the future.

What Really Is Happening?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. REID F. MURRAY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in the December 31, 1945, What's Happening in Washington, I find in the column pertaining to inflation under No. 4, the following:

Prices and cost of living will edge up another 5 to 10 percent.

Under general domestic conditions, No. 29, I find:

Farm income may fall about 10 percent.

I have noted in the press and the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, that the farmers are expected to receive 10 to 15 percent less income in 1946 than in 1945. It is to be regretted that the administration cannot or does not find a formula that will look after the interests of the farmers of the country. The Department of Agriculture constantly spends more time on propaganda and less on agricultural problems. The propaganda is based on half-truths and has reached a point where the farmer takes their utterings with many, many grains of salt. This country is fortunate in still having some of the old civil-service men in the Agriculture Department to give that Department at least some respectability. However, they are gradually being pushed into the background, and their studies painted up by the New Dealers and presented by the politicians who are evidently more interested in the vote crop than in any crop any farmer ever grew at any time.

More of this can be expected as we see the Tammany, Kelly-Nash, and Hague corrupt political machines take over the party once known as the Democratic Party. These machine politicians had better quit harboring the thugs operating under the benign leadership of Dan Tobin. The farmers do not like to have their heads bashed in when they take their produce to market, and would like

to have a small slice of the "four freedoms"—freedom from fear—while they carry on their great work of feeding the people of the Nation and, to a great extent, the starving people of the world.

With the present set-up, where the CCC has millions upon millions to carry on its operations, it appears that national farm income can be just about what the politicians and bureaucrats want or wish it to be.

Long Beach Editorial Reminds Loan Is Not All

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 18, 1946

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank you and the membership of the House for granting me unanimous consent to place in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today an editorial which appeared in the Long Beach Press-Telegram-Sun at my home city on December 16, 1945.

It appears as timely now as it did when it first was written, in its statement of some of the factors which must be considered by the American people in their final decision upon this very matter:

LOAN TO BRITAIN IS NOT ALL

Perhaps because it is easier to understand than the other terms, the \$4,400,000,000 loan by the United States to Britain nearly monopolizes the discussion on both sides of the Atlantic of the economic agreements negotiated by the American and British governments. It is unfortunate, because the loan is far from being the whole of the agreement, and it may turn out to be not even the most important part of it.

Besides the loan and related provisions for cancellation of the greater part of Britain's lend-lease obligations to the United States, the agreements contain provisions for restoration and development of international trade by removing or reducing barriers to the free movement of commerce among nations.

Britain agrees to modify its policy of trade preference maintained before the war between it and British dominions and colonies, thus opening new markets to American goods. It agrees to modify its policy of promoting British trade in some sections of the world to the disadvantage of American trade by manipulation of international exchange through use of monetary pools.

Coupled with reciprocal tariff concessions and the Bretton Woods provisions for a world bank and an international exchange stabilization fund, the little discussed conditions of the Washington agreement compose a program for expansion of world trade, in which the United States and Britain are the biggest factors.

Britain cannot survive without world trade, and the United States must have world markets for surplus goods if it is to have maximum production and employment, without which there will not be jobs for all the 55,000,000 or 60,000,000 Americans who will want to work, and the American people will not have sufficient income to bear the burden of the Nation's war debt.

All of this seems to be forgotten in the uproar in both countries over interest rate and other terms of the loan.

President Truman's Speech to Federal Council of Churches of Christ in Amer- ica

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

JERRY VOORHIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply impressed by the speech delivered by President Truman to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America on yesterday. In this speech the President goes to the very heart of the problems of mankind and calls on us all to bring to bear upon them those spiritual forces which alone can bring about their solution.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I am therefore inserting this very fine address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

Friends of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, I like to consider this conference to which you have so kindly invited me, as one which represents no one particular sect or creed but rather as one which represents the spirit of religion as a whole. We are a people who worship God in different ways. But we are all bound together in a single unity, the unity of individual freedom in a democracy.

We have just come through a decade in which forces of evil in various parts of the world have been lined up in a bitter fight to banish from the face of the earth both these ideals—religion and democracy. For these forces of evil have long realized that both religion and democracy are founded on one basic principle, the worth and dignity of the individual man and woman. Dictatorship, on the other hand, has always rejected that principle. Dictatorship, by whatever name, is founded on the doctrine that the individual amounts to nothing; that the state is the only thing that counts; and that men and women and children were put on earth solely for the purpose of serving the state.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN DOCTRINES

In that long struggle between two doctrines, the cause of decency and righteousness has been victorious. The right of every human being to live in dignity and freedom, the right to worship his God in his own way, the right to fix his own relationship to his fellow men and to his Creator—these have again been saved for mankind.

The fight to preserve these rights was hard-won. The victory took a toll of human life and treasure so large that it should bring home to all of us forever how precious, how invaluable, is our liberty which we had begun to take for granted.

Now that we have preserved our freedom of conscience and religion, our right to live by a decent moral and spiritual code of our own choosing, let us make full use of that freedom. Let us make use of it to save a world which is beset by so many threats of new conflicts, new terror and destruction.

FORCES AGAIN AT WORK

In our relations abroad and in our economy at home, forces of selfishness and greed and intolerance are again at work. They create situations which call for hard decisions, for forthrightness, for courage and determination. But above everything else they call for one thing, without which we are lost. They call for a moral and spiritual awakening in the life of the individual and in the councils of the world.

The last 5 years have produced many awesome discoveries in material things. But it has been truthfully said that the greatest discoveries of the future will be in the realm of the spirit. There is no problem on this earth tough enough to withstand the flame of a genuine renewal of religious faith. And some of the problems of today will yield to nothing less than that kind of revival.

If the world is long to survive, the gigantic power which man has acquired through atomic energy must be matched by spiritual strength of greater magnitude. All mankind now stands in the doorway to destruction—or upon the threshold of the greatest age in history. Only a high moral code can master this new power of the universe, and develop it for the common good.

REASON FOR RULE OF FORCE

When the sages and the scientists, the philosophers and the statesmen, have all exhausted their studies of atomic energy, one solution and only one solution will remain—the substitution of decency and reason and brotherhood for the rule of force in the government of man.

If men and nations would but live by the precepts of the ancient prophets and the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, problems which now seem so difficult would soon disappear.

That is the great task for you teachers of religious faith. That is a supreme opportunity for the church to continue to fulfill its mission on earth. The Protestant church, the Catholic church, and the Jewish synagogue, bound together in the American unity of brotherhood, must provide the shock forces to accomplish this moral and spiritual awakening. No other agency can do it. Unless it is done, we are headed for the disaster we would deserve. Oh, for an Isaiah or a Saint Paul to reawaken a sick world to its moral responsibilities!

The need for this moral awakening applies to all men and women everywhere, but it applies particularly to the youth of today from whom the leadership of tomorrow will come. The aftermath of a major war always includes an increase of juvenile delinquency. Sometimes it is the fault of the boys and girls. More often it is the result of everything that is abnormal in war—including the absence of fathers and mothers in the armed forces or in business or war industries.

TO WOMEN OF AMERICA

We shall always be grateful to the women of America, who have performed such an outstanding service to our country during the war. In some cases, however, this patriotic devotion to the national interest has resulted in unavoidable neglect of children. Smaller children were taken care of through the help of the Government in child-care centers. But this could not be done in the case of older children. We are now paying the social penalty for failing to provide adequate supervision and guidance for many of our children during their formative years.

Whatever the cause, the need is now pressing and unyielding. The younger generation of today yearns for moral uplift. To the parents of the Nation—and to you of the churches of God—has come the responsibility of helping them on to the right path.

And one of the ways we can all help not only the youth of the Nation but all men and women is by the provision of decent homes. To make up for the lag in home building during the years of the war, this country has embarked on the most ambitious civilian housing program in our history. Every possible resource of Government will be used to reach our goal of 2,700,000 low-cost homes within the next 2 years. Nowhere can the influence of deep religious faith and ethical living be more adequately felt than in the homes of the Nation. The spiritual welfare of our people of tomorrow is going to depend

on the kind of home life which our Nation has today.

"SHARE THE HOME" EFFORT

That is why it is so important that all churches throughout America cooperate in the "national share the home" effort. If each congregation of the 250,000 churches and synagogues in this country would open their spare rooms to only 4 veterans, 1,000,000 veterans and their families could receive temporary shelter until new houses are available.

Nothing could be more helpful in reaching the goal of a decent home for every American—and by that I mean Americans of all races and religions and of all income groups—than the active cooperation and inspiration of the churches of the Nation. By working in your local communities where the primary job and responsibility lie, you can help make this program the success which it must be. For home life reflects the Nation's life. It must conform to an ever-rising standard.

To raise that standard should be, and is, the constant aim of your Government and the underlying basis of its policies. It would make the effort so much easier if people and nations would apply some of the principles of social justice and ethical standards which have come down to us from biblical times. All the questions which now beset us in strikes and wages and working conditions would be so much simpler if men and women were willing to apply the principles of the Golden Rule.

- BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

If we really believed in the brotherhood of man, it would not be necessary to pass a Fair Employment Practices Act.

If certain interests were not so greedy for gold there would be less pressure and lobbying to induce the Congress to allow the Price Control Act to expire, or to keep down minimum wages, or to permit further concentration of economic power.

A truly religious fervor among our people would go a long way toward obtaining a national health program, a national housing program, a national education program, and an extended and improved social security program.

As among men, so among nations—nothing will do more to maintain the peace of the world than the rigorous application of principles of our ancient religion.

We have tried to write into the Charter of the United Nations the essence of religion, the end of aggression, the maintenance of peace, the promotion of social justice and individual rights and freedoms, the substitution of reason and justice for tyranny and war, the protection of the small and weak nations—by these principles the United Nations have laid the framework of the charter on the sound rock of religious principles.

UNITED STATES STAND ON CHARTER

The United States expects to support that charter. It expects to defend that charter. It expects to expand and perfect that charter. And we are confident that all the other United Nations expect to do the same.

In the crisis of global war the common peoples of all the world became bound together in a great fraternity. It was dedicated to resistance against aggression and determination to overcome the tyrants and dictators who sought to enslave. The resources of all the United Nations were pooled into one fund of power. Weapons, supplies, ammunition, equipment, ships, food—the wealth and manpower of each were dedicated to the common good of all.

Now that victory has come, that has stopped. But throughout the world there are now millions and millions of men, women, and children who still look to the rich and powerful nations of the world for help. Principally they look to the people of the United States for help. Not help to fight an enemy, nor help for luxuries and extrava-

gances—but just help to keep themselves alive, help in the form of food and clothing, the barest necessities of life. Of course, we cannot feed them all. But we can go a long way.

APPEALS FOR FAITH

As your President, I appeal to you again—and to all Americans everywhere—to prove your faith and your belief in the teachings of God by doing your share to save the starving millions in Europe and Asia and Africa. Share your food by eating less, and prevent millions from dying of starvation. Reduce your abundance so that others may have a crust of bread. In short, prove yourselves worthy of the liberty and dignity which you have preserved on this earth, by helping those less fortunate who have been starved by the dictators for so many long years and who still starve even in liberation.

Ours should be a continuous thanksgiving for the fact of victory and for the blessings which are still with us in this land. The brave men and valiant women who made this possible under God will inspire us to face our new problems with resolution. They are problems which will call for the best in us. As long as we remain true to the spirit of these men and women, to the religious faith which carried them to victory, we shall not fail.

We have this America not because we are of a particular faith, and not because our ancestors sailed from a particular foreign port. We have our America because of our common aspiration to remain free and our determined purpose to achieve for ourselves, and for our children, a more abundant life in keeping with our highest ideals.

Let us determine to carry on in that same spirit—in a spirit of tolerance and understanding for all men and for all nations—in a spirit of religion and religious unity.

What Is a Fair and Acceptable Rural Hourly Take-Home Pay?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. REID F. MURRAY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the following news item which appeared in the *Manawa (Wis.) Advocate* is of interest:

Wisconsin farmers earned nearly four times as much per hour of labor at the wartime peak as they did in 1939—but the catch is that they averaged only 14 cents an hour in 1939.

This news item was probably released by the State agricultural college as they have cooperated for many years with Dr. Wylie D. Goodsell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on his studies of the returns for farm labor. While the 1939 figures coincide with the reports from Dr. Goodsell, the 14 cents per hour was the average hourly return for labor on the farms studied and beyond question were greater than the State average of all farms.

First. The following paragraph is from the January 5 Surplus Foods Report, an agricultural economic analysis:

Dairy products: A letter has been written from Secretary Anderson to Mr. Bowles, via Judge Collett's office covering the dairy

products picture for 1946 and including a recommended increase in the price of butter. This recommendation has been rumored to be from 10 to 13 cents a pound. Whatever the recommendation the OPA will object to it. Instead of an increase in the price of butter, it has been suggested that there be some consideration given to a roll back in the prices of some other manufactured dairy products.

Second. The following paragraph is from the January issue of Nation's Business:

Most business plans for 1946 are based on expectation of a persistent upward trend in raw-material prices, wages, and total production costs. * * * Government commodity experts predict general wholesale price level may advance as much as 8 percent in 1946. Only exceptions of this general trend are farm product prices, rural land values, and food prices.

In November the United States Department of Agriculture predicted a 10- to 15-percent reduction in the 1946 national farm income in comparison to 1945. Inasmuch as the USDA has the funds with which to control markets the national farm income in 1946 can be expected to be just about what the bureaucrats want it.

The program proposed appears to be more for everyone except the farmer. If the above-average farmer did receive 56 cents per hour for his labor in 1945 is he now to be confronted with higher production costs but at the same time receive a cut in the hourly returns for his labor?

There are 12,000,000 workers who are going to be paid less than even the Steagall amendment states, if the USDA does not change its ways. Will 6,000,000 farmers sit idly by and see it happen?

Veterans' Housing—Same Old Runaround

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HENRY D. LARCADE, JR.

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 1, 1946

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to submit a letter which I have received from the dean of the John McNeese Junior College of the Louisiana State University, at Lake Charles, La., in my district in regard to his efforts and my efforts to obtain housing units to take care of veterans enrolling in this college in my district.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good example of the treatment of veterans who have no place to live, as well as the treatment accorded veterans who are trying to go to colleges to take up their education where they left off when they went to the wars to defend their country.

Mr. Speaker, from the letter which I ask be included following these remarks, it will be seen that they are trying to pass us with broken-down trailers, notwithstanding there are ample substantial housing units available for my college in the area where located; however, all the veterans get is the usual run-around to veterans, and a continuation

of bureaucracy existing in practically all of the departments of this Government. "Oh, Heaven," he cried, "my bleeding country save."

The letter follows:

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
JOHN MCNEESE JUNIOR COLLEGE,
Lake Charles, La., March 1, 1946.

HON. HENRY D. LARCADE, JR.,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I appreciate your letter of February 26, and I sincerely know you are using your efforts to assist in this matter to the fullest extent. It seems to me that it is unfortunate that these agencies will, in some instances, not try to do the economical thing. For instance, I spent Tuesday in Orange, Tex., with the head of the housing project there. They have 616 housing units available for colleges. Only 235 have been allocated. Those have been allocated to Texas Christian University, at Fort Worth, and are now being torn down, put on trucks, and hauled to Fort Worth, which is about 400 miles, on a cost-plus basis. Others are being torn down and hauled to Hammond for Southeastern College. In the letter of Amis, which you enclosed with yours, he stated we would get some from Leesville. I sent a man to his office in Fort Worth Monday from the college with plans prepared by Shuts Bros., and my man was told that the ones in Leesville were not available, and now we would get some from Baton Rouge. I am at a loss to understand the situation, and it does not seem like there is much that can be done about it. My understanding is that the more pressure you put on, the more you get.

I have the site selected, have hired the best engineers in southwest Louisiana to make the necessary maps and drawings, and I don't know what else to do.

The trailers are not satisfactory where they are located, and, of course, I imagine Amis and his crowd would like to spend several thousand dollars fixing them up so two or three men would have a job looking after them, and, at the same time, would keep the city from getting them. Amis is misrepresenting facts to you when he says that we were allocated 20 trailers. We were allocated, according to his telegram, 20 housing units, and housing units to other colleges seems to mean the housing units are to be moved from Orange, Tex., to Southeastern, and from other points to other colleges, but, according to Amis, the interpretation at McNeese means trailers.

I appreciate your interest, and will keep you advised. They did tell my man, while he was in Fort Worth, that we would get 10 housing units, and they are now supposed to come from Baton Rouge. Next week I do not know where they will come from.

With kind regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

L. E. FRAZAR, Dean.

Political Economists Again Discredited

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1946

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, if things keep going as they are, the people of this Nation will lose faith in the words of supposedly unbiased, nonpolitical Government economists and statisticians as they

have lost faith in the printed and spoken words of administration leaders past and present.

Here is a good example. Those persons who have any kind of a memory and like to keep up with current events to see if they jibe with the predictions of leaders in the past will recall that shortly after VJ-day last August administration economists began to predict that we would have 8,000,000 unemployed by the spring of 1946. They allowed themselves to be quoted freely, basing the prediction on a looked-for decline in employment through reconversion and from other natural causes.

Yet, as everyone knows, except that unemployment caused because strikers will not work or because employers will not hire demobilized servicemen at a living wage, there is no real unemployment in this country—and likely will not be any for years, considering the dammed-up purchasing power.

This situation is not unexpected among economists who had no ax to grind last fall. But the political economists in this administration were off base because of one good reason: They wanted to see the administration ram through a lot of bills which since have rested in House and Senate committees.

Remember, these politically minded and now-discredited bureau economists had to say what the administration wanted them to say. And, in that period last year, to frighten us in Congress into action, the economists predicted unemployment which they knew likely would not come to pass this spring. I am glad to be able to say that many Members of Congress were not hoodwinked and browbeaten into action. We have learned that the boys in the executive branch will make up any kind of a story to get what they want.

Reduction and Control of Armaments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, "Churches and the World Order" was a title of a report submitted yesterday by John Foster Dulles, noted American diplomat, as chairman of the committee to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

This organization is representative of 27,000,000,000 members of Protestant churches. In that report was a resolution calling for an international agreement to abolish universal military conscription in peacetime, which is in accord with a resolution I have filed in the House. The resolution was adopted.

The part relating to the subject of an international agreement on abolition of conscription reads as follows:

A. REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

10. The charter of the United Nations contains provisions for the regulation and reduction of national armaments by interna-

tional agreement. We recognize the psychological and political obstacles which stand in the way of world disarmament. Yet we hold that the certain dangers of world rearmament require every effort to bring about the international reduction and control of weapons for mass destruction.

If the nations are to break the cycle of wars and preparation for war, they must follow a bold and farsighted policy. Nothing less will suffice. The General Assembly, as well as the Security Council, should apply the provisions of the charter for the regulation of armaments. The representatives of the United States in the UNO should immediately seek agreement on a comprehensive plan for the progressive reduction of military establishments throughout the world, for the universal abolition of peacetime conscription, and for the outlawry and effective control of weapons of mass destruction.

11. In the initial use and continued production of atomic bombs, the United States has given and is giving sanction to these weapons of mass annihilation. We believe that this policy must not be continued. Our Nation, having first used the atomic bomb, has a primary duty to seek to reverse the trend which it began. Unless the United States will give moral leadership and accept risks for the sake of a new birth of confidence, we see little hope for escape from the growing crisis.

What Must We Do To Help Feed Europe?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. L. MILLER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement and résumé of my remarks, on the Town Meeting of the Air, given last night in New York, over the American Broadcasting Co., on the subject What Must We Do To Help Feed Europe? The other participants on the program, included the Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Henry Wallace; Senator Claude Pepper; and H. J. Heinz 2d.

Now, Mr. Denny, Senator PEPPER, recently returned from an extensive trip through Europe, says the job of feeding Europe is terribly easy, but he admits, in the same breath, that the record shows that it has not been done. It seems to me that he should give specific suggestions on feeding Europe. He talks about a loan to Britain. He should call it a gift, and certainly, the Senator must know that this money will not help feed the starving people of Europe. The Senator scolds the Agricultural Department for not extending credit to UNRRA when it was needed. He wants the OPA extended as a method of helping to feed Europe. This agency fathers the black market and their foolish pricing policy has caused a shortage of everything from butter to milady's girdles. It will take far more than a loan to Great Britain, or the continuation of OPA, to get food, immediately, to those who are starving.

In reviewing Secretary Wallace's remarks, we must remember that he is a member of the President's Cabinet. We can all agree that partisan politics, in the feeding of the starving people of Europe, should not be tolerated, but I would remind the distinguished Secretary that the production, processing, distribution, and pricing of food in the United

States is honeycombed with politics. This administration cannot escape its responsibility in the present break-down of supplying food to Europe.

I think it is true that there are some Americans who are knee deep in calories and are literally digging their graves with their teeth. The housewife scans the food advertisements and there are moments of indecision as to whether she wants sirloin steak, veal, fowl, or fish, together with a large choice of vegetables and fruits.

At the same time, the world looks to America for food. To them we are a land of plenty. We are told that millions are on the verge of starvation. Help must be given before June 1, or many will starve. What can be done? Can the agreements and commitments made, be kept? If not, why not? I doubt if we can keep our commitments. The bureaucrats of Washington have fooled the American people and those of foreign countries. The information they gave out about our food supply was incorrect. This country promised 300,000,000 pounds of meat to Europe in the first 3 months of this year. Senator Pepper has stated we supplied about 3 percent to February 19. Europe is receiving about 60 percent of the flour we promised. To produce flour, we must move the wheat from elevators, now plugged full. I present a wire of recent date, from western Nebraska, stating that it will take 2 years, at the present rate they are receiving cars, to move the wheat from the elevators and bins of the farmers. Who is to blame for this?

Europe needs canned goods and yet, according to the Department of Commerce, over which you preside, Secretary Wallace, the carry-over of canned vegetables is 51 percent below 1940, and canned fruits about 81 percent below 1940. This is an all-time low.

For 20 years before the war we imported more agricultural products than we exported. In 1944 we imported 260,000,000 bushels of wheat and exported 15,000,000 bushels. We had a billion-bushel crop of wheat, not only in 1945 but also in 1915. In 1915 we had no foolish plowing under of crops or pig killing, regimented agricultural program.

Wasting food should be stopped. The garbage pails of some American families would feed many in Europe. The Army saved 20,000,000 pounds of cooking fat last year. They are now saving 720,000 pounds of bread per month. They are saving 56,000 pounds of sugar per month by not sweetening their prunes.

Volunteer rationing would be a great help. Make it possible to mail food packages to Europe. Six countries are now denied food through this source. Individuals in Greece may receive one 11-pound package every 2 weeks; Italy a 4-pound package every month, in limited areas. As Mr. Heinz has so well stated, tell the American people the truth through the press, radio, and from the pulpit about the plight of starving millions. Their generosity, decency, pride, and self-sacrifice knows no limits.

Encourage and increase the number of victory gardens. They produced a million tons of food last year.

Place one individual over all food production, pricing, and distribution. At the present time a dozen agencies have their finger in the food pie, and the program is one of rules, directives, confusion, and a merry-go-round of red tape.

For a long term food production program, under one Government head, I suggest providing the farmer, not only with help, but machinery, fertilizer, and an adequate price. Selective service stripped the farmer of experienced help. The Tydings amendment, as passed by Congress, provides that no essential farm labor should be drafted without a proper replacement. This has not been followed. The farmer, unable to get new machinery, is struggling with old, outmoded equipment. Due to strikes, little farm ma-

chinery is being manufactured. The farmer has been denied fertilizer for the production of crops. One Southern State received 11 percent of all the fertilizer and yet produced only 2 percent of the food crops. There is no food value in tobacco and cotton sandwiches.

To help feed Europe, we should cooperate, fully, with the recently created Famine Emergency Committee. They will have some good suggestions to offer the Government and the American people. The American people should be willing to accept substitutes in their diets.

Government promises to the farmer must be kept. There can be no prosperity in this country, with a sick agriculture. We cannot attain prosperity and happiness through a policy of scarcity. Our farmers are patriotic citizens. During the war, their wives, their children, and the older men worked from daylight to dark. They were producing food for their sons fighting in fox holes all over the world.

Government subsidies, regulations, and red tape discourage the farmer. The subsidy on butter is 17½ cents a pound, but where is the butter? Government controls create emergencies and emergencies create controls. It is a vicious cycle and is moving faster and faster.

The immediate problem of supplying Europe with food, centers around one of transportation, voluntary rationing, and cooperation of the public and responsible Government agencies. This Government should cut the red tape in the handling of food, for regulations kill our best impulses, smother our conscience, and trips up progress in the delivery of food to the starving.

Praise Where Praise Is Due

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1946

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that I have never been much of a hand to praise the New Deal. At the same time I have always felt keenly that Republicans should give praise where praise is due. Therefore, I take this occasion to compliment Gen. Arthur J. Browning, new Director of the Office of Domestic Commerce in the United States Department of Commerce.

It seems that General Browning, at a press conference last Monday, had the fortitude to tell an economic truth in the presence of his boss, Henry A. Wallace, causing the latter's face to become a fiery red.

Here is what General Browning said:

Our interviews with numerous manufacturers indicate that they lose their best production men because they feel that it is useless to get a salary increase which will be taken away by higher taxes.

In other words, according to General Browning, the 13-year trend of tax laws, as sponsored first by President Roosevelt and Morgenthau and now by President Truman and Secretary Vinson, actually discourages individuals from doing their best work. The tax laws, as Republicans have said time and again, as presently constituted do not provide an incentive for men to work harder, to think and plan and produce more vigorously.

Newsmen, including Dan Kidney and Peter Edson, who were alert enough to see the difference between what Browning said and what Wallace has been preaching all these years, had a field day pointing to the Commerce Secretary's embarrassment.

After all, this is liable to come to anyone who tries to talk out of both sides of his mouth at the same time.

The REA Program in Oklahoma and the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, in response to the demands of rural people who do not yet enjoy electric service, REA-financed cooperatives and other borrowers have swamped the Rural Electrification Administration with the greatest wave of loan applications in the agency's history. Line construction is in progress throughout the country and will expand as the materials situation improves.

During the fiscal year ending next June 30 Congress authorized REA to lend \$200,000,000—the greatest 1-year loan fund in its history. On January 1, with 6 months of the fiscal year remaining, approximately \$145,000,000 from this fund had already been allotted to borrowers, leaving only \$55,000,000 available from current REA funds. At the same time pending applications on hand or in process in the field totaled more than \$200,000,000, only approximately one-fourth of which could be approved from 1946 funds. By the first of the year, borrowers in 21 States had exhausted the loan funds available to them from the lending fund for fiscal 1946.

This great demand for REA loans is a reflection of the insistence with which the Nation's rural residents are demanding electricity, now that wartime restrictions on line construction have been removed. Slightly more than half of the Nation's 6,000,000 farms still lack central-station electric service. Another 3,000,000 nonfarm rural homes, rural schools, churches, stores, factories, and other rural establishments remain to be served with electric power. These 6,000,000 potential rural electric consumers represent the job ahead in rural electrification.

The REA borrowers are undertaking this job on an area-coverage basis, serving thinly settled section along with more densely populated areas. By careful advance planning of lines and sound business management, REA believes that its borrowers can attain their goal of electric service for every rural community.

At the time REA was established in 1935, only 743,954 farms, or 10.9 percent of all the farms in the United States, had received central-station electric power. The latest official estimates show that on June 30, 1945, 2,725,610 farms, or 44.7 percent of the total, were electrified. Approximately half of the farms electri-

fied since 1935 are served by REA-financed systems.

Through November 30, 1945, the latest date for which statistics are available, REA had allotted \$654,057,000 in rural electrification loans to 955 borrowers—879 locally owned, member-operated electric cooperatives, 57 public bodies, and 19 private utilities. Eight hundred and forty of the borrowers had lines and other facilities in operation. These borrowers operated 445,000 miles of lines serving 1,359,000 farms and other rural consumers in 46 States, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands. Most of these systems were operating only distribution facilities and buying wholesale power. Seventy-five of them were generating part or all of their own power. During the year ending June 30, 1945, REA-financed systems distributed more than 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power.

As of November 30, REA had advanced \$456,096,000 on the loan allotments to its borrowers. The borrowers had made payments of principal and interest of their loans amounting to \$99,789,000. Of this amount, \$19,684,000 represented advance payments on principal in excess of the amount due. Delinquencies on REA loans, consisting of amounts more than 30 days overdue, totaled only \$519,000, slightly more than one-half of 1 percent of the amount due.

Oklahoma REA borrowers, already serving 36,000 rural power users, have completed plans for service to several thousand others as rapidly as line construction materials become available. As of January 1, Oklahoma borrowers had received \$5,360,000 in loan allotments from REA loan funds for fiscal 1946. This money will be used to finance power lines to reach more than 10,000 unserved rural consumers.

From its \$200,000,000 loan fund for fiscal 1946, REA earmarked \$6,126,600 for loan allotments in Oklahoma. Since more than 80 percent of this amount had been allotted by January 1, only \$766,600 was still available for lending in Oklahoma during the remaining 6 months of the fiscal year. On the same date, REA had on hand and in process \$3,815,000 in loan requests from the State to finance rural electric facilities to reach around 7,500 unserved rural consumers.

Before the REA program began, fewer than 6,000 Oklahoma farms had electric service. This number had increased to 36,000 by July 1, 1945, according to REA estimates. On the same date, estimates show, 143,287 of the State's farms, or 79.7 percent of the total, still were without electricity. In addition, many nonfarm rural dwellings and other rural establishments remained unserved.

Since 1935 REA has allotted a total of nearly \$20,000,000 in loan funds to 24 borrowers in Oklahoma. Twenty-three of these borrowers are rural electric cooperatives and one is a private utility. These borrowers operate 15,000 miles of power lines serving 36,000 rural consumers, most of them farms. One cooperative is generating part of its own power; the others are buying at wholesale from public agencies and private power companies.

Oklahoma REA borrowers are more than meeting the required payments on their Government loans. According to REA's financial summary, Oklahoma

borrowers have paid \$1,728,000 on principal and interest due, including \$353,000 repaid on principal in advance of the time it was due. Less than \$17,000 was overdue.

Birth of the Federal Reserve—A Money Control System That Has Spread Around the World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 4, 1946

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today on a small island off the coast of the State of Georgia a small group of people are meeting to launch a new international money and credit control system, commonly known as the Bretton Woods plan. That will, in effect, as stated by the English Lord Keynes, one of the originators of the system, be the economic government of the world. A plan, as he pointed out to the British Parliament, that would provide excellent machinery for enforcing financial blockades. What is being done on this island off the coast of Georgia today brings to mind another momentous meeting of financiers on a small island off the coast of Georgia, as told by one of the conspirators, Frank A. Vanderlip, in an article which I have condensed and taken from the February 9, 1935, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, reprinted here:

As early as 1907 I had found myself in hearty accord with Woodrow Wilson about the matter of the social value of publicity for the affairs of big corporations. He had stated publicly at that time that he thought the aggressive antagonism toward trusts was due to the fact that the people were kept in ignorance of the affairs of the trusts. He had said further, and I still agree with him, that corporation lawyers injured the interests of their clients by counseling secrecy. My views on this subject were considered radical by some of my close associates when I was president of the National City Bank.

A SECRET EXPEDITION TO JEKYLL ISLAND

Despite my views about the value to society of greater publicity for the affairs of corporations, there was an occasion, near the close of 1910, when I was as secretive, indeed, as furtive, as any conspirator.

For me the beginning of the adventure, I should think, was a letter that came from Mr. Stillman in Paris. He said he had just had a long conference with Senator Nelson Aldrich, Zivill in our code, who was very keen to get to work on banking and currency revision. Aldrich, Mr. Stillman reported, regretted that Henry Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and I had been unable to join him in Europe during the summer; he felt that over there we might have had plenty of time for our discussions, and been free from interruptions. In a moment of entire candor he would have said, "free from reporters." Mr. Stillman said he had told Mr. Aldrich that freedom from interruptions was essential, but that it could be accomplished by getting Davison and me down to Warwick, his place in Rhode Island, without anyone's knowing of it. That was Mr. Aldrich's plan as he left Paris. Mr. Stillman wrote me that I should make everything else subservient to giving my whole time and thought to a thorough consideration of the subject. He said that Aldrich was persuaded

Labor peace is the best of "good business."
"You pay big salaries to get men to do your business as you want it done?"

Sure! Sure! We regard officership in our union as a high honor and most of our officers—all, we think—have fewer financial resources at the end of their terms than they had when they started them.

Our international officers receive \$7,500 per year. Our local officers receive the equivalent of the highest union scale in their cities—with an additional \$10 weekly, perhaps, for good measure—but nothing for overtime and the many extra services they perform. The same effort and responsibility and "know how" would, in private business life, pay them much more liberally.

"You're proud of your union, aren't you? What else do you do as an organization?"

We train our members in their craft as well as in their civic and union duties and responsibilities. Every apprentice is required to take a full course in craft education and to pass a stiff examination before he or she is allowed to join the union.

Our union "card" is very near a guaranty of proficiency in one or another of the branches of our calling—and every year we are raising the standard. This is not a simple procedure because of changes and improvements in technique and in equipment, but its "good business" to go as far and as fast as we may.

We have given a bare outline of the International Typographical Union. The benefit features are the same in principle—and sometimes in amount, in New York, Chicago, and Galesburg—except that the smaller cities pay less amounts in purely local activities. (And pay smaller union dues, too.)

Many, many trade-unions do almost as much for their members—some claim more—but let them tell their own story.

Today America is placing heavy emphasis on "efficiency," "production," and "understanding" and this brings up the question: "Is labor doing its part?"

We think so.

We think if you understood us better that you, too, would think so.

We thank you.

The Army and Navy Forever

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES A. PLUMLEY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave heretofore granted me, I wish to include in the RECORD an anonymous poem The Army and Navy Forever—a la Hamlet's soliloquy:

THE ARMY AND NAVY FOREVER

That it should come to this

The war but two months dead! Nay not so much; so excellent a team; that was, to others

Hyperion to a satyr; so loving to each other That one might not between the winds of Heaven

Visit the other too roughly. Heaven and earth!

Must I remember? Why Army would hang on Navy

As if increase of harmony had grown

By what it fed on. And yet, within a month, Let me not think of it; Frailty, thy name is woman.

So little time; or ere those shoes were old With which she leaped ashore from Navy decks

Like Artemis, all haste; why she, even she, Oh Heaven! a beast, that wants discourse of reason,

Would have pondered longer marriage with the Navy

Her brother in arms; but no more like the Army

Than I to Hercules; within a month

To marry! Oh most wicked speed, to post With such dexterity to incestuous sheets! It is not, nor it cannot, come to good,

But break my heart, for I must hold my tongue.

FSA Program as It Applies to Veterans of World War II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

THE RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, applications from veterans of World War II for initial rehabilitation loans are being filed at an accelerating rate, region VIII figures show. The figures:

Applications for initial rural rehabilitation loans

December	745
January	1,594
Cumulative	4,418

Indications are that the peak demand for loans is still many months ahead.

Inquiries made in four Oklahoma counties in January indicated that slightly more than half of the men who went into the armed services were still to be returned to civilian life.

Of those who have returned, many are still in the adjustment period and have not decided their future course definitely enough to come to FSA to apply for financial help. All applications thus far received from veterans have come from those who have been out of service long enough to have reached a decision and to have made arrangements to go back to work.

Army surveys have resulted in a statement that a million veterans are expected to return to the farm. Companion surveys have resulted in an estimate that 75 percent of the veterans returning to farms will require financing of some kind.

If the commonly accepted figures showing that about 10 percent of the Nation's farms lie within region VIII are correct, it would indicate that a total of 100,000 veterans may seek to return to the farm within this region; and that some 75,000 of them will require financing of some kind.

FSA, of course, will not finance all of the veterans requiring help, nor will all of them turn to FSA. However, an insight into the proportion of veterans seeking FSA financing, as compared to other types of agricultural financing is afforded by figures on applications for so-called GI loans in region VIII:

During January, applications for GI guaranteed loans totaled 121. During January, applications for initial rural

rehabilitation loans — FSA — totaled 1,594.

Cumulative figures show a total of 4,418 applications for FSA's rural rehabilitation loans; 351 applications for GI loans.

In other words, veterans are applying for rural rehabilitation loans, as against GI loans, at a rate of more than 12 to 1.

This is only a part of the story. The figures on GI loans include applications for both personal property loans and real property loans.

FSA is receiving applications for real-estate loans at an increasing rate. The figures:

Applications for farm ownership loans

December	412
January	825
Cumulative	2,728

Add the applications for rural rehabilitation loans, 4,418, and 2,728 applications for farm ownership loans, and the total number of applications becomes 7,146, about 20 times as many applications for loans under FSA's programs as for GI loans.

As applications come in more and more rapidly, the loan-making rate rises correspondingly. The figures:

Initial loans made to veterans

December	287
January	842
Cumulative	1,764

In December, \$479,757 was loaned to World War II veterans in the rural rehabilitation program; in January, \$1,287,479. In all, \$2,697,666 has been advanced to World War II veterans under the rural rehabilitation program.

Farm ownership loans to veterans

December	24
January	49
Cumulative	111

Rehabilitation loans made between now and the end of the fiscal year will depend on the money available. Indications are that there will always be a backlog of unfilled applications.

Farm ownership loans to veterans will depend largely upon the availability of land, reasonably priced. Many applications received to date have been for loans upon farms which would not appraise out. This factor is the principal obstacle in the way of an accelerated FO program for veterans.

As to FSA's future ability to meet the demand from World War II veterans for agricultural financing in region VIII:

In his statement before the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, the FSA Administrator said:

A loan authorization of \$67,500,000 has been recommended for the fiscal year 1947. This amount will enable us to provide the supplemental assistance to present borrowers necessary for their continued progress toward rehabilitation and initial rehabilitation assistance to approximately 25,000 additional farm families—or about 8 per county.

In region VIII applications for initial rehabilitation loans received from veterans alone, in 1 month alone—January—averaged more than 4.4 per county.

Applications from veterans alone on hand at the end of January totaled 1,776, or approximately 5 per county.

And the peak demand, as has been indicated, is still ahead.

On the basis of the evidence presented here, region VIII will need, for veterans alone, all of the money the Administrator says will be available for the "25,000 families" over the entire country. Poor civilians! Poor other 10 regions!

Congress should increase the authorization and appropriation immediately.

South Dakota Has Largest Per Capita Hunting Revenue in the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, South Dakota's famed hunting advantages have become a million-dollar industry. Last year, only Pennsylvania and Michigan exceeded South Dakota in hunting revenue, with the result that by several times over South Dakota has the largest hunting revenue of any State in the Union.

Mr. Speaker, the reasons for South Dakota's unique and interesting record as the hunting paradise of the United States are numerous and obvious.

First, sir, give credit to the State bird of South Dakota and the royal game bird of the whole United States, the sporty, delectable South Dakota ring-necked pheasant.

Secondly, let credit go to the renowned hospitality of South Dakota folks.

For other reasons, give thought to the healthful, stimulating, exhilarating, zestful climate which South Dakota invariably turns on to greet the visiting hunters during the more than 100-day-long open season on King Pheasant.

Or if you please, sir, consider South Dakota's vast productive soil which raises the corn, grain, fruit, shrubs, and berries which are so coveted by the pheasant and so conducive to general human happiness and prosperity. Add to that, the beautiful lakes and streams of South Dakota—practically all free from pollution—the good highways, the opportunity to fish trout, cast for black bass, hunt wild geese and ducks, and even shoot an elk or deer while visiting South Dakota in quest of pheasants and you will realize why South Dakota's popularity as a hunter's paradise is growing by leaps and bounds.

Mark up your personal calendar, Mr. Speaker, to visit South Dakota next fall along with the many of our colleagues who make the trip each year. Like them I am sure you will get your daily bag limit of pheasants and you will find no limit on the enjoyment and adventuresome experiences which you will share.

There follows hereafter some arithmetic which indicates how many good Americans are making it a habit to go to South Dakota for their hunting adventures:

STATE STANDS THIRD IN HUNTING REVENUE—JUMPS FROM TENTH PLACE IN TOTAL COLLECTED FROM LICENSES

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The 48 States collected \$15,512,252 from the sale of 8,190,901 hunting licenses in the year ended last June 30, compared with \$13,547,152 for 7,505,258 licenses in the preceding year.

Reporting this today, the Fish and Wildlife Service said the number of licenses issued last year set a record for the war period.

Despite travel restrictions and the rationing of gasoline and tires, nonresident hunting licenses jumped from 107,685 in 1943-44 to 154,363 in 1944-45.

Pennsylvania led all other States in revenue received with \$1,395,841. Others in the big ten in revenue included Michigan, \$1,198,437; South Dakota, \$1,087,122; California, \$913,307; New York, \$854,827; Ohio, \$669,256; Wisconsin, \$617,857; Washington, \$511,263; Colorado, \$510,838; and Illinois, \$473,339.

South Dakota has the sharpest increase, jumping from tenth place in 1943-44 with \$465,602 to third.

Economic Gymnastics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN F. WEICHEL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I want to include an editorial of Spencer A. Canary, editor of the Daily Sentinel-Tribune of Bowling Green, Ohio, describing the economic gymnastics of the New Deal:

"HOLD THAT LINE"

If the clumsy efforts of President Truman and his New Deal advisers to "hold that line" were not so tragic in their import for America, they would be pathetically humorous.

Their apparent intent, is good; but, like Hell, the present economic status of the country is paved with good intentions; and the future paving blocks seem likely to be of the same material.

They are trying to "make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before" with half the fertilizer. They are trying to make 60,000,000 jobs with 30,000,000 opportunities. They are approving greatly increased wages for workers and at the same time trying to "hold that line" of prices by limiting employers to a profit based on the rate of profit on net worth earned before the war sent prices upward.

Here is the New Deal formula for profits: "To earn an average rate of profit equal or as nearly as may be to the rate of the return on net worth earned by the industry in the peacetime basic period applicable to that industry."

For example, suppose the net worth of a business before the war were \$100,000, that it did business amounting to \$200,000 a year and made a net profit of 6 percent, or \$12,000. Suppose that the present net worth were 25 percent greater because of increased cost of replacements, therefore being \$125,000. Under the New Deal rule it would be allowed a net profit of 6 percent of \$125,000, or \$7,500—if it could make it without the ceiling price being raised; and, if it were raised so that consumers had to pay more, would that be "holding the line"?

Let's see. Suppose the business were automobiles and that the cost of labor going into them before the war were 40 percent. The

40-percent cost for labor would take \$80,000 of that \$200,000 business, which yielded \$12,000 profit. But suppose that 40 percent were increased 18 percent, making it 58 percent as the cost of that labor. That 58 percent would take \$116,000 out of that \$200,000, which would be the selling price of the factory's product, if the selling price were retained, an increase of wages by \$36,000; and, of course, the rest of the cost, for materials, etc., would also be higher.

But under the New Deal theory the \$200,000 selling price should remain the same or be increased only enough to allow a profit of \$7,500. If the selling price were permitted to be increased to care for the increased cost of labor and of materials, the price to consumers would be 18 percent or \$236,000 for the factories' products.

So the public would have to pay \$36,000 more for the same products, while the capitalists would get only \$7,500 return on its net worth, or about 3 percent.

This allows nothing for replacements due to depreciation in the factory or for enlargements which might mean more employees. Fine business theories of the New Deal.

It is in line with the OPA ruling that permits a good price on cotton but keeps the price of textiles so low that they are of inferior quality.

More Truman Snap Judgment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARVE TIBBOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an editorial from the Johnstown Tribune, Johnstown, Pa.:

MORE TRUMAN SNAP JUDGMENT

President Truman's announcement excluding the steel fabricators from the benefits of the price increase granted on basic steel products has thrown a good-sized monkey wrench into the machinery set up for the settlement of strikes affecting the smaller industries of the Nation. Just how the President expects the fabricating concerns to survive if they are compelled to grant an 18½-cent-an-hour increase in wages and the \$5-a-ton increase in the price of steel is quite beyond our comprehension.

The decision of Mr. Truman, it seems to us, is radically at variance with his professed love for "the little fellows" in industry. In a sense, too, it is a slap in the face for Chester A. Bowles, his new Stabilization Director, who had announced that the fabricators would be permitted to adjust their prices in line with the increase granted basic steel.

Unfortunately, many of the fabricating companies have already signed contracts at the new wage rate on the assumption that they would be granted price relief. Those who have not yet signed up, therefore, are in a more fortunate position.

The Presidential decree will have the effect of prolonging the strikes among all such concerns and thereby keep well over 200,000 workmen idle.

Mr. Truman is rapidly acquiring a reputation for snap judgment on important problems, and this would appear to be another case in which he has spoken without giving the subject the consideration it should have had. He has had to reverse his position a number of times in recent months, and he will have to do it again if he wants to save the smaller industries from collapse.



11 22 11

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 12, 1946, for actions of Monday, March 11, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....1	Buildings & grounds.....2	Public works.....6
Agricultural economics...8	Forestry.....12	Relief, foreign.....10
Appropriations.....1	Grazing.....7	Soil conservation.....5
	Loans, farm.....4,9	Social security.....3
	Parity prices.....11	Wheat loans.....4
	Price control.....13	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill with amendments. Rep. Rees criticized Department's action in calling wheat loans. Rep. Murray criticized Department's parity-price policy.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 5605 (pp. 2143-57).
 - Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Holmes, Wash., to increase the appropriation for market news service by \$7,000 to provide that service in Yakima, Wash. (pp. 2144-5).
 - Rejected an amendment by Rep. Andersen, Minn., to reduce the appropriation for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, FSA, by \$1,000,000 (pp. 2146-52).
 - Rejected, 22-68, an amendment by Rep. Hull, Wis., to raise the loan limitation under the appropriation loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation from \$2,500 to \$5,000 (pp. 2152-4).
 - Rejected an amendment by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to amend the provision that none of the money appropriated for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation shall be used for certain purposes by striking out item (5) which reads "the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services)" (pp. 2154-5).
 - As finally passed the bill was altered by the following amendments which were agreed to: By Rep. Granger, Utah, as amended by a substitute amendment by Rep. Tarver, Ga., to earmark \$26,800 of the appropriation for field crops, BPISAE, for investigations of black-root disease of sugar beets. (This does not increase the total amount appropriated for field crops, as reported in Digest 41.) A committee amendment by Rep. Tarver, Ga., changing the language relating to the use of administrative funds for formulation of 1947 programs under the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources AAAct, to read "amounting to \$300,000,000, including administration" instead of "so long as such administrative expenses do not relate to programs exceeding

\$300,000,000, including administration". An amendment by Rep. Holmes, Wash., to increase the appropriation for market news service by \$7,000 to provide that service for Yakima, Wash.

During the discussion, Rep. Pace, Ga., spoke in favor of continuing price control (pp. 2143-4). Rep. Holmes Wash., pointed out the need for market news service in Wash. (p. 2144-5). Reps. Hook, Mich., and Tarver, Ga., discussed the administration of the AAAct (p. 2146). Rep. Andersen, Minn., criticized the operation of FSA regional offices and Rep. Tarver, Ga., stated that the House would have opportunity to review all phases of FSA in its consideration of a bill on which a rule has been granted to provide basic authority for the rural rehabilitation program (pp. 2146-8). Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in opposition to farm subsidies and inserted a table showing the amount paid by States (pp. 2148-9). Rep. Cooley, N.Car., reported that his bill to provide basic authority for the rural rehabilitation program is a result of an investigation of FSA and it is expected to be before the House in the near future (pp. 2149-50). Rep. Pace, Ga., commended FSAdministrator Lasseter and his work and pointed out the need for increasing the funds for loans to veterans under this program (pp. 2150-1). Reps. Hull, Wis., and D'Ewart, Mon. discussed the need for raising the rural rehabilitation loan limitation to \$5,000 (pp. 2152-3). Rep. Tarver, Ga., gave his reasons for opposing the raising of the loan limitation to \$5,000 (p. 2154). Rep. Voorhis, Calif. spoke in favor of his amendment to permit FSA borrowers to purchase shares in farmer cooperatives and Rep. Tarver, Ga., spoke opposing the amendment (p. 2155). Rep. Cannon, Mo., commended the victory garden plan (p. 2156). Rep. Rayburn, Tex., pointed out the opposition against plans for extending rural electrification (p. 2156).

2. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5407, to grant the FWAdministrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, et (pp. 2139, 2175). (For detailed digest of the provisions of the bill see Digest 20 and 21).
3. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., analyzed the needed changes in the Social Security Act and made recommendations for the changes (pp. 2171-4).
4. WHEAT LOANS. Rep. Rees, Kans., criticized the Department's action in calling the wheat loans on demand (p. 2141).
5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Murray, Wis., urged fair prices for farm products as the best method of maintaining or increasing the fertility of the soil (p. 2141).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Mar. 12.

BILLS INTRODUCED

6. PUBLIC WORKS. H.R. 5732, by Rep. Chipperfield, Ill., to authorize a National Mississippi River Parkway and matters relating thereto. (p. 2175.) To Public Lands Committee.
7. GRAZING. H.Res. 555, by Rep. Bunker, Nev., providing for an investigation and study of the policies of the United States with respect to grazing on public lands. (p. 2175.) To Rules Committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on the settlement of the steel strike.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5605, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee last rose the Clerk had read the bill down to and including page 51, line 17, the title of the last paragraph being the "Sugar Act." The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by or for the purposes of such section 32: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a school-lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may re-appportion such excess funds to such other States, Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by the school or child-

care center or other sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25-percent limitation contained in said section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available hereunder for a school-lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder for a school-lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

Mr. CURTIS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, on the front page of each of the three Washington Sunday papers there appeared an Associated Press article yesterday, reporting the appointment of a committee to work out some amendments to the laws relating to the Office of Price Administration.

The article was identical in all three papers with one exception. There was no mention of my name as being a member of this committee in the article as published in the Post and Times-Herald. But as published in the Star my name is listed as being a member of the committee.

As I have not attended any meetings relating to changes in the OPA law, have not been asked to serve on any committee relating to that subject, and have not been notified of my appointment as a member of such a committee, I am, of course, at a loss to know how or why my name was mentioned in the article published in the Star.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman says he is at a loss to know why his name was used. The gentleman surely see the very apparent purpose of the entire article which, so far as I know, is not well-founded in fact, to try to influence the Congress in its actions with regard to the extension of OPA. It is simply a propaganda article, in my judgment.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman.

Nor do I know, of course, which version was used in out-of-town dispatches. Nevertheless, I am disposed to set the record straight to avoid any possible misunderstanding.

This article states that about 100 Members of Congress had a meeting last Wednesday morning to discuss the question of continuing OPA and at that time authorized the appointment of a committee to work out amendments. I did not attend the meeting on Wednesday and have not the slightest idea of who did attend or what was discussed. Last Wednesday morning, in fact the entire morning every day last week, I was rather busy, as chairman of the House Committee to investigate food shortages, conducting hearings with regard to the existing shortage of wheat, corn, other grains and feed. These hearings will continue throughout this week.

I favor the extension of OPA. I deeply regret the need for extending the life of this agency. I am anxious to dispense with wartime controls at the earliest possible moment, and I had hoped that by this time the reconversion program would be at full speed, production would be at full capacity, the supply of all necessities would be equal to the demand, and that rationing and price controls would not be needed any longer.

But, unfortunately, labor-management disputes have greatly retarded our reconversion to peacetime production.

And, frankly, I am convinced that the Office of Price Administration has also contributed in good measure to reduction in production and our present shortages. Its stubborn and unrealistic policy of maintaining a fixed line, except as to wages, and its efforts to hold the price of many articles below the cost of production in order to control profits, is bringing about the critical shortage of many articles desperately needed in the homes and on the farms.

These are conditions I am ready to help correct when the bill to extend OPA is brought before us for consideration. I do not believe the American people ask or expect the farms and the factories to supply them with goods at less than the cost of producing them. But, regardless of who may be at fault for our present shortages, we must face the fact that they exist and we must, for the time being, maintain reasonable controls with respect to price and distribution. At the same time we must redouble our efforts to bring about increased and abundant production. That is the answer and will hasten the day when these controls can be released. Abundant production is the sure prevention of inflation and the death blow to black-market operations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not object to this request, but I shall object to other requests for extensions of time when Members are not talking about the bill, because we want to get through with the bill as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. As much as I regret it, we cannot strike down the control of prices at this time. To do so could bring on unbridled inflation as a result of the short-

age of goods, the pent-up demand and the enormous increase of cash and buying power in the hands of the people. Such inflation could quickly destroy all values. It could prove disastrous to every one, particularly the wage earners and those with fixed incomes. The protection and value of our insurance policies, our bonds, all bank deposits and investments, would be gone like the wind.

And, in this connection, I make a special and urgent appeal that the Congress take immediate action on the question of extending OPA and making any changes in the law. The present uncertainty is definitely slowing down production and limiting available supplies. Many manufacturers are restricting production or withholding goods from the market until they know what the future price policy is going to be. In the hearings by the food committee last week it was stated by nearly all the witnesses that wheat and corn were being held on the farms because the producers thought there might be a rise in ceiling prices or an early end to price control. It is of the utmost importance that Congress settle these questions at once.

Now just a word more about the newspaper article published in the papers yesterday. Certainly a part of it was fantastic and merely the imagination of a sensationally minded newspaper reporter. The opening sentence reads as follows:

A large group of Republican and southern Democrats teamed up yesterday in an organized bid for control of Congress.

As I stated before, I was not present at the meeting and have no knowledge of what was said and done, but I understand the sole purpose of the meeting was to consider the question of extending OPA. The newspaper reporter writing this article indicates that he was not present either. So clearly his statement that some particular group is trying to take control of Congress can be no more than a desire on his part to write something of a sensational and provocative nature.

For my part, I am certainly not interested in meeting with or trying to organize this group of Democrats and Republicans to take over control of Congress. As a Democrat I still recognize the Democratic leadership here in the House. I am not always too happy about some of the measures they propose and vote my own conviction of what I believe to be best for my country and the people I am trying to serve, but that does not mean that we are now prepared to establish new leaders.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to say something on this paragraph.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, there is another paragraph coming up which the gentleman can discuss. There are no amendments pending to this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a table showing the wage rates for farm labor in the United States during the past 2 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to secure permission in the House to include extraneous matters in his remarks. He may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, if there is no objection.

There was no objection.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, it has been the custom for a good many years to place in the agricultural appropriations bill the appropriation for the school-lunch program. The committee has followed that course this year and has placed in the pending bill the sum of \$50,000,000 for school lunches. I am delighted to see this. I have always given my full support to every appropriation for school lunches contained in these bills since the very inception of this program several years ago. I gladly support the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for that purpose contained in this bill.

I am also glad to see that the committee has brought this item to us in this bill, just as it has done heretofore, without the controversial amendment which confronted this house this year in considering an authorization bill on the question of the school lunch. Many of us thought that the injection of the controversial race question into the recent authorization bill was unwise and unwarranted and we thought that this should not be done at all. Therefore, some of us did our best to keep that amendment out of the bill. I hope that the House and Senate conferees will yet remove this controversial amendment from the final bill presented to us.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the conferees will bring to us a much better bill and I hope they will see the wisdom of taking that controversial amendment out of the authorization bill. I also hope that the bill will be changed so as to make it easier for the poorer States to meet the requirements of State contributions. I hope that the conferees will agree on a larger authorization than that contained in the House bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,284,000.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOLMES of Washington: On page 4, line 24, after the

word "products", strike out "\$1,284,000" and insert "\$1,291,000."

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is for the procuring of \$7,000 for the agricultural market news service for the city of Yakima, Wash.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman made a very impressive statement before our subcommittee in regard to the necessity for this small item, and I think it was the intention of our subcommittee to approve it, but in writing up the bill, with so many hundreds of items, we inadvertently overlooked doing so. I have conferred with the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle, and we have no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me confirm what the chairman of the subcommittee has said. I think it was an inadvertence that caused the omission of this item, and we concur in the action.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to present this amendment to increase the amount available for marketing service from \$1,284,000 to \$1,291,000. This \$7,000 is for the establishment of agricultural marketing service in Yakima, Wash.

The immense production of the Yakima Valley of fruits, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, truck gardening, and general diversified crops has been such that it is highly important for a stabilized market that this news service be instituted.

The bringing in of new lands under the Rosa division of the Yakima project will still further increase the production. When you realize that this service will benefit not only the Yakima Valley but also the northern area, including the Kittitas Valley and the Wenatchee Valley, and the southern area, including Kennewick Highlands, Lower Columbia Basin, Walla Walla Valley, and Big Bend development, its importance is very evident. In a comparatively few years the tremendous Columbia Basin project will be bringing in additional thousands of acres of production so that the total volume covered by market news reporting service in Yakima will affect a production amounting to several hundred million dollars.

Due to the perishability of a large portion of products grown in this area, it is highly essential that as much current market information as possible be furnished the growers and shippers, in order that they might realize maximum returns from their production. With the establishment of this market news service in Yakima, the growers and shippers throughout this area would receive daily information currently as to shipments, distribution, arrivals on the track in principal markets, as well as terminal market price information and free on board price information from competing areas for their use in connection with marketing their own products.

The Pomona Granges of Benton County, Yakima County, Kittitas County, and Chelan County, as I understand it, are wholeheartedly urging this service. Joining with the granges are the Washington State Peach Council, Yakima Cherry Institute, and Yakima Pomological Society, as well as many others.

The service would serve a densely populated area where the production right now amounts to more than \$100,000,000 annually.

Fred J. Martin, State director of agriculture, has offered his assistance in the plan for a Federal-State market reporting agency, and Governor Wallgren has announced that the State has made the necessary funds available for the State's participation.

The eastern Washington development and production is growing at such a pace that the Seattle office is no longer sufficient to cover the need.

In addition to fruit and vegetable production, the development of the processing industry is becoming more important each year. This includes canneries, dryers, and quick-freezing plants. In view of all this, we realize the exceeding importance of expanding and readjusting this fine, important market-news service.

I have discussed the subject with officials in the Department of Agriculture and have been advised that the Department is prepared to institute the service if an appropriation is made. Under a cooperative agreement with the State of Washington, whereby the State would contribute 50 percent of the expense, we do not believe that the Federal cost would be more than \$7,000 or \$8,000 per year.

I unequivocally and wholeheartedly urge a sufficient appropriation to permit allocation of funds for this news service as an extremely important step in food production and marketing in our reconversion program.

Following is the tentative plan suggested by the Grange committee for a Federal-State market-reporting agency and a statement of carload shipments from the counties affected:

A central Washington service to report farm prices as well as f. o. b. prices.

To be set up in the city of Yakima.

A general market-reporting agency to report prices on important farm products produced here and throughout the district served.

There is probably one-quarter to one-third of our products that are not bought from the grower on an f. o. b. basis. The information on these sales can be obtained from the fruit and produce houses and supplemented by country correspondents where needed.

This service should cover all fruits, berries, vegetables, and truck crops grown on a commercial basis. It should also include livestock, grain, hay, potatoes, mint, and such new crops as may be grown on a commercial basis.

Particular attention should be given to the matter of giving good service to the Big Bend project along with the new development in this valley.

One of the most important phases of this project should be to report Federal rulings which will affect the market price of agricultural products.

Its estimated cost is \$10,000 per year, which would be participated in by the State and

Federal Governments. The growers would be willing to pay a nominal fee for service to help finance the cost. This could take the form of a membership fee which could entitle one to mailing service.

Reports should be made daily by mail service, radio, and newspaper.

The six Pomona Granges supporting this request offer their full cooperation in interesting their 46 subordinate granges and in maintaining this agency on a thoroughly serviceable basis.

Commercial carload shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables by counties during the years 1942-44

Yakima:	
1942.....	18,492
1943.....	17,332
1944.....	24,291
Benton:	
1942.....	477
1943.....	347
1944.....	313
Kittitas:	
1942.....	1,507
1943.....	1,493
1944.....	1,568
Grant:	
1942.....	239
1943.....	348
1944.....	871
Chelan:	
1942.....	12,536
1943.....	12,745
1944.....	14,011
Grand total, 1942.....	33,251
Grand total, 1943.....	32,265
Grand total, 1944.....	41,054

(Mr. HOLMES of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

The amendment was agreed to.

LET'S HEAD OFF ANOTHER DEPRESSION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in line with what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] said a few moments ago, I desire to say that I never heard of this alleged inter-party committee until I saw an announcement of it in the newspapers.

In the first place, that is not the way to get legislation passed, or to fight for or against legislation in this House.

For many years I have been a member of what is known as the public-power bloc, whose object is to advance the development of our water power and to promote the extension of rural electrification. You never hear of us having meetings of this kind, or putting the names of our members in the newspapers for our enemies to shoot at. But we have been successful, especially in our fight for rural electrification.

But I want to say a word, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the OPA. I cannot agree with the gentleman from Georgia that the OPA should be continued in its present form, for the simple reason that it is holding down the price of farm commodities below the cost of production, while our competitors in other countries are selling their wheat and corn and cotton and livestock for much higher prices than our farmers enjoy.

I pointed out the other day to the Committee on Banking and Currency—

and I hope some of those Members are present here today—that instead of having someone go around trying to fix prices on individual commodities and persecuting people who are alleged to have violated their rules and regulations, the thing to do was to control the issuance of money at its source.

I want to show you now what is happening. I pointed out that in 1920 we had a maximum of \$5,698,000,000 in circulation, and cotton was 35 cents a pound. I pointed out that we had \$28,-514,000,000 in circulation as of December 31, 1945, and yet they are holding the price of cotton, corn, wheat, hogs, cattle, and lumber down, and at the same time wages of people in the steel plants and other large industries are being raised all out of proportion to what the farmers make toiling in the hot sun.

Now, let me warn you of this danger. Deflation has already started in. If the Committee on Banking and Currency does not take this matter in hand, we are likely to be precipitated into the greatest deflation of all times. On January 31, 1946, we had in circulation \$28,-514,000,000. To date, on the 31st of January, we have \$27,917,000,000, a deflation of \$600,000,000 in 1 month. Get that? A deflation of \$600,000,000 in 1 month.

If that precipitation continues and gathers force as it goes, we are likely to be driven into the greatest depression this country has ever seen.

You cannot safely turn over to a group of private bankers the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof when it is to their interest to deflate the currency or to their interest to expand it. The thing to do is for the Committee on Banking and Currency to bring out a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act and to restore to the Congress the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," decide the point at which to stabilize, and then provide that when the currency gets down to that point, if they undertake to reduce it below that level the Government shall issue currency, United States notes, with a gold reserve behind them to stabilize the currency at that point.

In that way we can guarantee a reasonable measure of prosperity for generations to come.

You are playing with the worst economic dynamite the world has ever seen. I do not think you are going to control prices by appointing some fellow to go out and regulate prices and drive people out of business or into the black market.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Although I disagree with the gentleman in some matters, I can find it as easy to agree with the gentleman on the question of curbing the power of the banks over the volume of our money as on the REA matter. The gentleman knows my appreciation of his efforts in rural electrification and my support of that program.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman. In calling this matter to your attention I am reading you the official figures

that have come from the Treasury Department. I say to you that the country is sitting on a keg of economic dynamite, and some people are striking matches with both hands.

We cannot afford to let this deflation get so far out of hand as to take us into another disastrous depression.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to get some information from the chairman of the subcommittee. On page 46 of the bill under the heading "Production and marketing administration," the first item is an appropriation of \$312,500,000 for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. This appropriation is stated to be for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended.

On reading the hearings before this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the possibility seems to exist that this money we are asked to appropriate for conservation and use of agricultural land resources by the triple A may in fact never be controlled by the Director of the triple A or the triple A budget officer. Is it the intent that the administrative funds designated as a part of the \$312,500,000 may be pooled with the administrative funds of some 20 other agricultural agencies?

Mr. TARVER. Any consolidation of agencies within the Department of Agriculture would have to be accomplished under legislation which is currently in effect giving authority to the President to consolidate various bureaus and agencies of the Government, except that the Secretary of Agriculture has certain limited authority within the field of his discretion in the consolidation of agencies within the Department. I know of no plan which is at present under contemplation by the Secretary of Agriculture to consolidate the administration of the triple-A, as it is commonly called, with any other agency of the Department. I think that aside from saying that, there is probably no information I could give the gentleman.

Mr. HOOK. It is not the intention that there be a general pooling of these funds without such a consolidation or reorganization?

Mr. TARVER. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has made no provision in this bill for any such procedure.

Mr. HOOK. I thank the gentleman. I just wanted that matter cleared up.

The Clerk read as follows:

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, han-

dling, transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), and for expenses, necessary to enable the Secretary to perform functions vested in him by Executive Orders, 9280, 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to section 706 (b) of the organic act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 514b, 574); printing and binding; the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia; \$1,901,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments are made against producers or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer two committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments offered by Mr. TARVER:

On page 56, line 1, after the parenthesis enclosing the letter "a", insert a comma.

On line 4 of the same page, strike out "514 (b)" and insert in lieu thereof "541 (b)."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, these amendments are merely for the purpose of correcting two typographical errors.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as amended, \$24,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the organic act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574); purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 60, line 3, strike out the sum "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$23,000,000."

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, this past Friday I was very much disappointed when in an effort to make a little saving to the taxpayers of \$300,000, which, of course, some think to be simply chicken feed, but which nevertheless still amounts to a good deal of money in my part of the country; I repeat, it was very much disappointing to note that when the teller vote was had upon that particular amendment not one Member of the majority side of this House saw fit to go down this aisle in support of that little saving to the taxpayers of the Nation, while all but one on the Republican side did so. We hear a lot about economy. Just the other day I noted that some distinguished gentlemen from the majority side are included in a committee much publicized to try to help balance the budget in 1947. Last fall bleeding hearts on the majority side of the House declaimed about the dire necessity of balancing the budget at the time we had the tax reduction bill before the Congress. Yet there were at that time only two men who rose on the floor of the House—the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I, who argued against that particular tax reduction bill at that time, holding such reduction to be poor business. Had that tax reduction bill not been so hastily jammed through Congress, we today would be within sight of our goal, a balanced budget. Many talk of economy and act contrary to their expressed convictions. Perhaps it is a case of the spirit being willing but the flesh being weak.

I am hoping that in this amendment to take away from the Farm Security administrative expense account \$1,000,000 which Farm Security can well afford to do without, it will not simply be a matter of political division on the vote in this House. Many times I personally have voted against my side of the House when in agreement with the Democratic majority. I hope you will see fit to regard this amendment as an effort only to reduce a little of this additional personnel which is in this particular bill today. Do you know that there are an additional 1,800 new positions over last year in this measure? When the budget came before us it represented 3,254 new positions entirely apart from what this Department had this past year. We took out 1,400 of those in subcommittee but more should be cut out. Are we going to make an effort to balance the budget? Are you going to be serious about such effort, you who get up and bemoan the fact that our budget must be balanced or chaos will result? Or are we simply going to go along the easy road for fear that we may harm somebody's feelings and not help shear off from the pay roll 2,000 people provided for in this bill who are absolutely unnecessary? It will not harm the efficient field work in the granting and

servicing of loans in the least. It affects only regional offices, one-third of them. The Farm Security Administration has \$24,000,000 allotted to it under this bill for mainly administrative expenses. There is no reason whatsoever, in my opinion, for the maintenance of many of the regional offices. For the maintenance of these particular offices there was more than \$3,600,000 available in 1946. Over 1,500 of the 8,400 full-time employees of Farm Security are employed in the regional offices, and this proposed reduction of \$1,000,000 would only cause at the most the closing of one-third of these offices. It would have no effect whatsoever upon the personnel in the county offices and in the field, where the real work is done.

Farm Security is doing good work in Minnesota, but that is no argument as to keeping regional offices employing 18 percent of the personnel in operation. My amendment would save the taxpayers \$1,000,000 and would remove perhaps 300 employees from the roll. Is that unreasonable? Is that not a step toward balancing the budget? There would be just as many loans available for farmers or veterans who need such loans. We will only be shaving off 4 percent of the Farm Security people, and I am sure such a saving would be beneficial to the entire organization. It is well known that almost every Government bureau is over-staffed and wasteful of manpower.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I came to the Congress directly from my farm in Minnesota. Certainly it is not my intention to do anything here today that would injure anyone of my neighbors who might need help from this Government. At the same time, I do not intend to permit this Agricultural Department appropriation bill, in which bill I am most interested, and which I have helped to write, to prevent me from watching out for the taxpayers of the Nation. If we permit an appropriation bill, now that the war is over, to pass with additional employees over last year, a war year, we are not doing right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there has been reported from the Committee on Agriculture a bill dealing with the Farm Security Administration, and it proposes to authorize its continuance legislatively. A rule has been granted by the Rules Committee for the consideration of that bill. Upon its consideration, any changes which may be necessary in the organization of the Farm Security Administration so as to provide, if it is deemed wise by the Congress, for the elimination of regional offices, might be very properly dealt with; but, in my judgment, it is not possible for you, upon the consideration of the pend-

ing bill, to deal properly with that subject matter.

I have been interested in bringing about every possible economy in the administration of the affairs of the Farm Security Administration, although I believe that that Administration should be continued for the benefit of the lower-income class of farmers of this country.

Since 1943, the administrative expenses of Farm Security have been reduced from \$38,000,000 to \$24,000,000 carried in this bill. During the last 2 years the number of employees of the Farm Security Administration has been decreased from 17,000 to 8,400, contemplated for the next fiscal year. I mention these facts in order that you may know that our subcommittee has not only not been neglectful but has been very diligent in endeavoring to cut down the administrative expenses of this organization of the Government. Reducing these administrative expenses still further, in addition to the cut of about \$1,200,000 which we have already made below the level of the administrative expenses for the present fiscal year, would not be economy. It would be failure on the part of the Government to adequately look after the money it has invested in the Farm Security Administration loans.

The administrative personnel in the field, the farm supervisors, the home supervisors, who are endeavoring to aid these families who have these loans, are largely responsible for the very satisfactory rate of repayment which has been accomplished. The Government has several hundred millions of dollars invested in Farm Security Administration loans. If you do not provide proper administrative expenses, then you may reasonably expect that greater losses will be sustained by the Government than otherwise would be true.

I think the provision of enough money to carry on properly the administrative expenses of this organization is a matter of economy, and that if we failed to provide enough it would lead to waste because you would be failing to conserve the property of the United States Government, these three-hundred-odd-millions of dollars that have to be serviced during the next fiscal year, not speaking of the \$67,500,000 additional loans for which provision is made in this bill.

I think our committee has gone as far as it reasonably can in reducing these administrative expenses; and, so far as I know, no other member of our subcommittee concurred in the judgment of the gentleman from Minnesota who desires to make a reduction here of an additional \$1,000,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Normally I agree with my chairman. I find he is a very fair man upon our subcommittee, and I am glad to serve on that subcommittee under him.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that 18.6 percent of these eight-thousand-odd-full-time employees are employed in regional offices?

Mr. TARVER. I believe that is true, and I think that in consideration of a bill which will probably be up next week to establish the Farm Security Administration on a legislatively authorized basis, consideration should be given by Congress to attempting to simplify the administrative machinery of the Farm Security Administration. But I do not think you want to do it today with a broad ax by simply cutting off a million dollars as suggested by the gentleman from Minnesota. I think the matter ought to be given careful and thorough consideration, and then the judgment of the Congress written into the proposed bill which will come before us within a few days.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not a fact that we have not shaved down by one nickel the request as made to us by the Budget?

Mr. TARVER. That is true, but it has been decreased below what it is for the present fiscal year.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Would not that indicate that they had too much money with which to operate?

Mr. TARVER. No. Under the administration of a former Member of this House, the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Hancock, followed by his successor, Mr. Lasseter, this office has been administered on a common-sense basis.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish to remind the gentleman from Georgia that when another Member asked for an extension of time he said he was going to object to any further requests for extension of time.

Mr. TARVER. My statement, Mr. Chairman, was, that if other Members wanted time in excess of 5 minutes to talk on matters not connected with the bill, I would object.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the administration has been making reductions wherever it could in administrative expenses. That is the reason the number of its employees has been reduced from 17,000 to 8,400 for the next fiscal year. We think they are doing a good job, doing it in good faith and when they are doing a good job, trying in good faith and good common sense to effect economy, surely we ought not to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery by cutting off a million dollars, which action would probably severely handicap the program.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute in order that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the activities outside of the collection of funds and the lending of funds has been reduced by about two-thirds in the last year? That is, the number of acres they have on hand is only about 600,000 as against 1,800,000; and they have gotten rid of a lot of other things like a spinning mill and something of that kind down in Alabama, and they are planning to get rid of a lot of other stuff. Would not that be a basis for a deeper cut than 600 in employment?

Mr. TARVER. I am glad the gentleman asked that question, because it indicates he does not clearly understand the situation.

The 1,800,000 acres to which the gentleman refers is the acreage they had in these cooperative projects and other similar projects where large tracts of land were owned or controlled by the Farm Security Administration. We have been insisting on the liquidation of those holdings and they are now down, as the gentleman said, to about one-third.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the whole administrative expense of this remaining 600,000 acres of land is only \$125,000. That is not the administrative expense about which the gentleman from Minnesota and myself are talking, the administrative expense of handling all of the loans that have been made to individual farmers throughout the United States, aggregating over 400,000 in number where service to those borrowers is necessary.

Mr. TABER. Why would they need 1,800 people in regional offices if that were the situation? It would seem as if that number could be trimmed down right now.

Mr. TARVER. The question whether or not they ought to be allowed to retain the regional offices should receive consideration of the Congress in connection with the bill which is pending, but I do not think you can accomplish that result or that it would be desirable to accomplish that result simply by adopting an amendment reducing the amount of money carried for administrative expenses in this bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Has not the gentleman found out that the only way you can cut down on any department that is set up by this Congress is to eliminate the appropriation? That is the only way you can reduce these departments.

Mr. TARVER. That is the way we have been cutting down, and we have made what we feel is a very fine record in that respect. What I am objecting to is the suggestion made by one member of the committee out of seven to cut administrative expenses a million dollars more in order to show that we are in favor of economy. I think the result would show we are in favor of not having sufficient supervision of the Government loans so as to insure proper returns.

Mr. RICH. I think that gentleman of the committee has a lot of good judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the position of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], chairman of the subcommittee. None of us wants to see the Government run riot so far as administrative expenses are concerned, whether such expenses are for the Farm Security Administration, or otherwise. I know something about the good work which this committee has already done in undertaking to reduce unnecessary expenses. There is another aspect to this question that should be pointed out at this time. There are hundreds of farmers all over the United States, many of them veterans, asking for Farm Security Administration loans. But funds for FSA loans have been exhausted in many farming areas.

There is no doubt in my mind but what this Congress will this week or next week in this or the other body to provide an urgent deficiency appropriation for additional Farm Security Administration loans so that these veterans and others who so much need this money and need it quickly can go ahead with their farm operations. If we make these additional loans, and I think we will, that will increase the administrative burden in 1946 and in the fiscal year 1947. That is another reason why I would hesitate, as much as I favor economy, to cut farther than the committee itself has cut this particular item.

I have discussed the immediate need for additional FSA loan funds with Mr. Lasseter, head of the Farm Security Administration and with the director for Texas. Many west Texas farmers have written me about the necessity for additional loan funds. The proper place for the action to be taken will be on the urgent deficiency bill now pending in the Senate. Senator RUSSELL advises me of his interest in securing action in the Senate. Action could then be quickly taken in the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is it not just too bad that we have to relegate the veterans of this Nation down to the scale of the Farm Security rehabilitation group? What is the matter with their rights under the GI bill?

Mr. MAHON. I do not see any harm in doing everything we can to afford the

veteran all his rights under all the laws of the land, including the GI bill of rights. He should not be confined to the GI bill of rights. All of the laws of the land should operate in the interest of veterans in like manner as in the interest of other citizens.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Of course, the difficulty is that unfortunately the GI bill is not functioning for farm operation loans, and the veterans just cannot get them under the GI bill of rights. The banks are not making loans.

Mr. MAHON. There is great need for immediate action in providing additional FSA loans for veterans. Since that action is anticipated it would be unwise now to adopt the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota can well be considered in eliminating or aiding in cutting down of some personnel of the Department of Agriculture. I have been up in the agriculture building, walking around there, before Mr. Anderson became Secretary, and I saw more people in the Agricultural Department, I believe, than any other Department of the Government sitting around doing nothing. When I think of the Farm Security Administration having all these offices over the country and the number of employees that they have, certainly we can get better work done if we do not have too many employees. They should give more attention to the work at hand rather than discussing the questions of the day and how they are going to maintain and hold on to their jobs.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I notice the committee takes a lot of credit, and they are entitled to it, perhaps, for having cut down the number of employees, but I notice according to the report that they have increased the number at least 1,500 under this bill. It seems to me that the only way we can cut employment and the only means we seem to have of doing it, is through the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RICH. When I came to Congress we had less than 500,000 employees. Remember this, during World War I, we had a total of less than 3,000,000 employees at the highest point of World War I. We have over 3,000,000 employees on the Government pay roll now, and the war is over, and we are holding on to them. We are not getting rid of them, but by the adoption of this amendment we will eliminate a great many Government employees. It will ease the tax burden. Stop hoarding held needed in reconversion.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman ought to realize that the increase in the overall employment in the Department of Agriculture in personnel has been occasioned by such things as the expansion of the program for Forest Service, the expansion of white pine blister rust-control funds and the expansion of various other types of appropriations for the Department for which I think the gentleman probably voted; at least most of his colleagues on the Republican side did.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is not charging me with that, is he?

Mr. TARVER. The only way you can keep down personnel is to keep from voting for these bills which have to have personnel in order to carry out their provisions.

Mr. RICH. All right. I want to say right here that I have been voting against them ever since I have been in the House, and the gentleman knows it. The only way we can cut them down, and the gentleman knows this, is to cut out the appropriations, and I think we ought to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

I want to call your attention to the agricultural appropriation bill. A lot of things you are doing, in my judgment, are entirely wrong. Let us take the payment you are making for subsidies, and the ones that are getting subsidies over \$1,000. You have given \$28,900,625.45 to these farmers that are getting over \$1,000 apiece. Let us see who is getting it. Let us take our State of Pennsylvania. They get \$13,740. Pennsylvania is a great agricultural State. Pays 10 percent of yours bill. Let us take Alabama, subsidies of \$1,653,000; Arkansas, \$1,096,000; California, \$2,064,000; Georgia, the State the gentleman represents, \$1,224,000; Louisiana, \$1,853,000; Mississippi, \$2,030,000; Montana, \$1,364,000; New Mexico, \$1,012,000; and Texas, \$6,238,000.

It seems strange that a great many of these States have such a great number of large farms that they receive these enormous amounts of money. It does not seem right that that should happen. I am going to insert this list in the RECORD.

Payments to payees who received \$1,000 or more under the 1944 agricultural conservation program

STATE SUMMARY

State	Number of payees	Amount of payment
Alabama.....	721	\$1,653,023.51
Arizona.....	258	753,103.79
Arkansas.....	538	1,096,768.57
California.....	924	2,064,508.45
Colorado.....	543	943,232.95
Connecticut.....	5	12,605.72
Delaware.....	22	40,947.45
Florida.....	393	888,469.20
Georgia.....	629	1,224,664.07
Idaho.....	182	329,710.08
Illinois.....	62	118,019.41
Indiana.....	27	36,833.86
Iowa.....	31	50,208.85
Kansas.....	534	858,730.52
Kentucky.....	66	98,036.45
Louisiana.....	753	1,853,513.27
Maine.....	19	31,705.35
Maryland.....	31	50,459.38
Massachusetts.....	9	15,465.04
Michigan.....	5	7,595.06
Minnesota.....	39	68,376.03
Mississippi.....	960	2,030,689.32
Missouri.....	92	132,048.87
Montana.....	751	1,364,117.17
Nebraska.....	170	282,296.15
Nevada.....	50	114,497.76

Payments to payees who received \$1,000 or more under the 1944 agricultural conservation program—Continued

State	Number of payees	Amount of payment
New Hampshire.....	1	\$1,403.65
New Jersey.....	18	66,901.63
New Mexico.....	516	1,012,083.92
New York.....	1	10,000.00
North Dakota.....	93	129,652.26
North Carolina.....	36	62,552.20
Ohio.....	15	28,661.48
Oklahoma.....	456	718,833.66
Oregon.....	458	880,676.34
Pennsylvania.....	6	13,740.13
South Carolina.....	470	831,902.59
South Dakota.....	203	336,251.33
Tennessee.....	345	571,277.52
Texas.....	2,301	6,238,893.16
Utah.....	56	95,626.66
Virginia.....	49	95,564.69
Vermont.....	2	8,807.62
Washington.....	413	699,605.95
West Virginia.....	11	15,566.75
Wisconsin.....	17	27,717.54
Wyoming.....	432	884,011.67
Hawaii.....	18	51,268.42
Total.....	13,731	28,900,625.45

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, Field Service Branch. Dec. 21, 1945.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. I call your attention to the amount of subsidies all the farmers in all the States are getting, \$327,004,273.41:

Amount of farm subsidy payments by States

Washington, D. C.....	\$2,621,624.22
Alabama.....	9,628,581.43
Alaska.....	7,062.46
Arizona.....	1,420,286.69
Arkansas.....	7,597,960.10
California.....	8,124,200.97
Colorado.....	6,380,435.81
Connecticut.....	419,186.72
Delaware.....	784,276.78
Florida.....	3,474,018.04
Georgia.....	7,691,983.63
Hawaii.....	219,605.73
Idaho.....	3,802,284.46
Illinois.....	13,334,738.31
Indiana.....	8,620,957.98
Iowa.....	14,491,458.84
Kansas.....	13,261,617.23
Kentucky.....	9,497,623.65
Louisiana.....	5,460,276.17
Maine.....	807,310.58
Maryland.....	2,517,850.99
Massachusetts.....	634,738.84
Michigan.....	8,539,089.18
Minnesota.....	9,603,738.35
Mississippi.....	9,672,786.70
Missouri.....	12,998,103.33
Montana.....	6,160,538.24
Nebraska.....	10,374,883.67
Nevada.....	376,220.24
New Hampshire.....	385,898.73
New Jersey.....	1,543,971.23
New Mexico.....	3,756,558.20
New York.....	5,052,430.54
North Carolina.....	6,943,108.16
North Dakota.....	6,031,424.26
Ohio.....	9,754,790.37
Oklahoma.....	11,834,287.62
Oregon.....	4,220,912.01
Pennsylvania.....	7,334,030.33
Puerto Rico.....	2,000,856.27
Rhode Island.....	102,622.02
South Carolina.....	5,853,689.20
South Dakota.....	7,562,213.30

Tennessee.....	\$9,873,041.24
Texas.....	33,691,181.87
Utah.....	1,610,600.32
Vermont.....	1,066,523.61
Virginia.....	5,394,359.14
Washington.....	3,388,836.78
West Virginia.....	3,009,447.04
Wisconsin.....	11,619,291.18
Wyoming.....	2,872,181.15
Undistributed.....	3,578,579.45

Total..... 327,004,273.41

Official 1945 report of AAA of USDA.

This is the situation. When the farmers of this country are getting subsidies they are not getting for their commodities the prices they should get. Some day we are going to find that this Nation will have to stop paying subsidies to everybody, not only to the farmers. Then the farmers will be sitting high and dry because the prices of their commodities are so low that they will be unable to make ends meet, and they will be sold out by the sheriff, the chances are, because the prices they will get for their milk, for their wheat, for their oats, for their hogs, and for their cattle, and so forth, will be so low they cannot maintain themselves in the agricultural field. It will be a terrible time when that day comes.

Just remember that you are not treating the farmers right until you stop subsidies and see that they get paid for their commodities, until you see that they get paid for the hours they put in in work. The farmer gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning and goes out to milk the cows. Then he works all day, until late at night, then he comes back and milks those same cows again. Remember, they give milk twice a day. The farmers are going to be in a hole and you will be in a hole because you are not going to get any more milk. Oh, the subsidy payment will ruin everybody who receive them now. Remember all the money paid in subsidies are added to our national debt to be paid for by our children and children's children—just because of the lack of common sense and decency in our fiscal policy. The New Deal Congress is to blame. Where are you going to get the money to pay your debts?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be utilized by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when the House Committee on Agriculture sought authority to investigate the Farm Security Administration, those of us who were interested in the investigation were accused by the press and the public generally of requesting the investigation for the sole purpose of destroying or eliminating Farm Security Administration. Time has proven the good intentions of the sponsors of that investigation. As chairman of the special committee charged

with the duty of conducting the investigation, I assured the Congress and the country that the investigation would be in all respects fair and thorough. I am sure that everyone familiar with the investigation will now agree that the investigation was fair and in all respects full and complete. As a result of the work of the special committee legislation was drafted and reported by the House Committee on Agriculture. For many reasons the legislation did not come before the House during the Seventy-eighth Congress, but a bill substantially similar was introduced at the beginning of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and after many delays was recently favorably reported. Last week the Rules Committee granted a rule, and I am advised by the leadership that the bill will be before the House for consideration within the very near future. I commend the bill to your consideration.

During the course of the investigation many changes were made in the personnel and policies of the Farm Security Administration. Mr. C. B. Baldwin resigned as Administrator and a former Member of this House, Hon. Frank Hancock, was appointed as his successor. After conferences with members of the investigating committee, the new Administrator started out to accomplish the things which had been indicated by the committee as being desirable. Mr. Hancock applied himself diligently to the discharge of the duties of his position, and now the most ardent critics of the Farm Security Administration commend Mr. Hancock upon the very magnificent manner in which he carried out the wishes of Congress.

Addressing myself directly to the amendment now pending, while I can agree with all that has been said with regard to economy in government, and while I appreciate the necessity for curtailing Federal expenditures and balancing the Federal Budget, I am frank to say that this is a poor place to start to practice economy. This amendment seeks to curtail and to handicap an activity of the Federal Government which deals directly with farmers in the very lowest income brackets. No farmer is eligible for a loan from the Farm Security Administration if he can obtain credit from a commercial bank or other private or cooperative lending agency. In other words the only person eligible for a Farm Security Administration loan is one who cannot obtain credit elsewhere. As stated by the gentleman from Texas, many applicants for loans are returning heroes, men who are coming home from the fields of glory, anxious for an opportunity to engage in farming.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I have a letter which I received just a few days ago from a man in my district, stating that there were no funds now available to make these loans. The fund is totally depleted. I think this is the worst place on earth, as you have well stated, to begin with the practice of economy, to deny these applicants for loans.

Mr. COOLEY. Many provision of this bill deal with other aspects of agricul-

ture, but it seems to me that it would be unfortunate for the House to cripple this agency which is now dealing with the low-income farmers.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Under the law at the present time, there is no authorization for Farm Security Administration appropriations.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand that the bill which will be submitted as the result of the investigation conducted by the gentleman's committee will be before the House next week for consideration, a rule having been reported, as I am advised, by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Does that bill provide or set up an authorization, and in what amount, for the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. COOLEY. It does provide basic legislation for the Farm Security Administration, not under the name of the Farm Security Administration, but by the legislation which we seek to activate the Farmers' Home Corporation which Congress sought to create in 1937. It provides authorization for an amount sufficient to take care of the needs of those who have formerly borrowed from the Farm Security Administration, the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office, and from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Mr. KEEFE. In other words, that bill combines those three agencies?

Mr. COOLEY. It combines those three agencies, and hereafter the farmers deal only with one agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be unwise at this time to change this appropriation. I say that for the reason that this whole situation should be ironed out if and when the Cooley bill comes to the floor for consideration.

As far as the Bankhead-Jones bill is concerned, there is no one who can justify it who does not believe in the nationalism of land. If anyone believes in the nationalism of land, then they should subscribe to it. As I said to Marvin Jones one time, the only thing I liked about it was the author's name. I surely always have liked him. You cannot very well justify appropriating 100 percent of the money with which to buy a farm unless you are willing to buy a store for the man's brother and stock it up for him and tell him to go into the mercantile business, or a filling station, or any other kind of business.

This whole thing has had the study of a very competent committee. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is chairman of that committee. If there is anything in the bill when it comes here that does not meet your approval, if a majority of the Members of this House want to change it they will be given every opportunity to change

it. It is an open rule. It is a strengthening step, so far as personal property is concerned.

I think it would be appropriate at this time to call attention to the fact that the gentleman's bill is really the only bill that gives veterans any preference, as far as the interest rate is concerned, that has been offered up to this time. Under the gentleman's bill a veteran will receive his money at 3 percent, and other groups will pay 4 percent interest. At the present time, when it is all said and done, it is hard to excuse the Congress for appropriating money for an agency to loan money to nonveterans at 3 percent when the veteran is paying 4 percent, as he is at the present time. So, when this legislation comes to the floor, I am sure we will iron out all the questions, not only as far as real estate is concerned, but also as far as personal property loans is concerned. We will not be in the position of having 100 percent loans at 3 percent, 75 percent loans at 4½ percent, and 65 percent valuation loans at 4 percent. We will have that all ironed out in a constructive piece of legislation. I believe the thing to do, so far as this amendment offered by my distinguished colleague from Minnesota is concerned, is to reject the amendment. I am willing to follow the gentleman from Minnesota 99 percent of the time. I know he is interested in every phase of agriculture, but in this particular case I think we had better skip over it and support the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] instead.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] is recognized.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] in commending Mr. Hancock for the splendid job he did as Administrator of Farm Security Administration. I want to go one step further and ask the Members of Congress to get acquainted with the present Administrator, Mr. D. B. Lasseter. He is a man who, in my judgment, measures up to Mr. Hancock's standard; a man who believes in efficiency and economy and will be governed by sound business principles in the administration of farm security. If you do not have an opportunity to go and see him, ask him to come and see you, because I think you should know him. He is the type man you will like.

I want to express regret that the GI bill is not operating, so far as loans of this character are concerned. For weeks I have been receiving appeals from veterans in my part of the country for assistance in making a crop this year. For some reason, which you can judge for yourself, the banks are not making production loans under the GI bill. The situation has become so critical that Mr. Stelle, national commander of the American Legion, has issued an appeal for additional funds. Many of you have received similar messages.

I thought I might take this occasion to state that probably this week the urgent deficiency bill which passed this House last week will be before the Senate, and I have been assured by Senator RUSSELL, of Georgia, and Senator BANKHEAD, of Alabama, and others that they will propose an amendment to add funds to that

bill sufficient to give the veterans the benefit of these rehabilitation loans this year. Whatever is done, of course, will have to be done immediately or it will be too late to pitch this year's crop.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The reason the veterans have been unable to obtain loans from local banks in many localities is because of the low rate of interest. Some banks are used to getting 6 or 8 percent for their money, sometimes 10 percent, and many of them have not been enthusiastic at all about making these loans for 4 percent, although up to \$4,000 they are guaranteed by the Federal Government.

Mr. PACE. There seems to be a number of reasons, because the veterans have submitted their applications and they have not been approved.

Mr. RANKIN. Another reason is that as a rule—I do not know how it is in other sections of the country, but in our section of the country, as a rule we will say, the veteran who desires to buy or build can get money at a reasonable rate of interest, at least they consider it reasonable, without having to go through all the red-tape requirements of these GI loans.

Mr. PACE. We are trying to simplify that, of course. We thought we had done it in the amendments to the GI bill, but apparently we did not do a complete job.

Mr. RANKIN. As a rule, the veteran who wants money wants it only for a few years and therefore the difference in the interest, which is around 2 percent or probably 1 percent, is not sufficient inducement to him invariably to go through all the red tape he has to go through to get one of these loans.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I recognize the splendid job my friend, the gentleman from Georgia, who is now addressing the House, has done for agriculture, but does he not feel that perhaps the GI bill of rights can be amended so as to take care of the situation he mentioned? We are all in full agreement with him on that. I simply do not believe that this is the place for the veterans to go to get aid.

Mr. PACE. I certainly will agree that thought should be given to amendments, but that will not help them in pitching this year's crop. If the veteran is going to produce a crop he must be able to get this money within the next 30 days.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman knows, of course, that the committee did not have in mind that this was a measure for returned veterans. It is a measure to take care of the low-income farmer from now on if we pass the Cooley legislation. It also makes it possible for the local banks to lend the farmer money to overcome obstacles.

Mr. PACE. That is one of the most valuable provisions of the Cooley bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I may say in further reply to the gentleman from Minnesota that a veteran is not eligible for a loan under this bill if he can obtain it any place else on earth. This Administration is not set up to lend money unless no other agency will make the loan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, first let me commend my colleague from Minnesota for his zeal in being a constant crusader in the garden of economy. As a general thing, he and I see eye to eye pretty well, and I regret deeply that I cannot go along with him in the amendment now pending to cut the administrative expenses for Farm Security and Rural Rehabilitation from \$24,000,000 to \$23,000,000.

I believe everyone who is familiar with the record over a good many years will appreciate that I have not been a sugar daddy or a gentle angel for the Farm Security Administration. Many of those present will remember that 11 days after the close of the fiscal year a number of years ago when the then Secretary of Agriculture was in Mexico City we held up the Agriculture appropriation bill for that year, and it was being held up because of our controversies over Farm Security.

I concur in the observation that Farm Security has done an increasingly good job. In those early days they had nearly 20,000 people on the pay roll. They have approximately 9,000 as of this moment, and under the pending bill, which will become effective the first of the fiscal year, we shall have 8,400, or a net reduction of about 600 from their present pay roll. Meanwhile they have been servicing a growing accumulation of loans and collections of all kinds. They have been handling their field work, and many of the men have done a reasonably creditable job.

If I have any complaint to make it would be largely because of the duplication I see as between the functions which they pursue and other functions in the Department of Agriculture. I have never been able to disabuse myself of the notion that there is a considerable duplication between the field work done by the Farm Security agents and the demonstration agents in the field and that which is carried on under the Extension Service by the county home agents and also by the home economics advisers in all the agricultural counties of the United States.

I think the House Committee on Agriculture takes a definitely forward step in coming in here with legislation that is designed to consolidate and eliminate some of these duplicating functions and gradually to bring about economy in that domain in the Department where economy can be effected. If you will analyze this bill in its entirety, the \$1,120,000,000 that is here, you will find that, roughly, about 14½ percent of all that money is devoted to personal service. That

means approximately \$178,000,000. I have been of the opinion for a long time that that can be substantially cut, perhaps as much as 25 percent, but it can be cut only in proportion as these agencies that are operating on parallel paths toward the same objective are gradually brought together so that the overhead and duplication can be squeezed out.

I am afraid this is not a selective amendment that is before us today and for that reason I regret deeply I must oppose my good friend on the subcommittee. I hope that the Committee will vote down the pending amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. If we were to vote for this amendment to reduce these administrative appropriations, we might increase the hazard of not being able to collect some of the loans which the Farm Security up to now has collected rather well?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The many outstanding loans must necessarily be collected. You will find a table in the hearings to the effect that there are \$16,000,000 that are as good as charged off at the present time. So if we reduce it too much and use what I commonly call the meat-ax technique with respect to this administrative appropriation, we may lose an equivalent amount or more, and curtail or cripple some of these functions.

Mr. MUNDT. There is an able body of men servicing these loans at the present time. If we should cut down the amount, we might lose ten or fifteen million dollars in the form of uncollected loans?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am satisfied that the gentlemen who heads the Farm Security Administration has had enough business experience to give it a conservative administration. The request that came before us in the form of a reduction for the next fiscal year is certainly a step in the right direction.

Mr. MUNDT. May I suggest that we also have the situation of these veterans seeking aid at this time and it is not the proper time to reduce the funds of the FSA in the field.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee now for several years. It is most unusual for any of these departments or departmental heads to come in with a program for the ensuing year which provides for a reduced personnel and for less administrative expenses. It is sufficiently unusual that I think when such an occasion does arise certainly we should be a little slow to go further than the department itself has gone.

The Farm Security Administration handles loans for people who are unable to obtain loans from other sources; so probably you would say their borrowers were the poorest credit risks. Real attention must be given to the collection of money owed by them. I am one of those who has opposed in the past many of the activities of the Farm Security Administration. I have made many criticisms of some of their programs. Since the advent of Mr. Hancock, former head of the agency and later Mr. Lassetter, we have seen those things that we criticized in the program gradually eliminated. We have seen the efforts on the part of these top administrators and those under them and they have cut down personnel and have cut out many of the things in which many of the American people do not believe.

During the coming year for which this appropriation is made the number of employees will be reduced from right around 9,000 persons to approximately 8,400, a reduction of about 600 personnel. Furthermore the record shows that of the loans that they have made, there has been collected 89.5 percent of all maturities due. The record further discloses that 65 percent of the principal has been paid on all loans and it further shows that in the fiscal year 1947 there are \$331,000,000 loans which must be serviced by the Farm Security Administration. This agency has a million dollars less in administrative funds in the present bill than they have had for the present fiscal year.

In addition, they will have something like 600 less individuals on the pay roll during fiscal 1946.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say at this point that the gentleman from Mississippi is one of the most valuable Members on the subcommittee. But is it not a fact that we have 1,800 more personnel in the entire bill than we had last year?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true, and I am one of those who regrets that situation. I have worked with the gentleman from Minnesota in an effort to hold this in line, and I appreciate his desire to save money. I feel the same way about it. But I do say when you consider the over-all work of a department or agency that comes to you with a good record of reducing its own force next year, do not say to them, "Because you did not come in complaining, because you have not enough money and need more men, we are going to penalize you still further." That is one of the unfortunate things that the Committee on Appropriations has to deal with. If departmental heads come to the committee and say they could hardly get by, that they need more help, that they need more men, they are prone to get as much money as last year. But, as in this case, if they ask for less money than last year, and for less personnel, there is a tendency to say, "Well, you had too much last year." We should make it worth while for the agencies to work out their own problems and come in with a request for less money and less

personnel and say, "If you reduce your overhead, we will not penalize you but will commend you."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There is no quarrel at all about the fact that Farm Security today is doing a good job. But in my opinion, just why should approximately 1,500 people be employed in these regional offices? There is no reason for those regional offices.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am pleased to admit that the gentleman from Minnesota is one of the hardest working members of this committee and one who believes in real economy. But so far as my own knowledge is concerned, I have to admit that I do not know enough about the Farm Security organization to know whether the regional offices are necessary or not. Those in charge made a good showing for the continuance. I do say that we have a man heading the agency who is trying to do a good job. He is making his recommendations, and he is possibly dependent on those regional offices to help him to work out further reductions in the number of his forces and the amount of money that it takes to operate. After all these clients owe the Federal Government more than \$300,000,000 and I know that proper supervision to insure collection is sound business. I feel we should not further reduce this supervision and hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary, for the production of agricultural commodities.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HULL: On page 62, line 19, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in offering this amendment is to make available to the veterans and small-income farmers who are unable to obtain loans from other sources, loans from the Farm Security Administration for engaging in farming. Originally

there was no limitation upon such loans, but a few years ago the limitation of \$2,500 for all such loans was inserted.

The gentleman from Georgia, chairman of the subcommittee, states that next week, or soon, at least, we shall have another bill here from the Committee on Agriculture which will set forth fully the policy of the Farm Security Administration on rehabilitation or loans to people who are without other means of borrowing, but this limitation may not be enacted before that bill becomes law. It is very possible that that bill from the Committee on Agriculture may pass this House, go to the Senate and pass there, and go to the President and be signed and become law, after which this appropriation bill may be passed by the other body, and this limitation may still be in it. So, no matter what the House may do next week, regarding the Farm Security Administration policy, unless this limitation is repealed you are going to bar those veterans, especially, and other small-income farmers who are now seeking Farm Security Administration loans, from engaging in agriculture in States like Wisconsin, Minnesota, and several other States where they are largely engaged in livestock raising and dairying.

It does seem to me it is wrong to limit the amount to \$2,500. At present it is an impossibility for a veteran coming back from the war, for instance, unless he is able to secure a GI loan promptly, to obtain a farm. If he is unable to obtain a farm and desires to engage as a tenant farmer, then this limited amount will not be sufficient to buy his cows, his team of horses, and his equipment, and permit him to engage in agricultural pursuits.

It does seem to me that this law should be broad enough and, with an appropriation of \$67,500,000, adequate to enable the Farm Security Administration under proper control to make loans to veterans in excess of \$2,500. That is the whole purpose of my amendment. It does not change the amount involved in the appropriation. It does not change the right of other people to have their privilege increased as far as the loans are concerned. It merely raises the limit from \$2,500 to \$5,000 and leaves the rest to the discretion of the Farm Security Administration. It would permit the borrowers to carry on their operations on a sound basis.

It does seem to me that this limitation should be stricken out and those returning veterans who now look to the Farm Security Administration should have the just relief to which they are entitled. Unless this limitation is so raised, all such Farm Security loans will be made mainly in the cotton-growing and other single-crop States.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I have at the Clerk's desk an amendment similar to the one that has just been offered.

The type of agriculture carried on in Montana requires a relatively high capital investment even for a medium-size family farm. The loan limits under which the Farm Security Administration presently operates are entirely too low to permit it, in many cases, to adequately finance a satisfactory farm operation.

Few returned veterans and an equally small percentage of the present farm boys who will be wanting to become established in agriculture will have accumulated enough money to create more than a small equity in a satisfactory farming enterprise. There will be need, therefore, for the expansion of supervised Government credit.

In the West the size of farms has increased, with new machinery and new methods of farming. In my own State, the average farm is 1,100 acres. These farms in the West are not specialized farms but grow a variety of crops, which means they must have all kinds of machinery in order to plant, cultivate, and harvest these crops. The price of this machinery is going up and it takes more money to finance these operations. The men who are eligible for this type of loan do not have other funds or they could not get this kind of loan. It is therefore necessary that they be financed very largely by these loans. Therefore, the small sum of \$2,500 puts a limitation on them which does not make it possible for them to get a good start. The chairman of the committee stated a while ago that the Farm Security Administration had sold to these men approximately one-third of the tenant farms that the Farm Security Administration had been operating. These men that purchased these farms do not have very much capital. They need the sum of \$5,000 if they are to be adequately financed. I have telegrams and letters from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, from the Veterans' Welfare Commission, from a veteran himself, from the Central Trades and Labor Council of Kalispell, and also from the Richland County Farm Security Advisory Committee asking that the amount of this loan be raised.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWART. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. If I understand the position of the position of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Montana, it is that the beneficiaries under this title of the bill are those who cannot secure credit from established lending agencies?

Mr. D'EWART. That is entirely correct.

Mr. KEEFE. And being unable to obtain loans from established lending agencies, they are forced to go to the Farm Security Administration for assistance in establishing themselves in an agricultural pursuit or in farming. But a loan of \$2,500 in Montana or in the State of Wisconsin is utterly and completely inadequate to set an individual up in

business and carry on the business of farming. So you are seeking to increase the amount of the limitation from \$2,500 to \$5,000 so that in a case where the circumstances warrant, and in a situation which the administrator may approve, he may grant a loan in excess of the present limitation of \$2,500. Is that the gentleman's position, as I understand it?

Mr. D'EWART. That is absolutely right. In order for a man to set up a satisfactory business of farming that will be successful, he must have more than \$2,500.

Mr. KEEFE. I am in complete accord with the position taken by the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, without knowing what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] will say in opposition to this amendment, I want to say that I am favorably impressed with the Hull amendment and feel that there are good reasons why I should vote for it. No doubt it will be contended that to double the amount permitted such loans to veterans and raise it from \$2,500 to \$5,000 would require an additional sum total of appropriation. Well, what if it does? The matter is important enough from the standpoint of justice to veterans to warrant an increase in the sum total of the appropriation. I say this on the assumption that this method is the proper way to enable veterans to get a home on the land. There are other ways, but I do not know how effective those other ways are going to prove to be.

What are those other ways? One of them is a method on which I have been working for many months, and that is to furnish some qualified veterans family-sized farm units on newly irrigated land open for settlement by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. I have been working on this for months before I became chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and naturally I have redoubled my efforts since becoming chairman of that important committee in the Seventy-ninth Congress. I cannot say that I have been entirely successful, although much has been accomplished. Frankly, I am disappointed that more has not been accomplished by legislative action for the thousands of veterans who would like homes on irrigated land within the 17 Western States. What has been accomplished in that direction to date?

I am happy to announce to the hundreds of veterans in the Southwest, chiefly in Arizona and California, that my bill, H. R. 4932, has now become law. It is Public Law 318, of the Seventy-ninth Congress, signed by the President on March 6 last. This measure extends a preference to the veterans of the Second World War, exactly as the original Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 extended a preference to the veterans of the First World War, with this difference: Public Law 318 extends that preference to lands in Arizona as well as in California. Therefore, this preference is to lands irrigated not only by the All-American Canal in California but also by the Gila Canal in Arizona. I am happy

to see this proposal written into law. In addition to writing such policy into law, we have also been fortunate to have fairly large appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation to open up these lands for settlement by veterans. Then what is it about which I am yet dissatisfied?

I am sorry to tell veterans that one bill of similar intent for veterans, but which covered the entire 17 Western States included within the reclamation area, has not yet been enacted. I refer to my bill in this Congress, H. R. 520, which was reported out of my committee nearly a year ago, and passed the House with some unsatisfactory amendments on September 19, 1945. This bill has gone to a Senate committee, and no further. I would be glad to see H. R. 520 written into law, even exactly as it passed the House, if nothing better is possible for it. I do think that the bill could be bettered by inserting certain provisions very similar to those that were in the bill as reported out by my committee, and yet not include anything that would overlap the jurisdiction of any two governmental departments.

Whatever opposition H. R. 520 encountered because of the so-called overlapping in the first draft does not in any way apply to the measure as it passed the House. Opponents of H. R. 520 will need to get some better excuse to offer veterans for their stand. I cannot see how any Member of Congress or any Cabinet officer can look a veteran in the eye and say that he wants the veteran to have a farm home, and yet oppose the enactment of H. R. 520. We are told that 850,000 veterans in uniform only a few months ago declared their wish to own a piece of land on which they could make a living after the war. What has Congress done to provide that one-tenth of that number attain their goal? Somebody is going to have some explaining to do. True, we have liberalized the GI bill of rights, but even so that will not enable many veterans to obtain a piece of good land in this day of inflated prices. Shall we further liberalize the GI act, or enact H. R. 520, or what shall we do for land-hungry veterans. Now, gentlemen, the veterans are going to judge you by your vote and by your act, rather than by your professions.

I would far rather enact H. R. 520, or some similar measure, and make it possible for veterans to have a good piece of productive new land and not be harassed by inflated prices on old land. However, I would like also to supplement a generous irrigation program for them with a liberalized loan provision in the GI bill of rights and also by a more liberal provision in this appropriation bill, such as the adoption of the Hull amendment. I cannot put this too emphatically, that the Government has fallen down on its profession of concern for veterans more in regard to farm homes than it has even in regard to housing and jobs for them. And what is the excuse?

With regard to jobs we have said, "Let private enterprise furnish the jobs." And we've left it to private enterprise. As nearly as I can make out from the action of the House on the Patman bill last

week, we are going to let private enterprise furnish the housing with results easily predictable. Shall we let private enterprise sell them farms? If the Bureau of Reclamation could be furnished proper basic law and adequate appropriation, it could furnish millions of acres of good land in the 17 Western States to provide better homes for veterans than they could provide themselves, even if you doubled or trebled the loan value in the GI bill of rights, or adopt the Hull amendment to this bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there are two or three things which I think should be kept in mind in connection with this amendment. If the Members will take cognizance of these two or three points, their good judgment will tell them what should be done.

First of all, it should be remembered that this limitation of \$2,500 was placed on the appropriations relating to Farm Security loans several years ago. I do not recall the exact year, but it must have been at least 6 or 7 years ago. The prices of livestock at that time were considerably below what they are now. In other words, a limitation of \$2,500, however it might fit the situation when it was adopted, is obviously too low now for the operation of a family-type farm in many States. The price of cattle, both milk cows and beef cattle, is considerably more than it was when this limitation was established.

I would not recommend and do not recommend that large cattle operations be financed by FSA at present prices, but there is a minimum number of animals needed for an efficient farm unit and the loan should permit purchase of enough stock for an efficient operation if it is to be made at all.

The second thing to keep in mind is that the change in this limitation does not increase the appropriation a single dollar. The appropriation for Farm Security Administration is carried in the preceding paragraph that has already passed the committee. It is not up for consideration. So that the change of this limitation does not increase the draft on the Treasury at all. On the contrary, by making it possible for Farm Security supervisors, when they find an operator will be better able to carry on a sound farming operation by a loan in excess of the \$2,500 and under the limit proposed by the amendment, to make a larger loan may protect the Treasury by doing so. In other words, it makes it possible for sounder loans to be granted than if you held them to a limitation which might mean an uneconomical farming operation.

I trust that the arguments that have already been presented by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] will be kept in mind. I, too, have letters from veterans and from others saying that it is impossible for them to get a proper loan to carry on a sound farming operation under existing limitations. The amendment will make

it possible for the Farm Security supervisors, in their discretion, to give a sound loan within the \$5,000 limitation and without increasing the total amount of money appropriated.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I want to congratulate the gentleman for bringing out the point he has just made; namely, that the raising of this ceiling in many instances will permit a sound, profitable farming operation that perhaps would be an unsound operation if the loan were limited within the ceiling of \$2,500, as in the present law. It simply means that it gives discretion to the supervisor in the field, where a man may need three or four additional cows, to put that farm into profitable operation, that he will be permitted to increase the loan sufficiently to enable the placing of that livestock on the farm.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the gentleman for bringing that point out clearly, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is recognized for 5 minutes to conclude the debate on the pending amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, it would be a very unfortunate thing, in my judgment, if this amendment should receive favorable consideration. This is not a general farm-credit program. This is not a veteran's program. If it were either one, the amount of money carried in this bill would not be a drop in the bucket compared with the amount of money which would be needed.

The ordinary farmer gets consideration through the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, for loans which he needs. The veteran gets consideration through the medium of the facilities provided in the GI legislation which, if not sufficiently liberal, should be liberalized.

I am not in favor, and I hope you are not, of turning the veteran over to what was originally intended as a relief organization.

When this Farm Security Administration was established, it was established for the purpose of trying to afford some measure of relief to hundreds of thousands of the lower-income farmers in the United States. They are not the farmers who operate large ranches. They are not the farmers who have farms of 1,800 acres, such as one gentleman mentioned. They are the farmers who are at the very bottom of the scale, who have to have some kind of assistance in order to keep their heads above water. Other types of farmers can go to other agencies, to the Farm Credit Administration, to the production credit associations throughout the country, and can get the financial assistance which they need.

When I commenced working on this Farm Security Administration problem several years ago, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, we found a very distressing situation.

Under the so-called relief program loans were made aggregating as much

in some cases as \$18,000 to one individual, to a man who stood in almost relief status; and a great deal of the money was wasted. Sixteen million dollars of it, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has told you, has been written off the books as uncollectible.

We set about trying to make some changes in this situation that would make this program sound and would insure to the Government a reasonable return from the loans made; and on the basis of our recommendations we provided a limitation of \$2,500 on the amount of loan that might be made to any one individual. Since then the collection record has improved. Since then we have not needed as much money to carry on the program. It has been possible to reduce the amount of funds made available for this program and still the program is functioning efficiently and with satisfaction to most of the people throughout the country who are interested in it.

Now, if you want to double this limitation and make it \$5,000, if you want to turn this into a veterans' program instead of the type of program it was originally, you certainly ought to increase the amount of money provided for the purpose, the \$67,500,000. If you raise this limitation, or if you provide for carrying this on as a veterans' program, you cannot do it with \$67,500,000; and you ought not to do it unless you are prepared to go very largely in excess of that figure in the provision of funds. I am surprised that the gentleman interested in this amendment allowed that portion of the bill to pass in which the amount of the funds made available was specified without offering to increase the amount of \$67,500,000 by the very substantial amount that would be very necessary if we are to carry on a program in which the limitation on individual loans is raised to \$5,000 instead of being left at \$2,500.

As I have said heretofore, within a few days you will be given an opportunity to consider legislation on the subject matter of giving legislative authorization to the Farm Security Administration. Then will be the time to write in these provisions. Then will be the time to make it a veterans' program if you want to make it such. Then will be the time to raise the amount of these loans if you think they should be raised; and as long as the bill is passed before July 1 it would be effective as far as this appropriation is concerned. So I suggest that you defer this subject matter until the bill is presented to you to write FSA into statute law. Then is the time to express your wishes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were—ayes 22, noes 68.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: On page 62, line 20, after the figure "5", strike out the balance of line 20 and all of lines 21 and 22, and through line 23 to and including the word "or."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would lift from the bill the prohibition which the bill now carries against any borrower from the Farm Security Administration using any portion of the money that he borrows from it for the payment of dues or for the purchase of a share in a farmers cooperative association. In other words, the effect of my amendment would be to leave out of the bill any prohibition against his spending a few dollars of that money in that way.

I call attention to the fact that the fourth limitation which I do not seek to strike is a prohibition against making loans to cooperative associations. I do not believe the Farm Security Administration should make loans to cooperative associations because, in my opinion, co-ops are essentially the farmers' own answer to their economic problems whereby they can in most instances do a better job in solving their own problems than can be done through any governmental program. I do object to having a prohibition carried in the bill against a man who happens to borrow from the Farm Security Administration spending a part of it to join a cooperative for the purpose of enabling him to get a fair price for his product, for example, by selling it cooperatively with other farmers, or for the purpose of being able to buy more advantageously some of his necessary farm supplies because he buys them cooperatively. I do not think there ought to be any prohibition against a man who gets a loan from the Farm Security Administration to prevent him from doing that any more than a man who borrows from the First National Bank should be prevented from doing so.

I believe so earnestly in the beneficial effects of the farm cooperative, I believe so sincerely that it is the farmers own way of solving their problems through their own efforts without asking for help from anybody else that if we have any limitation like this there should be a limitation that none of these funds should be used in buying a membership in some other type of association. I do not like to see the co-ops singled out, as I believe they are in this particular limitation. I am altogether in favor of the fourth limitation. I do not want to see the Government foster co-ops, I do not want to see the Farm Security Administration foster them, I do not think it is their business to do so; but I do believe that the man who borrows from the Farm Security Administration has the same right to go into a cooperative, to become a member of the cooperative, to use that method to solve his own problem. That is the purpose of my amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The language in the bill would not prevent a borrower from joining a cooperative. It provides that the money cannot be loaned to him for

the specific purpose of paying a membership fee.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the first part of the gentleman's statement. But the question is broader than that. It says that none of these funds shall be used for the making of loans for the payment of dues and so forth. I take it that if a man who was a Farm Security borrower does join a co-op he would be subject to being asked, "What money do you use? Did you use any of your borrowed funds?" He probably would not know whether he did or not.

Mr. COOLEY. He probably never will be asked.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. All right. I hope he will not be, but he could be, could he not? I just do not think that situation ought to be allowed to arise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

Mr. Chairman, the language in the bill that is contained in limitation No. 4 and that is contained in limitation No. 5, which the gentleman from California seeks to strike out by amendment, is a little different in character from what his remarks would indicate he believes. These limitations were placed in the bill originally in order to stop what we considered and what the Congress evidently considered to be abuses which had grown up in the formation and operation of the so-called cooperative farm associations, under which the authorities of the Farm Security Administration who preceded those who are now in charge of its operations, undertook to carry on cooperative farm projects substantially upon the same basis, we were informed, as such projects were being carried on in Russia; that is, those participating in those projects did not have any individual interest in the crops on large tracts of land, but they labored with all the others who were located on those projects and shared with all the others equally in the proceeds from the farming operations on those projects without regard to whose labor might have been more efficient, who may have been more industrious, and without regard to any other question of that type, it is being purely a socialistic or communistic method of operating a cooperative farming project and distributing such profits as might come about by reason of that operation. We sought to prohibit that sort of thing by the inclusion not only of limitation No. 5, but limitation No. 4. There is no purpose in these limitations to prevent any of these farmers from belonging to the ordinary cooperative associations carried on in the way that such associations are usually carried on. The purpose of this language is to prevent exactly the type of practice to which I referred, and we have succeeded in bringing about the abandon-

ment of those projects and the liquidation of the lands which were being utilized in those projects, with the exception of about 600,000 acres which are yet to be disposed of not all of which are in the so-called cooperative projects. Certainly, I do not think the efforts of the committee should be nullified by striking out the limitations to which the gentleman from California objects.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I do not want to nullify the efforts of the committee in that respect. Is it not true that all of those projects the gentleman referred to are, in fact, being liquidated under the direction of Congress?

Mr. TARVER. Then why does the gentleman want to authorize them again?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do not.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman wants to strike out the limitation against them so that some administrator who might take it into his head to carry on this sort of function could do it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The purpose of my amendment has nothing to do with such projects but only to do with legitimate farm cooperatives.

Mr. TARVER. I am sure that the gentleman did not mean for his amendment to have anything to do with such projects, but in view of the fact that he wants to strike out of the bill language which prevents the sort of thing I have described, the effect of his amendment would be to permit the administrative authorities to go ahead and do the same things that they have done in the past, and, therefore, I hope the gentleman's amendment will be voted down.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. As a matter of practical matter, what would the gentleman think of a borrower who borrowed \$2,500 and joined a cooperative? Should he be called upon to say where he got the money under the language of the bill?

Mr. TARVER. I do not think he could use any funds in this bill for the purpose of joining a cooperative. But surely he will have some type of income from his farming operations that he could use for that purpose.

Mr. GRANGER. I am wondering, from an administrative standpoint, how you would know that he spent any of those funds to join a cooperative? How could it be effective at all?

Mr. TARVER. It would not be loaned to him for that purpose, and I assume that the Farm Security would check on the methods or manner in which the expenditure of funds was made, so that they could not be spent for purposes not authorized by law. These funds would not be paid out except for approved purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend

my remarks in the RECORD after line 10 on page 54 of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of title I of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said act, \$2,804,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in this world food crisis, we should not overlook the great contribution made throughout the war period by the rank and file of our citizens working as victory gardeners on the farms, in the towns, and in the cities.

A survey taken during one of the war years showed that 40 percent of our fresh vegetables were produced in the victory gardens. The patriotic response of this vast number of home food producers may well have been the difference between success and failure of our food efforts in helping to win the war. These men and women not only served the country well in this emergency but they learned the fundamentals of tilling the soil. From this experience our brothers in the towns and cities have learned to appreciate more fully the problems of the farmers. Through this better understanding the Nation is stronger and more unified.

Through a combination of unfavorable weather conditions in most parts of the world we are now faced with a more serious food crisis than at any time during the war. Again the victory gardeners of the Nation have been called into action and I know that they will again respond as effectively as before. They will again produce a vast amount of food for our citizens so that even the scarce items, such as wheat, fats, and oils can be sent in larger quantities to the starving people in the various parts of the world. The increased food supply produced in these victory gardens will result in the saving of the lives of untold numbers of unfortunate people.

It will also be a factor in easing the critical transportation problem, will help check inflation by having an abundance of home-grown foods, it will be a large factor in meeting the living cost of the average family and will benefit the health of all who participate in the program.

I wish to pay the highest tribute to these men and women who have contributed this loyal service, many of whom have learned to love the work in the soil. They want to continue it in the future, not only in growing vegetables but in

working in the broad phases of gardening that will improve and enhance the home grounds and tend toward a happier family home life. These people in their work in the soil should be given every encouragement and assistance. During the war the United States Department of Agriculture has done an excellent job in assisting and guiding these home gardeners. The Department in this program has worked through, and in cooperation with, the State agricultural colleges, the Cooperative Extension Service, and other State and private agencies. Knowing that the home gardeners are requesting this service from the Department of Agriculture, we want them to realize that we appreciate and recognize their right to receive efficient and adequate assistance from the Department. These home gardeners in the country, towns, and cities have had little professional experience, but they have produced a surprising volume of wholesome food. Although they are not commercial farmers, they are nevertheless true tillers of the soil; they are taxpayers and are helping to support the Department of Agriculture and must receive any and all service the Department is in a position to render.

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate them on their patriotic service to their neighbors and the Nation.

(Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in some of these provisions providing for a limitation of expenditures, that are being carried in appropriation bills in the House and in the Senate. It happened that I carried the rural electrification program through the House in 1934. Like the gentleman from Mississippi, I have been tremendously interested in it. I warn this House and everybody else who is interested in rural electrification against any kind of demonstration that may come from those against so-called public power. I remember when the so-called Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Act was being considered by the House in 1935 that this town was seething with utility lobbyists saying that if that bill passed everybody in the United States who owned stock in a utility would be ruined.

Today every decent operating utility company in the United States is glad that the bill was passed; that they can own their own utilities, and that they will not be controlled by a holding company in New York City.

This town, for the past 6 months, has been seething with utility lobbyists.

They are now before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations where we have asked for a little appropriation to carry on the business of the Southwest Power Authority. They are in there to kill it off. Oh, they are great friends of rural electrification now, but they fought it when the bill was under consideration. Why, I have never known, because in 90 cases out of a hundred there was no place on earth for the rural electrification set-ups to buy their power except from the power companies.

There was practically no rural electrification in all the great Southwest at the beginning of 1935. There was 1 mile of rural electrification in the great county in which I live. Other great counties had not a mile. That 1 mile was built from the corporation of Bonner out to the Rayburn farm. In that district, year 1944, 9,100 families were getting the convenience and comforts of rural electrification.

I simply want to warn you who are in favor of the rural electrification program and the use of the power that is generated at these dams, that properly used and sold to rural electrification districts and public bodies and amortized over the years to come, the expense of those great dams will be paid.

I had a brush with these people in 1935. If they are spilling for another fight with me, as far as I am concerned they can get it, because I am just one man who is not afraid of them as I have already had my fight with them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work of the Department outside the District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the Department for which appropriations are made in this act shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by the Department under the statements of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, we are now at the end of this, the first postwar agricultural appropriation bill. I think

it is an excellent bill, and the committee which framed this bill is entitled to the commendation of the membership of this House.

I am in favor of many items in this bill and I am especially in favor of the item in the bill providing for the continuation of the school-lunch program. This has been an excellent program for our undernourished and underprivileged school children. It has been administered in a most humane manner, and yet no child has been publicly pointed out as a recipient of this beneficiary from those in charge of the program. The amount of \$50,000,000 provided for this can be well spent.

One of the reasons why I am enthusiastic over the provisions of this bill is the fact that there are no strings and no conditions attached to this appropriation. It goes to the schools of the several States for the purpose of providing free school lunches for those children unable to provide their own lunches. The United States does not attempt to interfere in any way with our schools, whether it be in the operation of this program or in the general handling of foods and services incident to the program. This is as it should be. When our school system becomes the object of Federal bureaucratic regulations and regimentation, it is started along the way to bigotry and decay.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them engrossed.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks in regard to the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 46, I was present and voted "no" on the motion to recommit the housing bill; but my name is not included in the roll call. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD and the Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a speech made by Stanislaw Kwasniewski, major general in the Polish Army; to include a resolution, a letter from the Minister of Lithuania, and a letter from Secretary of State Byrnes.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cleveland News.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter from the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce pertaining to statehood for Hawaii.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio broadcast.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three separate instances, in the first to include a letter and a petition; in the second to include an article; and in the third to include a letter.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three separate instances and to include newspaper articles and necessary tables.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include tables and statistics.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes today following the special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING USE OF NAVAL VESSELS FOR ATOMIC-WEAPON TEST

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 505 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 307, to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order consideration of a joint resolution authorizing the use of certain naval vessels for experimentation in the Pacific with the atomic bomb. It permits of 1 hour's general debate and is an open rule, subject to the usual rules of the House.

The joint resolution itself authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, to use certain obsolete vessels for experimental purposes with the atomic bomb. There is a reservation in the bill, however, that no vessel may be used without consent of the Committee on Naval Affairs of both the Senate and the House.

After use of the vessels the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to either sink them or prepare them for further experimental purposes or for other uses.

There is also a limitation in the bill of 2 years from the date of its enactment, and there is also the reservation that the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War shall see to it that no information is allowed to be conveyed to foreign countries that might be deleterious to the interests of the United States.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], and I ask unanimous consent that she may be permitted to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that President Truman has seen fit to appoint former President Hoover as the honorary chairman of the food-conservation program. I made a request in President Roosevelt's administration that Mr. Hoover be asked to take charge of the conservation program. Mr. Hoover performed wonders in feeding the starving people of Europe during World War I, and his voluntary methods of conserving food in the United States during that war was much more effective than the Government control during World War II. I note that the same thing is happening now that happened during the First World War under Mr. Hoover's guid-

ance, and that is the public is responding to the many suggestions as to how they can control and curtail the use of food. Furthermore, the public is making their own suggestions regarding the saving of food in order to feed the starving children abroad. Many requests have come to me from women that the bakers make their loaves smaller and also that the grocery be allowed to sell hard loaves of bread.

It is amazing how much can be saved in that way. Everywhere I find the restaurants, clubs, and so forth, trying to save bread. I wish we had done that all the time. If we had been more economical and more saving we would be a very much stronger country today.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to the rule on this side of the aisle; in fact, I do not know of any objection to the resolution itself.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 307) to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 307, with Mr. POAGE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

House Joint Resolution 307 is as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, is authorized to employ vessels of the Navy as targets for purposes of test and experimentation in determining the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels.

SEC. 2. After employment pursuant to authority contained in section 1 of this act vessels may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy or such other person as may be designated by him, be—

- (a) sunk if considered unseaworthy; or
- (b) retained with or without repair for further test and experimentation, for further naval use, or for other disposition in accordance with other provisions of law.

SEC. 3. Prior to the employment of any vessel of the Navy under authority of section 1 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy shall come into agreement with the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to such prospective employment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of House Joint Resolution 307 is to authorize the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, to employ naval vessels as targets in conducting tests and experiments to determine the effect of the atomic bomb upon ships.

At the present time there is in existence no accurate information obtained by exact or scientific means as to the effect which an explosion of an atomic bomb would produce upon a ship, a submarine, or other water-borne vessel. It is necessary that such information be obtained as soon as possible. It can only be obtained by test. In order that the test may be of convincing value it must consist of an actual explosion of a bomb in the vicinity of a target consisting of ships of many types placed at various distances from the point of explosion of the bomb. Such a test will be costly. It will involve many highly technical problems.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are arranging to perform the test. A task force for that purpose has been provided. Vice Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, United States Navy, has been ordered to command the task force. Vice Admiral Blandy has organized a staff to assist him in accomplishing his mission. The staff consists of Army officers, Army Air Force officers, and civilian scientists as well as naval officers. The Navy Department has selected the ships of the United States Navy and of the defeated Japanese and German Navies which are considered to be appropriate for use as targets for the test.

Under existing law the Secretary of the Navy is restricted in the use of naval vessels as targets for the proposed test. He is authorized to use for experimental purposes only such vessels as have been stricken from the Navy Register—act of June 24, 1941; Fifty-fifth Statutes, 260—by reason of having been found unfit for further service by a naval board of inspection and survey in accordance with the act of August 5, 1882—Twenty-second Statutes, 296. In order that the atomic test may be realistic and valuable some ships of fairly modern construction must be used. It is necessary, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation authorizing the use of naval vessels for the atomic experiment.

In order that the Congress may retain its control over the size of the Navy, the resolution provides that no naval vessel may be used for the atomic test until the Secretary of the Navy has come into agreement with the Committees on Naval Affairs of both the House and the Senate regarding the employment of the vessel as a target. This procedure is identical with that prescribed by the act of April 4, 1944—Fifty-eighth Statutes, 189—for acquisitions or disposals of land by the Navy. This method of exercising congressional control has worked satisfactorily both for the Congress and the Navy Department, and its employment in this resolution appears to be the best way for the Congress to continue to exer-

cise its constitutional responsibility "to provide and maintain a Navy."

A list of the ships which it is desired to use in the test is printed in the committee's report on this resolution—Report No. 1514. The total approximate book value of the ships to be used as targets is \$450,000,000. This figure represents cost of construction plus normal equipment of the ships. As I shall explain, many of the ships are of no more military value and would be disposed of by other methods if not used for this test. If sold for scrap the ships would bring only a small part of their book value. The cost of the target for these tests is not as great as it may seem.

The United States battleships to be used are old and of no further naval value. Whether or not these battleships are employed for the atomic test they will not again take their places in a battle line. The Japanese battleship *Nagato* is the only mobile enemy battleship remaining afloat. The carrier *Saratoga* is a stout ship but advances in carrier design have outmoded her. The light carrier *Independence* is a carrier type built upon a light cruiser hull. It is a fairly modern ship but of an emergency or compromise design. It is necessary that the Navy have more than one carrier available for the test, and it is desirable that the effect of the bomb upon the light carrier and light cruiser type hull be ascertained. The Japanese light cruiser *Sakawa* is a modern enemy ship and is the only one of that type available to the United States Navy. The two United States heavy cruisers *Pensacola* and *Salt Lake City* are the oldest of their type. The German *Prinz Eugen* is the only enemy ship of the type available. The destroyers listed in the table, though of recent date, have been outmoded by the development of later destroyer types. All of them have seen active service throughout the war. A large number of assault type cargo ships and transports will be used in the test. The effects observed upon these ships will indicate the effect of the bomb upon merchant type construction. A number of the transports will be equipped with instruments for making scientific observations of the effect of bomb explosions. Some modern so-called heavy hull submarines are to be used in the test. It is essential that these heavy hull submarines be used in order that bomb effect upon modern construction may be observed.

The Navy Department considers that bomb effects upon all surface types, even of the most modern design, can be ascertained from a study of results observed upon the ships listed in the foregoing table. A number of landing vessels will be used. Some of these will be beached for the test, while others will be water-borne. A number of them will be equipped with instruments for recording data.

The number of ships to be used is large, for reasons of the vast import of the atomic effect upon ships your committee considers that a large expenditure of vessels is warranted. It would be futile to undertake a test of this importance, cost, and magnitude without pro-

Appendix

Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1947

SPEECH
OF

HON. H. CARL ANDERSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 8, 1946

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, as I previously pointed out in my 30-minute address to the House in general debate, this is one appropriation which I believe could be cut to a certain extent with great benefit to the farmers of America. I say that, Mr. Chairman, because this program, which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has in mind for the future of agriculture, is simply nothing but a defeatist program. This is the program which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE], as you can see from the hearings on page 251 in his discourse with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], admitted is under serious consideration. I am glad to say that the Secretary of Agriculture disclaims any responsibility for any such program. It is my feeling, however, that we must instill into that particular Bureau the need for very, very careful thinking before they begin to advance such impractical theories as to the future of agriculture in America, and because of that belief I am offering this amendment to take away from them \$300,000 of the particular part of their appropriation which has to do with economic investigations.

The amendment which I have offered, Mr. Chairman, proposes a cut of \$300,000 to be applied as follows: \$100,000 for the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, \$50,000 for the Division of Farm Management and Costs, and the balance of the \$300,000 reduction to the Division of Land Economics.

May I say that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the opinion of many people, should have its work limited entirely to that which was programmed for its original purpose, Mr. Chairman, namely, to assemble, analyze, and publish statistical and economic data with respect to agriculture. These people go far afield when they try to tell you and me and the farmers of America that all we can depend upon for the future of agriculture is the defeatist plan of permitting our products to sink to a world

level, and then come to the Treasury for a hand-out to make up the difference between that and parity.

In conclusion, may I read from the testimony of Mr. Edward O'Neal of the Farm Bureau while being questioned by our chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]. I quote from page 1653 of the hearings:

Mr. TARVER. Now, as to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: I am very much impressed with your testimony in that regard, and with your suggestion that its activities should be confined to statistical and factual research work. According to the evidence which has been delivered before this committee in the last day or two by the officials of that Bureau, they have apparently gone into fields very far different from that and, among other things, they have been largely responsible for the development of a proposed new farm policy, the purport of which is to have the American farmer produce at world price levels, even the part of his production which is used for domestic consumption, and then, if he is sinking, to raise his head above the water by giving him some dollars from the Federal Treasury to enable him to keep going and keep on producing so that the rest of us will not starve to death. Do you think that is a good plan, Mr. O'Neal?

Mr. O'NEAL. Assuredly not.

Mr. Chairman, we hear much from certain people about economy in Government and balancing the budget. Here is an opportunity to save \$300,000 without doing the least bit of harm to our Department of Agriculture. I hope this amendment will receive the serious consideration of the Committee.

Cable to Prime Minister Attlee To Set Up Independent "Caretaker" Government in India

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1946

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee was asked today to instruct the three Cabinet ministers entrusted with mission to India to take incisive action, including the formation of an interim national cabinet government, in a cable addressed to him by a group of prominent persons headed by Pearl S. Buck, Louis Fischer, and J. J. Singh. Other signers of the cable included: John Gunther, A. Philip Randolph, Representative Emanuel Celler, Dr. William Ernest Hocking, Dr. James Warbasse, Representative Charles M. LaFollette, Dr. John Childs, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mark Starr, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Roger N. Baldwin, Dr.

Harry W. Laidler, Lewis Corey, Arthur Garfield Hays, and Bruce Bliven.

The message urged that in the proposed set-up the Viceroy hold an analogous status to that of the British King. This government "would then call a convention to draft the national constitution. Without an Indian Government there can be no successful constitutional convention."

The statement continued:

We fear that continued tension in India and, even more, continued outbursts of violence, will hinder the normalization of Britain's economic relations with the United States and of Britain's political relations with the Soviet Union.

Full text of the cable follows:

In addressing you, we are deeply conscious of the gravity and complications of the Indian situation and of Britain's present world position. We are happy to note that the British authorities have indicated they will deal leniently with the personnel involved in the Indian naval mutiny. We hope every effort will be made to meet their just demands. Vindictiveness will not be helpful, and severe punishment will not prevent but may indeed provoke new outbreaks.

We feel that time is running out in India. Any spark may produce an India-wide conflagration which all will regret. This is the hour for wise political action. The threat of famine makes necessary and the preliminary results of the provincial elections seem to make possible the immediate establishment of an interim national cabinet government for a united India with the Viceroy in an analogous status to that of the British King.

Such a government would then call a convention to draft the national constitution. Without an Indian Government there can be no successful constitutional convention.

We note that many of India's most prominent and influential political leaders are in a mood to cooperate with the British Labor Government to achieve an early settlement. Everything should be done to nourish this mood. We sense that responsible Indians are eager to concentrate on alleviating their countrymen's distress and removing its fundamental causes while the British Government is equally eager to improve its international position. This conjuncture of circumstances could conduce to an agreement; the opportunity should not be lost.

We fear that continued tension in India and, even more, continued outbursts of violence, will hinder the normalization of Britain's economic relations with the United States and of Britain's political relations with the Soviet Union.

For all these reasons, we, and many other American protagonists of a better world, hope you and your government will definitely instruct the three cabinet ministers entrusted with a new Indian mission to proceed forthwith with the incisive, fundamental measures which alone can produce an independent, democratic India in place of the present unhappy, restive India. This will not be a sacrifice for England; it will help England. Above all, it will bring nearer the kind of peaceful world for which the peoples of the earth fought the war. They did not fight to perpetuate empires or to create new empires.

FEBRUARY 28, 1946.

Are Small Businesses To Be Destroyed?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1946

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am inserting the statement of Mr. E. T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corp., which should be read by every Member of Congress, in both Houses.

If the small steel industries are to be crushed in this way, then the same fate may await the small businessmen in every other line of endeavor.

I have no interest in these small steel companies, nor have I any in the large steel corporations. So far as I know, there are no steel plants in my State. But I cannot escape the force of the argument that if this policy is going to be followed, it will likely mean the death knell of free enterprise in this country, so far as the small businessmen of the Nation are concerned.

The matter referred to follows:

There is a grim warning in the Government's method of settling the steel strike that should be heeded by every thinking person. If this method becomes Government policy, as is indicated, it will have consequences far worse than the most disastrous strike imaginable. The effect of any strike, however serious, is temporary. Government settlement of the steel strike aims a death blow at small business and, consequently, at the livelihood of millions of men and women from one end of this country to the other.

The steel industry is composed of hundreds of individual companies. In size, they range from very large to intermediate to very small. One of them has hundreds of thousands of employees; many have a mere handful. Some are very strong financially; others struggle to keep going. They manufacture thousands of different products. The conditions under which they make and sell their products vary widely.

Yet the terms handed down as the basis on which these hundreds of companies are expected to do business in the future are terms that resulted from dealings by the Government with one company, alone, the United States Steel Corp., the largest in the industry.

The question is, Why? Why does the United States Government force every steel company, regardless of its size, resources, or type of business, to operate under terms made with the biggest, strongest, and richest steel company in the country? Has it not always been a principle of our form of government that people have a right to some voice in matters that vitally concern them? Are not the owners, managers, and employees of smaller steel companies also citizens of the United States?

The steel strike was called against practically the entire industry. The companies not affected could be counted on your fingers. How did it happen that the Federal administration decided to consult with only one company from this vast industry? Why was no other opinion sought? Why was not the slightest attempt made to secure information on the position of the industry as a whole? What possible reason can be advanced for the failure of the administration to call a meeting of executives who would have been representative of all types of steel companies—large, intermediate, and small? There has been no explanation. Apparently, the admin-

istration wanted to deal exclusively with the country's biggest steel company.

This is not intended as criticism of the United States Steel Corp. Mr. Fairless, its president, strongly urged that the administration invite representatives of other companies into its conferences. His suggestion was brushed aside, and the hard economic facts remain that terms were made exclusively with the United States Steel Corp., and that these terms place hundreds of other steel companies in a precarious situation.

A big company may have sufficient resources to operate at a loss for a while and manage to stay in business. The same thing is not true of most small companies. That the Government settlement of the steel strike was no settlement for these smaller companies is proved by the fact that a large number of them, employing many thousands of steelworkers, have been unable to make agreements and are still closed by the strike. Several have announced the intention to go out of business. Others are considering the step.

This is not something that might happen. It is happening in the steel industry, and under this present Government policy it can happen to all small business throughout the Nation. Small and intermediate business has been the backbone of the American economy. It affords the man with limited capital the field in which he can start in business on his own. It provides millions of jobs. It contributes a high proportion of our goods and services. All big business starts as small business.

The Federal administration uses every opportunity to protest its deep concern for small business. Why does it now impose conditions that put small business out of business? Is this tendency of Government to confine its dealings with the one big unit of an industry to be the continuing policy? If it is, the small- and moderate-sized business concerns of this country may as well say "good-by" right now and save themselves the punishment of a struggle in which they cannot hope to win.

A Right Way—A Wrong Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1946

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, day follows night. Summer follows winter. We cannot change that. We can have light at night. We can protect ourselves from heat in summer, from cold in winter.

Everyone should do his utmost through work and thrift to get as many and as much of the good things of life as he can without injuring others. When we can get more and better things by joining our efforts with those of others, we should do so. By work and thrift, by endurance and through sacrifice, individually and collectively as people and as a nation, under our form of government—the best so far devised—we have more of everything that man desires than have any other people or nation. So why change to the wrong way?

THE WRONG WAY

But when individuals begin to shirk their responsibility, to selfishly rely upon others or upon their government to do

and to furnish the things which they can do and furnish for themselves; when that practice is followed by a majority of the people, then the people and the Nation have reached the peak and are on the downward road.

Both before and since the war, we have been looking to Washington, calling upon an empty Treasury for funds which do not exist; and billions upon billions of borrowed dollars with interest must be repaid, largely by the returning veterans and their descendants.

Three-quarters of a million men gave their lives to establish freedom abroad. A million or more are in hospitals or undergoing treatment in their homes. They and other millions had the right to expect that, when the war was over and they returned there would be jobs and homes and freedom—"equal justice under law"—waiting for them in the land for which they fought; for which their comrades died.

They are returning and hundreds of thousands find it difficult to find jobs which pay them enough to earn a livelihood, to marry, to support their families. Hundreds of thousands find no place to live except with "the old folks," and that term is used with all respect. Our returning veterans are entitled to homes; not as a gift, for the veterans are not asking for charity, but because it was and is our duty to keep open the door to opportunity, the opportunity for employment, the opportunity to be again with their families or, if not married, to marry, to raise a family, to build a home, to care for and educate their children. That opportunity is the thing for which they fought—that and their freedom.

The latest scheme of the planners is to continue themselves in power under the slogan "Homes for the veterans." The planners want to spend the money, build the home; they want to tell the veteran where that home shall be built, what kind of a home it shall be, they want to plan it for him.

The veteran and his wife in need of a home want to plan and build their own home. The dream of every young man and woman is the planning and the owning of the home into which has gone their thoughts, their ideas—not the ideas of some bureaucrat in Washington. They know where they want the kitchen and the nursery. A home is neither a dog-house, a coop, nor a pen; it is the pride, the shrine—the dream come true of all right-minded young people.

Neither plans nor money, nor both combined, will build a home when there is lacking lumber, iron, steel, brick, and cement. If the veterans are to be aided, give them real aid; give them whatever is their due, and let them build their own homes in their own way.

Get men back on their jobs, our production again at its wartime peak. Break OPA's stranglehold on the neck of industry, to permit production at a profit. Then will be produced and made available the lumber, iron, steel, brick and cement—all the material things that enter into the construction of a home. Then the veterans and others who need homes will plan and build their own homes, as did their mothers and fathers.

If the American people as a whole have been under the illusion that the increased postal pay voted by Congress last year entirely discharged the national obligation to these vital workers, they should face some facts.

The joint conference of affiliated postal employees provides some of the pertinent facts.

A married mail handler in the senior grade, with 20-years of service, now has a total take-home pay of \$33.64 per week.

A newly appointed married man and war veteran in that same post takes home only \$29.10 a week, and if he is single he takes home only \$27.27.

Do you think that is adequate pay for a type of public service that means so much to every individual citizen and every business institution in America?

Congress should promptly pass an adequate salary readjustment bill in the interest of postal workers.

The Rosenman Technique

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARTEL J. JONKMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1946

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by George E. Sokolsky:

THESE DAYS

(By George E. Sokolsky)

Congressmen tell me that it is called the Rosenman technique. I do not quite know why. Looking at a photograph of the ubiquitous Sam the Rose in Miami, sunning himself in the leisure of the elite who govern us, I should not have imagined that rushing is his forte.

Yet, I am assured by Members of Congress—Republicans, I must admit—that the device—like so many Presidential speeches—originated in his mind and that Roosevelt used it with the skill of a cormorant, but Truman with the shamblings of the proverbial Missouri mule.

So many accusations and glorifications are hurled at our ruling class that no one can be sure, but I record this one for its historical value.

The technique may be written up as a work study as follows: The Executive—that is, the Office of the President, all the advisers and Executive secretaries included—fill a basket with bills, acts, proposals, speeches, radio broadcasts and other ejaculations and throw them at the Congress, loading that body down so that everybody has too much work to do, hearings are inadequate and no one can study the subject thoroughly or even read the reports of the hearings.

Bills log up so that there is a squabble over the right-of-way.

The country shifts its angry glare from an alibi-manufacturing, error-making, one-foot-tripping-over-the-other Presidency to a Congress that is bogged down by Presidential messages, "musts," proddings, needlings, untruthful speeches concerning congressional ineptitude. And the Nation continues to suffer from inflation and lack of productivity, both in no small measure due to the confusions created by this process.

This technique has been at work these many years. In fact, it operates so successfully that vaudevillians turned politicians, night club waiters turned philosophers,

sports writers turned Aristotles, when they have nothing better to aggravate their intelligences, let out at the incompetence of Congress, never realizing that that body suffers from the viciousness of an irresponsible Executive deliberately fomenting excessive and humorously devised legislation with fancy slogans and false titles, but always with the objective of keeping Congress in a jam.

As long as Congress seems queer, no one quite notices the absurdities of the Executive.

That is one reason why the American people find themselves stuck with the Yalta secret agreements and why we suddenly discover that we have a ratified treaty granting UNO extraterritoriality in our country.

When these Republican legislators told me that Sam Rosenman was the author of this pixie, I would not believe them. It is the sort of thing that a man with a thin and hungry look might cogitate and propound.

No rotund, round-faced personality, whose cherubic expression denotes an adoration of the higher gustative emotions, could have devised so vile yet workable a scheme.

For mind you, and I say it in self-defense, men of poundage usually produce happy plans of perfection. Vide: Henry VIII or Caligula.

Now Congress cannot pass legislation as speedily as the Presidential Secretariat can write a message or a speech. As one who once earned part of his living as a ghost for unintelligent great men, I am sure that some recent Presidential documents could have been turned out blindfolded in under an hour.

And no professional would have produced so poorly. Yet, these articulations invoke legislation on economic and social problems of such historical magnitude as the wage-and-price structures, the relationship of profits to the total economy of the Nation determining whether this country shall remain capitalistic or become socialistic by the remote and overlarded subterfuge of destroying private enterprise by taxation, the elimination of opportunity for small business, and production for use at a loss, together with Government loans to new and unwarranted enterprises created to compete with existing and competently managed private enterprises.

These problems involve the most thorough study and analysis, but they are dumped on Congress by an Executive who now goes about the country walling that nobody passes the laws he asks for.

That, too, is part of what these legislators call the Rosenman technique. That man will go down in history if he really is all they say he is.

Information, Please?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT S. ELLIS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1946

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I submit to my colleagues a timely editorial from the Glenville Democrat, published in Glenville, W. Va. I direct the attention particularly of the majority side of the House because the editor, Mr. C. W. Marsh, is a Democrat, a former State senator, for many years chairman of the Gilmer County Democratic Executive Committee, and was a captain in the World War. This is a thought-provok-

ing editorial, reflects what the people are thinking, and is of special interest at this time when the OPA and the housing bill are up for discussion.

The editorial follows:

INFORMATION, PLEASE?

At the outbreak of the late war the world was amazed at the rapidity which attended the transformation of the United States at peace to the United States at war. Almost overnight airplanes took the place of automobiles and tractors on the assembly lines; where refrigerators, sweepers, and radios were manufactured, guns, shells, and detonators began to stream in an endless line. Our great shipbuilding industry hit its stride as if by magic and in a few months one to three ships were sliding down the ways every 24 hours—battle wagons, cargo carriers, transports, and landing craft to the utter confusion of those who sought to enslave the world in the belief that democracy would not work. Even Hitler and Goering were struck dumb by surprise at the amount of supplies and war-making equipment that was being dispatched to England and Russia and piling up at strategic points in other friendly countries.

All of which gives rise to the \$64 question: If the conversion of American industry from a normal peacetime basis to a wartime footing was accomplished in such a short time and on such a gigantic scale, why does it take so long, so very long, to reconvert our industry back to its original status?

With the coming of May 14 the war will have been ended for a whole year. Can one buy a shirt? No. Can one purchase a suit of clothes? No. Can one buy sugar and coffee and butter? Can one purchase an automobile, a tractor, a radio, a refrigerator, a sweeper, a smoothing iron, a flashlight?

Can our farmers buy reapers and harvesters and mowers, hay rakes and hay forks, plows and corn planters? Can a farmer, or anybody else for that matter, buy boards to build a house? Can he buy nails, doors, windows? Can the womenfolk purchase nylon stockings? Yes. They can buy one or two pairs every 7 days between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, under police protection, provided they care to stand in line from 1 to 4 hours and run the risk of being told that the last pair was just sold—sold the minute they entered the door.

Who is responsible for this bottleneck, this jam, this confusion, this chaos that holds the country in its grip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from "fifty-four, forty or fight" to the Gulf of Mexico? With millions idle and everybody clamoring for motor vehicles, hardware, building materials, farm equipment, clothing, furniture, and household appliances, who or what is holding back reconversion?

England is well over the hump and on her way to full employment and prosperity. Russia has announced another 5-year plan on a gigantic scale and France is snapping into the big problem of rebuilding her destroyed cities and her ruined industry. Poland, Holland, Belgium, and Norway are hitting a good healthful stride. And how about us? We seem only to be wallowing in a "slough of despond," with some new makeshift sprung upon the country every morning only to be scrapped for something else before the sun goes down.

It must be patent to everyone that somewhere something must be basically wrong, things are not clicking as they should. Personally, we believe that a two-fisted man of the type of Grover Cleveland would long since have found the means of bringing order out of chaos; we believe that Theodore Roosevelt, the wielder of the "big stick," would have found a remedy for our present ills; we believe the suave and diplomatic Wilson

would have gone straight to the heart of this muddled situation and cleared away the deadwood and the debris. All the country is asking is a chance to unlimber. Why doesn't it get it?

Take the case.

New Year Forecast: The Take-Home Pay For Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. REID F. MURRAY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1946

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of the Washington News, Columnist Peter Edson had the following article:

NEW YEAR FORECAST

(By Peter Edson)

First prediction that it will be necessary to ask Congress to continue OPA price controls and stabilization authority beyond June 30, 1946, is made by John W. Snyder, assistant president and director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Snyder tucked this pleasant little New Year tid-bit way down in the toe of a Christmas sock he sent up to the Senate Small Business Committee just before Congress adjourned. In the preholiday rush it was generally overlooked:

"A feeling has grown up in the country," said Snyder in his report, "that price stabilization will soon be repealed and that regardless of whether it is or not, prices will be forced upward. As we approach the date at present set for its expiration, June 30, 1946, compliance will be more and more difficult to obtain and the inventory scrambles, competitive and withholding of goods will increase.

"All these things would serve to increase the inflationary pressures at a time when production was still not able to cope with demand," Snyder continues. "We can avoid this if the controls are removed singly, as events dictate, instead of all at one time without due consideration for the supply-demand picture."

In building up his argument to this conclusion, Snyder makes a pretty complete analysis of the pressures for higher prices at work today.

1. The rise in stock-market prices is based on expectation that all prices are going to rise.

2. Manufacturers and distributors are holding on to goods in expectation of higher prices.

3. Stocks of goods are being bought up on speculation that they can be resold at higher prices. This simply reduces the supply on the market and increases the demand.

4. Purchasing agents report they must put escape clauses in orders for future delivery, to allow for possible price increases.

5. Some contractors are insisting on price cushions to cover possible increased costs of materials.

6. Housing cannot begin to match demand for perhaps 2 years, this being one of the areas in which the inflationary threat is most serious.

7. Savings of individuals are reported at \$150,000,000,000—an average of over \$1,000 per capita. This unspent money, plus the buying power of millions of discharged veterans, encourages higher prices.

8. Retail store purchases are 10 percent heavier than a year ago, and that tends to keep prices up.

9. In this heavy buying demand the supply of consumers' goods will continue short well beyond the June 30 OPA deadline. That makes price control necessary for a longer time, says Snyder.

10. Food is almost the only important consumer item in which we can foresee an early likelihood of supply balancing demand.

With 9 out of 10 cards thus stacked in favor of inflation, any sudden removal of controls would be disastrous, according to the Government economists. High volume of production is the key to reducing the danger of inflation, Snyder admits. He says the Government strategy is to aid full production of scarce items through priorities, set-aside orders, and price ceilings, until production gets ahead of demand.

One of the pet arguments of OPA's opponents is that if all price ceilings were removed, production would soar. That might be true, but prices would also soar. There might be a boom. But as soon as production caught up with demand, the bottom might well fall out of the market, to make a bust.

The big new year forecast in all this is that everything will probably cost a little more in 1946. Remove OPA price controls one at a time and the shock will be cushioned. Remove controls all in a bunch and everything will cost a lot more in a hurry.

After reading this item one forms some interesting conclusions. Mr. Emil Schram, boss of Wall Street, had a salary raise of \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year. This however was not deemed inflationary I suppose because the rise in stock prices is based on the expectation that all prices are going to rise. According to No. 10 of Mr. Edson's list, food is almost the only important consumer item in which we can foresee an early likelihood of supply balancing demand. Can this really be true?

In addition to the United States Department of Agriculture in recent reports states "food prices are going down"; "farm income is to be reduced by 15 percent"; "net farm income is to be \$3,000,000 less in 1946 than it was in 1945." If the prices of all the things the farmer buys is going to increase and if the spokesman for the President of the present administration advocates an increase in the things, the farmers buy, how in the name of common sense can he tell the farmer to take a cut of 15 percent? I wish that someone with all the answers would really answer this question.

One fact is apparent—the USDA has the billions of dollars in the Commodity Credit Corporation with which to carry on the price juggling and provide one producer with 130 percent of parity price and another producer with a 60 to 70 percent of parity floor price. They can manipulate these farm prices—there is no argument about it. I think, however, that someone will sometime call the Department of Agriculture's attention to the fact that they are not a law unto themselves and they had better; first, pay closer attention to their commitments to the farmers; second, they are not to take a 15 percent price reduction at the hands of the price jugglers while their fellow price jugglers are encouraging other groups to cause the farmers to pay more for what he buys without at least some commitment.

The OPA will be weakened or its effectiveness reduced before the people are ready for the change and there is no

one that will be as much to blame as the OPA and its handmaiden the USDA so far as food is concerned.

It is to be regretted that a member of the President's Cabinet should be so unmindful of his responsibilities that he tries to make political issues of economic problems.

We must remember that in 1944, according to Mr. William Clayton's testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, we imported \$1,800,000,000 in agricultural products and exported \$2,090,000,000 in agricultural products. But, the imports in dollars are figured on the price at the point of origin and the exports are figured on the declared value in the United States. Lend-lease shipments were 75 percent of the total exports and was added to the exports. The reverse lend-lease was not added to the imports though. Why?

Take butter, for example. In 1942 20,081,000 pounds of butter were imported for a total of \$3,250,000, or figured at less than 17 cents per pound. At that time, from March 11, 1942 to January 1, 1943, 17,647,000 pounds were exported and showed \$6,885,000 in exports, but this exported butter was figured at 41 cents per pound. In other words we could import twice as much butter in pounds as we exported and still show a favorable dollar trade balance.

Regardless of all the propaganda about producing one-third more food than in some drought or low-price period, it is a question as to whether or not we really did not import more pounds, bushels, and tons of agricultural products in 1944 than were exported in 1944.

A Letter From the Dead

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WALTER B. HUBER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1946

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter from a deceased former sailor in the United States Navy which appeared in the Akron Beacon Journal:

A LETTER FROM THE DEAD—"I FOUGHT FOR YOU, MOM, DAD"

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is a letter from the dead. Written to his parents by an Akron boy who was killed aboard the torpedoed U. S. S. *Houston* in February of 1942, the letter tells simply why he fought and died. Seaman Dick Boorum, 22, asked that the letter be delivered to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boorum, 2164 16th Street SW., Kenmore district, after all hope that he might be found alive, was gone. The former Kenmore high school football player's letter, written 28 days before the torpedo struck, was received last week, after he was officially declared killed. It will be read at memorial services for him Sunday morning at the South Main Street Methodist church, where he was a member.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1942.

DEAR MOM AND DAD: It has taken me a long time to sit down and write this letter to you. I have been fumbling with the pencil for sev-

7/14/20



79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5605

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal

1 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
3 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
5 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
6 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
9 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
10 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
15 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
17 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
18 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
19 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
20 of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That no
21 part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for
22 the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee
23 who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and
24 administration of more than one warehouse inspection service
25 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations

1 and funds available for such services shall be transferred and
2 consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single
3 fund: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
4 required in or incident to research or experimental work
5 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
6 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
7 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or ma-
8 terials produced outside of the United States.

9

PENALTY MAIL

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section
12 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$3,186,000.

14

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and period-
18 icals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
19 by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with
20 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
21 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
22 fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
23 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
24 exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and
25 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be

1 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
2 not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however,* That if
3 the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations
4 for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
5 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
6 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or
7 to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
8 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
10 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after
11 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
12 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
13 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropri-
14 ations or authorizations.

15 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
18 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
19 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
20 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits,
21 and the coordination of informational work in the De-
22 partment, \$578,500, together with such amounts from
23 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
24 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
25 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions

1 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not ex-
2 ceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made
3 a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation
4 amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the
5 purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display
7 of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and
8 display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided*,
9 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
10 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which trans-
11 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any
12 time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
13 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
14 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
15 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
17 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
18 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
19 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
20 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
21 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That
22 when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary
23 agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating
24 to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the
25 Department can be more advantageously prepared, dis-

1 played, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the
2 central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds
3 not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred
4 to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds
5 applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified
6 herein, including personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pic-
8 tures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
9 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
10 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agricul-
11 ture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being
12 elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944:
13 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
14 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
15 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
16 except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain
17 the San Francisco radio office.

18 PRINTING AND BINDING

19 For all printing and binding for the Department, includ-
20 ing all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located
21 in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except
22 as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,294,000, including the
23 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
24 lished in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of
25 the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895

1 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4,
2 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
3 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30,
4 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed
5 \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall
8 be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks fur-
9 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
10 in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
11 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service au-
12 thorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance
13 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,
14 220); and including \$180,000 for printing and binding
15 two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty
16 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representa-
17 tives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known
18 as the yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section
19 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241):
20 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this ap-
21 propriation from the appropriation made for "Conserva-
22 tion and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums
23 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
24 with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjust-
25 ment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry

1 into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may
3 be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That
5 the total amount that may be transferred under the author-
6 ity granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed
7 \$190,000.

8 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
10 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
11 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
12 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues,
13 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in
14 societies or associations which issue publications to members
15 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
16 are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and
17 elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards,
18 supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, to-
19 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
20 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
21 for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses,
22 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
23 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall
24 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of

1 which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640, may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
3 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
4 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
5 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
6 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
7 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
8 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
10 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
11 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
12 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
13 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
14 such appropriations or authorizations.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,988,-
17 589 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the
18 Bureau of Agricultural Economics, including the salary of
19 Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed
20 \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and
21 newspapers, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 \$1,923,457, together with such amounts from other appro-
9 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
10 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and
11 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
12 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
13 \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
14 appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts
15 of such appropriations or authorizations for the current
16 fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
17 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
18 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
19 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
21 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
22 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
23 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
24 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
25 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations:

1 *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appro-
2 priated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
3 nomics shall be used for State and county land-use planning,
4 or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting
5 social surveys.

6 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
7 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
8 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
9 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
10 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
11 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for
12 the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as pro-
13 vided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
14 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,037,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall
16 be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, col-
17 lating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers
18 as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of
19 apple production for other than the commercial crop.

20 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
21 RELATIONS

22 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of
23 the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
24 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to
25 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-

1 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the employ-
 2 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
 3 elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation
 4 of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and
 5 the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed
 6 \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

7 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL 8 COMMITTEES

9 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the ap-
 10 propriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
 11 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
 12 United States as a member of the International Wheat Ad-
 13 visory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like
 14 events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural
 15 surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, to-
 16 gether with traveling and other necessary expenses relating
 17 thereto.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO 20 RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 22 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:
 23 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
 24 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
 25 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,

1 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
2 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
3 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
4 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000;
5 additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the
7 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
8 extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Terri-
9 tory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved
10 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits
11 of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
12 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act
13 approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extend-
14 ing the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
15 Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-
16 Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
19 the employment of persons and means in the District of
20 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to ad-
21 minister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved
22 May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
23 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
24 work of the Department and the several States, Territories,
25 and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to

1 exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia.

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
6 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
7 of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal
8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for
9 necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance,
10 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
11 Agricultural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,-
12 000 for the construction of a building to house water-treat-
13 ment facilities at the Center, and including not to exceed
14 \$20,000 for special exploratory investigations of agricultural
15 problems of Alaska, \$480,500: *Provided*, That the ap-
16 propriation current at the time services are rendered
17 may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimburse-
18 ments based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable
19 appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and
20 other related services, for equipment rentals (including de-
21 preciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies,
22 equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
23 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
24 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
25 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the

1 applicable appropriations may also be charged their propor-
2 tionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center
3 not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
4 the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Ad-
5 ministration shall be available for the construction, alteration,
6 and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, how-*
7 *ever*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing
8 any one building (excepting headhouses connecting green-
9 houses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for con-
10 struction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be
11 within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved
12 therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the
13 fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the
14 cost of the building as certified by the Research Administra-
15 tor, whichever is greater.

16 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
17 AGRICULTURE

18 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
19 sions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into
20 basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to pro-
21 vide for the further development of cooperative agricultural
22 extension work and the more complete endowment and sup-
23 port of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
24 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration of
25 the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special

1 research work, including the planning, programming, coor-
 2 dination, and printing the results of such research, to be
 3 conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secre-
 4 tary may designate or establish, and to which he may make
 5 allotments from this fund, including the employment of
 6 persons and means in the District of Columbia and else-
 7 where; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be
 8 available for the maintenance and operation of research
 9 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
 10 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

11 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

12 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

13 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
 14 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 15 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 16 periment stations:

17 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 18 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 19 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 20 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 21 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 22 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 23 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
 24 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,-

1 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
2 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Con-
3 gress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
4 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
5 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
6 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
7 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), ex-
8 tending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
9 Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; in all, for Alaska, \$42,500;
10 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
11 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
12 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
13 to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,206,208.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Administration of grants and coordination of research
16 with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to
17 exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the
19 provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March
20 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February
21 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts
22 amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-
23 386f), relative to their administration and for the admin-
24 istration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto
25 Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form

1 of the annual financial statement required under the above
2 Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance
3 with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the
4 State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines
5 authorized in said Acts with research of the Department
6 in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

7 Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable
8 the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural ex-
9 periment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation,
10 illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins,
11 \$170,200; of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended
12 for construction of 7 buildings.

13 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
17 \$698,246 for departmental personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as
19 amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and
20 related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the live-
21 stock and meat industries, as follows:

22 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
23 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
24 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
25 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing

1 cooperation with State authorities in the administration of
2 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
3 and hatcheries, \$928,400.

4 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
5 diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations
6 of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products,
7 \$855,000, including not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the
8 zoological laboratory building at the Agricultural Research
9 Center.

10 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
11 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
12 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
13 disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
14 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
15 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supple-
16 mentary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
17 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
18 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
19 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
20 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
21 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
22 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
23 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
24 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropri-
25 ated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned

1 for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
2 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
3 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
4 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
5 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
6 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
7 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-
8 bred animal.

9 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
10 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
11 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
12 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
13 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
14 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
15 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
16 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
17 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
18 diseases, \$1,125,000.

19 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
20 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
21 ucts, \$9,160,000.

22 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
23 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
24 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
25 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-

1 factured in the United States and the importation of such
2 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
3 mals, \$300,000.

4 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
5 The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by sec-
6 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
7 May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the
8 fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
9 carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act
10 approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled
11 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
12 for other purposes", including the employment of persons
13 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

14 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

15 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

16 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
17 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
18 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
19 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry,
20 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock
21 or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the
22 city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of
23 appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to
24 exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such
25 disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past

1 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
2 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contam-
3 inated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
4 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
5 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
6 all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the pay-
7 ment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on
8 appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
9 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding
10 value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three
11 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in
12 case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
13 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for
14 any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
15 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be ap-
16 praised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
17 for each bird.

18 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing not to exceed \$474,032 for personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in
22 carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924
23 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experi-
24 ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying
25 out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902

1 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August
2 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process
3 or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21
4 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of
5 process or renovated butter, \$956,012.

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
7 ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
10 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
11 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant in-
12 dustries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
13 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
14 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
15 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the
16 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
17 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
18 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
19 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
20 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
21 this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes;
22 and for personal services in the city of Washington and
23 elsewhere, as follows:

24 Field crops: For investigations on the production,
25 improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,

1 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
2 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
3 field crops, including not to exceed \$26,800 for investi-
4 gation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, \$2,364,500;
5 and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of Plant
6 Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without
7 compensation therefor, real property (located in the
8 vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property
9 valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired
10 for and heretofore used in connection with the Emer-
11 gency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in
12 the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount
13 and value of the property so transferred.

14 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
15 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
16 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
17 related crops and plants, \$1,991,000.

18 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
19 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
20 control, \$291,200.

21 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
22 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
23 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
24 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
25 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
26 use; soil management and crop production on dry and ir-

1 irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its
2 use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
3 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
4 maps, and determination of their potential productivity
5 under adapted cropping and improved soil management;
6 \$1,255,000.

7 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
8 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
9 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
10 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
11 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
12 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
13 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
14 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
15 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$524,000.

16 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
17 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
18 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secre-
19 tary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and
20 for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
21 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory coun-
22 cil, \$61,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be ex-
23 pended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
24 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S.
25 C. 574).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experi-
4 ments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of
5 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining
6 the best means of destroying insects and related pests injuri-
7 ous to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
8 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
9 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
10 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
11 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
12 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
13 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
14 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7
15 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C.
16 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), au-
17 thorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
18 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed seven, and not to exceed \$625,560 for personal serv-
21 ices in the District of Columbia, as follows:

22 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
23 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
24 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
25 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other

1 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
2 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
3 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
4 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
5 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
6 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
7 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
8 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
9 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
10 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
11 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
12 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
13 application, \$2,620,900.

14 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out opera-
15 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent
16 or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
17 Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm
18 disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and
19 pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, including the enforce-
20 ment of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States
21 to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant
22 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
23 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-
24 free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation
25 of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February

1 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic
2 plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the
3 interception and disposition of materials found to have been
4 transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine
5 laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal
6 Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,791,000: *Provided*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
8 cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other
9 property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in
10 the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
11 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
12 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
13 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
14 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
15 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
16 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
17 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided fur-*
18 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures
19 from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods
20 of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where meas-
21 ures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal
22 lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force,
23 provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential
24 or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program,
25 nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by
2 State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or or-
3 ganizations concerned: *Provided, however,* That expenditures
4 incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease
5 from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such
6 appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
8 for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the
9 Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on
10 property owned or controlled by the Government of the
11 United States, or on property included within local experi-
12 mental control areas.

13 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
14 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
15 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
16 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
17 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
19 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
20 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quaran-
21 tines as they pertain to territories of the United States and
22 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
23 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
24 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
25 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants

1 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
2 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
3 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

4 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
5 PLANT DISEASES

6 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
7 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
8 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including
9 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the pur-
10 chase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control opera-
11 tions in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-
12 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment
13 of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
17 hereinafter authorized, including the employment of neces-
18 sary persons and means in the city of Washington and else-
19 where, of which not to exceed \$202,274 may be expended
20 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

21 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting
22 the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
23 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
24 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
25 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods,

1 feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
2 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
3 physiological effects and for the pharmacological test-
4 ing of such products and of insecticides; for the in-
5 vestigation and development of methods for the manufac-
6 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
7 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the
8 technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
9 vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; \$431,900.

10 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
11 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
12 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
13 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
14 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
15 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
16 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
17 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
18 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

19 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
20 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
21 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
23 on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

24 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

1 ing not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and
3 Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative
4 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
5 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of
6 plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such
7 products for these purposes, and such economic investigations,
8 including housing and household buying, as have for their
9 purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for dis-
10 seminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

11 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
13 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
14 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
15 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
16 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
17 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$5,500,-
18 000, of which amount \$646,418 shall be available to
19 the Department of the Interior for control of white pine
20 blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the juris-
21 diction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are
22 under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
23 United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the Forest
24 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or

1 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$2,254,111
2 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
3 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
4 entire program, method development, and for operations
5 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
6 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
7 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

8 FOREST SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
12 \$977,710 for departmental personal services in the District
13 of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
14 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
15 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the
17 District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experi-
18 ment and to make and continue investigations and report on
19 forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
20 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment
21 or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to
22 advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the
23 same; to investigate and test American timber and timber
24 trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treat-
25 ment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the plant-

1 ing of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
2 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
3 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
4 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
5 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
6 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
7 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the
8 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
9 the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved
10 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest
11 Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
12 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
13 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
14 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
15 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
16 conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon
17 and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for
18 fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the
19 waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the
20 results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest
21 Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books,
22 and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service sta-
23 tioned outside of Washington, as follows:

24 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
25 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of

1 the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary
2 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
3 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
4 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the
5 District of Columbia, \$610,000.

6 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
7 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
8 development of the national forests, including the establish-
9 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
10 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
11 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
12 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
13 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed
14 four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
15 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
16 for the proper and economical administration, protection, de-
17 velopment, and use of the national forests, including experi-
18 mental areas under Forest Service administration, except
19 that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
20 will be more economical than construction, improvements
21 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000
22 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-
23 tary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest
24 tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; develop-
25 ment and application of fish and game management plans; prop-

1 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-
2 arid portions of the national forests; estimating and apprais-
3 ing of timber and other resources and development and ap-
4 plication of plans for their effective management, sale, and
5 use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of
6 land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and
7 of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that
8 may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the
9 Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
10 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
11 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of
12 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
13 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
14 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
15 administration and public use of the national forests; and all
16 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
17 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
18 \$20,386,000.

19 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
20 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
21 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
22 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
23 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
24 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

1 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
2 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
3 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
4 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
5 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
6 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots
7 and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural pro-
8 duction, and to secure the correlation and the most econom-
9 ical conduct of forest research in the Department of
10 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
11 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
12 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
13 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

14 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
15 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
16 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investi-
17 gations and experiments to develop improved methods of
18 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
19 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,330,000.

20 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
21 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
22 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,385,000.

23 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
24 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
25 under section 10, \$1,072,000.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b),

1 (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4
2 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766),
3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
4 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the
5 extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in
6 order to promote the continuous production of timber on
7 lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
8 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
9 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to ex-
10 ceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services
11 in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books
12 and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the con-
13 struction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and
14 other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect
15 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part
16 of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries
17 or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

18 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

19 Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
20 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
21 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of
22 which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal
23 services in the District of Columbia.

24 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
25 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating

1 within the exterior boundaries of the following national for-
2 ests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts
3 authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
4 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
5 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah,
6 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
7 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,
8 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
9 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
10 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
11 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
12 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
13 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
14 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
15 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
16 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
17 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law
18 637), \$35,000; in all, \$142,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
21 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as
22 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction,
23 reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experi-
24 mental areas under Forest Service administration, (1)
25 \$12,500,000 for forest development roads and trails, which

1 sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December
2 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,714,222 for for-
3 est highways, which latter sum consists of (a) the balance of
4 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year
5 1942 and the amount authorized to be appropriated for the
6 fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat.
7 867, Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), and (b)
8 \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropri-
9 ated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521),
10 in all, \$26,214,222 (including not to exceed \$99,804 for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immedi-
12 ately available and to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental,
14 purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary
15 for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
16 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
17 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
18 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
19 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
20 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
21 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
22 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary.

23

FLOOD CONTROL

24

25 Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the
Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by

1 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
2 534), including personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain
4 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
5 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred
6 to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control,
7 general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the
8 purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as
9 amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15) : *Provided*, That no part
10 of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
11 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific
12 approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county
13 in which such lands are situated.

14 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

15 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
16 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
17 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
18 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
19 erosion control and soil and water conservation, includ-
20 ing the employment of persons and means in the District
21 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000
22 may be expended for personal services in the District of
23 Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase,
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
25 automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of sub-

1 sistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft,
2 and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
3 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased,
4 erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing
5 a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same
6 with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
7 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
8 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to
9 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building:
10 *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act
11 shall be available for the construction of any such building
12 on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*.
13 That in the State of Missouri where the State has established
14 a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
15 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and
16 general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension
17 of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
18 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
19 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
20 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
21 come effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
24 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
25 and water conservation (including the construction and

1 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
2 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
3 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
4 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
5 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work
6 by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ;
7 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
8 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
9 tions, \$1,278,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
13 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
14 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
15 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
16 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
17 \$37,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
18 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
19 in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF 21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions
25 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,

1 Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of per-
2 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
3 \$1,453,000.

4 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION 5 PROJECTS

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the functions of the Department
8 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
9 10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation,
10 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
11 ects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain
12 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
13 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated
14 or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said
15 Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling
17 or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership,
18 within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization
19 of irrigation water.

20 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

23 RESOURCES

24 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
25 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,

1 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
2 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
3 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
4 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407)
5 (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381,
6 and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), in-
7 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
8 where; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and
9 display of exhibits, including such displays at State, inter-
10 state, and international fairs within the United States;
11 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals;
12 \$257,500,000, together with \$42,500,000 of the unobli-
13 gated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946
14 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act entitled
15 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
16 for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
17 612 (c)) ; in all, \$300,000,000, to remain available until
18 December 31, 1947, for compliance with programs under
19 said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
20 as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as
21 amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs
22 carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December
23 31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for mak-
24 ing additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for
25 harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the

1 Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such
2 seeds; in all, \$312,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
3 \$26,942,888 of the total sum provided under this head shall
4 be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and
5 other administrative expenses for carrying out such pro-
6 grams, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be
7 charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480
8 shall be transfered to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
9 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
10 Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds
11 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
12 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pur-
13 suant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23,
14 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
15 regional information employees or any State or county in-
16 formation employees, but this shall not preclude the answer-
17 ing of inquiries or supplying of information to individual
18 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
19 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
20 nection with the formulation and administration of the
21 1947 programs (amounting to \$300,000,000, including
22 administration) of soil-building practices and soil- and
23 water-conservation practices, under the Act of February
24 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural

1 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or
2 grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the
3 utilization of land with respect to which such payments or
4 grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices
5 which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-
6 and water-conserving practices in the most practical and
7 effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several
8 States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural
9 conservation committee for the respective States: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discre-
11 tion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting
12 Office such sums as may be necessary to pay admin-
13 istrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in
14 auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That
15 such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
16 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
17 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricul-
18 tural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices
19 approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948
20 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended,
21 provided, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture is
22 authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who
23 complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural
24 conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7
25 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-

1 lotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that,
2 because of induction into the armed forces of the United
3 States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from
4 filing, applications for payment under any such program
5 during the period the applicable appropriation for such pro-
6 gram was available for obligation, such payments to be
7 made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation,
8 "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the
9 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That an application for payment on the pre-
11 scribed form is filed by any such farmer within one year
12 from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by
13 December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided further*,
14 That no part of any funds available to the Department,
15 or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constitut-
16 ing a part of such Department shall be used in the current
17 fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses
18 of any person who has been convicted of violating the
19 Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activi-
20 ties", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
21 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the
22 Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or
23 attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
24 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
25 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a

1 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
2 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
3 Member or through the proper official channels.

4 SUGAR ACT

5 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
6 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
7 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
8 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
9 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
10 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,-
11 000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided, how-*
12 *ever,* That none of the funds appropriated under this head
13 shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those
14 determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide
15 returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under
16 the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabili-
17 zation Administrator.

18 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF

19 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

20 To enable the Secretary to further carry out the pro-
21 visions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An
22 Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other
23 purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
24 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
25 of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby

1 reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated bal-
2 ances of the funds made available for the purposes of such
3 section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less
4 \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation
5 and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall
6 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appro-
7 priations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:
8 *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds ap-
9 propriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be
10 used during the current fiscal year to provide food for con-
11 sumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school
12 grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the
13 purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of
14 agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the
15 making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies
16 having control thereof in connection with the purchase
17 and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or
18 processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and
19 exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c)
20 by such other means as the Secretary may determine:
21 *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a
22 school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in
23 the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of
24 Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as
25 determined by the Secretary, except that if program partici-

1 pation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
2 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secre-
3 tary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States,
4 Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in con-
5 sideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further,*
6 That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-
7 care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case
8 exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products
9 thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other
10 sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by
11 the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Pro-*
12 *vided further,* That such sponsoring agency shall maintain
13 accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural
14 commodities or products furnished in the program and that
15 such accounts and records shall be available for audit by
16 representatives of the Department: *Provided further,* That
17 these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
18 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural com-
19 modities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, trans-
20 porting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and
21 other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the
22 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and with-
23 out regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said
24 section 32: *Provided further,* That not more than 2 per
25 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school

1 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
2 child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder
3 for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
4 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
5 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
6 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
7 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, posses-
8 sion, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated
9 services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools,
10 care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

11 MARKETING SERVICES

12 For the employment of such persons and means in the
13 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
14 \$2,394,764 for departmental personal services in the District
15 of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investiga-
16 tions, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

17 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
18 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
19 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-
20 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
21 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
22 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and
23 their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and
24 other agricultural products, \$1,291,000.

25 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the

1 Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more juris-
2 dictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class,
3 quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vege-
4 tables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
5 poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products
6 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
7 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
8 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
9 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regula-
10 tions as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees
11 as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
12 cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

13 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
14 among the people of the United States useful information
15 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
16 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
17 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
18 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
19 ards of classification of American farm and food products
20 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
21 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
22 and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to per-
23 form functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280,
24 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed
25 \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of

1 section 706 (a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transporta-
2 tion, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to
3 section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
4 541b, 574) ; printing and binding; the purchase of books
5 of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for news-
6 papers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger
7 automobile in the District of Columbia; \$1,901,500: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
9 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
10 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out
11 the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any
12 such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred
13 or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this
14 Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
15 appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution
16 of orders under which assessments are made against producers
17 or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for
18 administration of such orders.

19 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
20 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
21 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
22 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
23 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
24 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publi-
25 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agri-

1 culture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508),
2 as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of
3 tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes",
4 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,119,000.

5 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
6 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
7 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
8 Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended
9 (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the de-
10 struction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
11 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
12 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
13 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix
14 standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
15 baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes,
16 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
19 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
20 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
21 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
22 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
23 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
24 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
25 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,

1 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
2 \$1,274,000.

3 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
4 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
5 States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

6 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
8 house Act, \$584,000.

9 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry
10 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to re-
12 quire labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in
13 interstate commerce; to require certain standards with re-
14 spect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes",
15 approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-
16 1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of
17 this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United
18 States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing
19 Congress.

20 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
21 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
22 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

24 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry

1 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
2 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

3 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7
5 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the man-
6 ufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded
7 paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also
8 fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other
9 purposes", \$262,500.

10 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
12 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

13 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the pro-
14 visions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title
15 II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
16 1291), \$123,000.

17 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
19 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
20 the United States, its Territories and possessions, including
21 (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants,
22 (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this
23 and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liqui-
24 dation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabili-

1 tation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made
2 under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law
3 140, as amended, \$24,000,000, which sum shall be also
4 available for necessary administrative expenses incident to
5 the foregoing, including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for em-
7 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
8 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) ; purchase
9 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to ex-
10 ceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding:
11 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Con-
12 gress semiannually a progress report with respect to the
13 liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his
14 supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions
15 of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts
16 of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and
17 any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

18 In making any grant payments under this Act, the Sec-
19 retary is authorized to require with respect to such payments
20 the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal
21 and non-Federal, including work on private or public land
22 in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and
23 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
24 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-
25 tion, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing

1 such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
2 any case coming within the purview of the workmen's com-
3 pensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in
4 which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive
5 similar benefits for injury or death.

6 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
7 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are
8 unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
9 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
10 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
11 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
12 aggregate amount of not to exceed \$67,500,000. Such
13 advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to exceed
14 the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually;
15 (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Cor-
16 poration heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary
17 pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75
18 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obliga-
19 tions securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms
20 and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation
21 may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation,
22 currently as received by him, all moneys collected as pay-
23 ments of principal and interest on the loans made from the
24 amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held
25 by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such

1 amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures,
2 bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is
3 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
4 at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the
5 date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount
6 sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

7 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized
8 under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation",
9 shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the
10 carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program;
11 or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farm-
12 ing, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion,
13 or management of homestead associations, land-leasing asso-
14 ciations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land
15 purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers,
16 except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any
17 such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans
18 to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding
19 obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans; or (4) the making of
20 loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of
21 loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share
22 or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for
23 medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure
24 other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the
25 Secretary, for the production of agricultural commodities.

1 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
2 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
3 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
4 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
5 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
6 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds
7 by the Secretary.

8 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
9 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
10 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation
11 under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall
12 not be supplemented by funds from any source.

13 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
14 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
15 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
16 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

17 FARM TENANCY

18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
19 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
20 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
22 nection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys
23 due the United States on account of loans heretofore made
24 under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the
25 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized
2 by said Act, \$2,804,000.

3 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
4 with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Service-
5 men's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)),
6 \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible
7 veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the
8 provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
9 Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as
10 are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be bor-
11 rowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an
12 interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and
13 no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made
14 in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census
15 value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more
16 in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as
17 determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Re-
18 construction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
19 directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security
20 of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under
21 the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
22 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) :
23 *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction
24 Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the
25 principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting

1 the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
2 may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
3 on any loans made under such title I to repay the Recon-
4 struction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed there-
5 from under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided*
6 *further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and
7 other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance
8 Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
9 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is
10 hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the
11 provisions hereof.

12 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID

13 AREAS

14 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
15 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in
16 the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding
17 in the development of facilities for water storage and utiliza-
18 tion, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as
19 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,500,000, of
20 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
24 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
25 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

1 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
2 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
3 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
4 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
6 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
7 cals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to
8 exceed \$1,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of one
9 passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit
11 reports, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
12 herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration
13 shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the
14 application for which does not stipulate (1) that the bor-
15 rower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award
16 such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and
17 qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Adminis-
18 trator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that
19 the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and
20 (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan
21 agreement covering such loan.

22 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
23 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section
24 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from

1 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
2 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

3 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
6 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
7 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
8 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
9 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
10 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
11 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-
12 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for peri-
13 odicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in
14 organizations which issue publications to members only or to
15 members at a lower price than to others, payment for which
16 may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expendi-
17 tures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944
18 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
19 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
20 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental
21 in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transporta-
22 tion and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10
23 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while
24 away from their homes, without other compensation from

1 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm
2 Credit Administration, except that such expenditures
3 shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses
4 in connection with the making of loans under the provisions
5 of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
6 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
7 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
8 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administra-
9 tion relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
10 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
11 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
12 Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$544,000, together with
13 not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made available
14 to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of
15 January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
16 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act
17 of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to
18 reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and
19 supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other
20 organizations as provided in said section.

21 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
22 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 as
23 amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000,
24 together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the
25 amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and

1 expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appro-
2 priation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made
3 in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby
4 made available, together with all collections of principal
5 and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under
6 said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
7 1020o).

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
10 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
11 the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of
12 the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of
13 the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association
14 supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or
15 authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or
16 of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, insti-
17 tution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or
18 advance under the provisions of food production financing bul-
19 letins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration
20 operating under the Food Production Administration, Produc-
21 tion Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless
22 (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administra-
23 tively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance
24 the production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
25 cation is not available to him from sources other than the

1 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
2 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could
3 not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to
4 produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock speci-
5 fied in his application and (b) the person authorized to
6 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agri-
7 cultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of
8 the crops or livestock specified in the application would be
9 likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than
10 would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance
11 under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency
12 Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148),
13 as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins
14 F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified
15 in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or
16 advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the
17 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one
18 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which
19 the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which
20 the making of such loans or advances is necessary in
21 order to finance the production of crops or livestock that
22 otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this sec-
24 tion shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or
25 approved at any time for the purpose of financing the com-

1 pletion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for
2 the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or
3 assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or
4 advance made or approved before such date.

5 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
6 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
7 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
8 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
9 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
10 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
11 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
12 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
13 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
14 by the Department under the statements of proposed expen-
15 ditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget:
17 *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official
18 service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not
19 prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks
20 in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appro-
21 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the main-
22 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-
23 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That
24 the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation
25 and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carry-
2 ing vehicle in the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
5 employment of translators when competent citizen trans-
6 lators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
7 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
8 periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the
9 emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural
10 Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
11 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
12 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
13 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

14 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or
24 supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
25 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized

1 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
2 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
3 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
8 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
9 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
10 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
11 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
12 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
13 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
14 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
15 gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
16 property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to
17 such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-
18 dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
19 contemplated by this section.

20 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
21 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5605

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MYERS to the bill (H. R. 5605)
making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other
purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 38, line 19, strike out "\$2,330,000" and
- 2 insert in lieu thereof "\$2,405,000".

3-20-46—E

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MYERS to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947; and for other purposes.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 16, 1946
For actions of May 15, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 91

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....	1	Employment.....	9	Price control.....	13
Alcohol.....	16	Feed shortage.....	15	Property, surplus.....	18
Appropriations.....	1,9	Food shortage.....	14,15	Relief, foreign.....	14,20
Budgeting.....	11	Grain shortage.....	4,16	Reports.....	9
Cooperatives.....	17	Information.....	5,9	Research.....	12
Education.....	6	Labor.....	2	Resettlement.....	10
		Law, administrative.....	3	Selective service.....	21
		Marketing.....	8	Transportation.....	7,19

HIGHLIGHTS:

Senate committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. Sen. Wherry and others defended the farmers against charges that they are hoarding grain, said the Government should make plans so farmers will know what to count on, criticized requisition of grain; mentioned Secretary Anderson several times. Sen. Hickenlooper criticized "propaganda" by "bureaucrats." During labor-disputes debate, Sen. Stanfill mentioned USDA programs as examples of Government power to support his argument that Government has power to settle strikes. Sen. Tydings introduced and discussed bills to require budget balancing.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5605 (S. Rept. 1334) (p. 5130). Representatives of bureaus and offices concerned have been advised of the Committee's actions; copies of the bill, report, and hearings will be distributed as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list already worked out with bureaus and offices. Except in case of unavoidable emergency, generally copies should be obtained through the bureau budget offices rather than from this office. For the latest word as to when the bill will be taken up by the Senate, please keep in touch with B&F, Ext. 4654.

As passed by the House the bill carried \$573,601,949 in direct appropriations, and the Senate Committee increased this figure to \$598,737,735, an increase of \$25,135,786 which includes provision for some items for which Budget revisions were submitted direct to the Senate subsequent to passage of the bill by the House. No changes were made in the \$111,454,068 reappropriations carried in the House Bill. For authorizations to FSA and REA to borrow from RFC for loan purposes, the Senate Committee provided a total of \$382,500,000, which is \$15,000,000 above the House Bill and Budget Estimates.

Taking all items into account, namely, direct appropriations in the bill, reappropriations, RFC loan authorizations, and permanent appropriations not carried in the bill but available under other law, the Committee Bill provides

Senate Committee Action on 1947 House Bill
[Bill reported to Senate May 15, 1946]

	Appropriations: 1946	Budget Estimates, 1947 2/	House Bill 1947	Senate Committee Bill	Committee Bill compared with House Bill
Direct appropriations:					
Carried in bill	605,918,285:	590,405,672:	573,601,949:	598,737,735:	+25,135,786
Permanent appropriations	124,627,026:	128,349,710:	128,349,710:	128,349,710:	- -
Totals, direct appropriations	730,545,311:	718,755,382:	701,951,659:	727,087,445:	+25,135,786
Reappropriations	48,083,881:	111,454,068:	111,454,068:	111,454,068:	- -
Special authorizations applicable to permanent appropriations above (School lunch program)					
Overtime applicable to above items:	[57,500,000]:	[75,000,000]:	[50,000,000]:	[75,000,000]:	[+25,000,000]
Totals, appropriations and reappropriations	3,760,412:	- -	- -	- -	- -
Borrowings authorized from RFC for loan activities:	782,389,604:	830,209,450:	813,405,727:	838,541,513:	+25,135,786
Rural electrification loans					
Farm tenancy loans	300,000,000:	250,000,000:	250,000,000:	250,000,000:	- -
Rural rehabilitation loans	50,000,000:	50,000,000:	50,000,000:	50,000,000:	- -
Grand totals, all above items:	82,500,000:	67,500,000:	67,500,000:	82,500,000:	+15,000,000
1/ Individual items exclude overtime costs, shown later in one-line entry.	1,214,889,604:	1,197,709,450:	1,180,905,727:	1,221,041,513:	+40,135,786
2/ Includes all Budget amendments to date.					

(Item 1 - Cont'd) a grand total of \$1,221,041,513, which is \$40,135,786 over the House Bill, \$23,332,063 above the Budget estimates, and \$9,912,321 over the 1946 amounts (excluding overtime). The pages following contain statements showing summary comparisons of the Senate Committee actions with the House Bill, and more details as to increases over the House Bill.

LANGUAGE DELETED FROM HOUSE BILL INCLUDES: Provision inserted by House requiring operation of only one warehouse inspection service in the Department, and consolidation of funds relating thereto (situation involved has been corrected by Secretary's order); provision requiring BPISAE to divert \$26,800 of existing funds to study of black-root disease of sugar beets (additional funds provided by Committee in lieu thereof); new language (included in Budget) prohibiting use of Sugar Act appropriation for payments in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs (Committee's opinion that such language would introduce uncertainties resulting in decrease in

(Continued on Page 3)

acreage planted); under the farm tenancy item, deleted the whole clause limiting the amount by which farm tenant loans can exceed the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county or parish where the purchase is made (House had made some revisions in the existing language); and under REA, deleted the language inserted by House prohibiting use of administrative funds for processing or approving any loan unless the loan application contained certain stipulations with respect to bids received by borrowers for contractual work (some of Department's objections to this language are stated in the Report).

LANGUAGE ADDED TO HOUSE BILL INCLUDES: Words making special funds for exploratory Alaska agriculture surveys immediately available upon approval of Act; under the Forest Service, authority to transfer up to \$100,000 to "Printing and Binding" appropriation for fire prevention posters and related material; authority for construction and maintenance of improvements on experimental forests and ranges; a provision under Forest Roads and Trails exempting, under certain conditions, expenditures under the appropriation for certain easements and rights-of ways from the provisions of Revised Statute 355; under "Marketing Services", inserted language (same as current year) recommended by Budget to provide for continuation of agricultural wage stabilization program during fiscal year 1947 in the absence of other governing statute; and under the bill's General Provisions, inserted language (in Section 5) prohibiting use of funds appropriated by the bill to pay the salary of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that assert the right to strike against the Government.

LANGUAGE SUBSTITUTED FOR HOUSE BILL PROVISIONS INCLUDES: Provision inserted by House prohibiting maintenance of regional offices and the conduct of social surveys by BAE was modified by the Committee by (1) permitting maintenance of regional offices, but limiting each office to "one professional worker", (2) substituting the word "cultural" for the word "social", and (3) providing that all work done by BAE in the States must be in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges; and under FSA rural rehabilitation loan item, deleted the House prohibition against making loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans, and substituted the present limitation (\$2,500, applicable to individual loans).

INCREASES OVER HOUSE BILL CONTAINED IN SENATE COMMITTEE BILL:

Printing and binding (Off. of Info.)		\$31,000	
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Economic investigations	250,000		
Crop and livestock estimates (including \$20,000 for continuing statistics on soybean production)	95,000	345,000	
OES, Payment to Alaska (Act of June 20, 1936)		10,000	
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Animal husbandry:			
Glendale (Ariz.) Poultry Station	\$30,000		
Poultry research--Great Plains area	2,500		
Poultry research--Southeastern States	5,000	37,500	
Diseases of animals:			
Building for Newcastle disease of poultry, studies	30,000		
Roundworm parasites, intestinal and fringed tapeworm in sheep	32,986	62,986	100,486
Bureau of Dairy Industry			54,988
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:			
Field crops:			
Weed control in irrigated areas	12,000		
Nut grass experiments	10,000		

Blackroot disease in sugar beets	26,800		
Burley-tobacco production and diseases	15,000		
Production and breeding experiments--			
gucyule rubber	162,500	226,300	
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:			
Diseases of stone fruits--Western States	25,000,		
Ornamental and flowering plants diseases	36,300		
Suitability of various types of transportation			
for shipping fruits and vegetables	52,000		
Diseases of vegetable plant beds in South	10,100		
Vegetable seed work (Mount Vernon, Wash.)	12,000		
Watery soft-rot disease	10,000	145,400	
Forest diseases:			
Control measures	30,300		
Little-leaf disease of pine	25,000		
Disease affecting the mimosa tree	25,000	80,300	
Soils, fertilizers and irrigation		200,000	
Agricultural engineering:			
Auburn Tillage Machinery Laboratory (Work on			
various activities)	65,000		
Utilization of electric power on farms	43,140	108,140	
National Arboretum		15,000	775,140
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:			
Insect investigations:			
Brazilian fruitfly, etc.	35,000		
Ornamental plants and mushrooms	28,100		
European corn borer	12,500		
Deinsecticizing airplanes, etc.	50,000		
Beet leafhopper and curly-top virus of beans	15,000	140,600	
Insect and plant-disease control:			
Sweetpotato weevil	50,000		
Gypsy moth	45,600		
Pink bollworm	158,400		
Barberry eradication	200,000	454,000	594,600
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:			
Agricultural chemical investigations (including guayule processing) ..		179,600	
White pine blister rust control			1,000,000
Forest Service:			
National forest protection and management:			
Aerial photography and mapping	379,000		
Reseeding	400,000		
Recreation facilities	3,000,000	3,779,000	
Forest and range management investigations:			
Experimental forests and ranges	250,000		
Mechanization of naval-stores production	50,000	300,000	
Forest products:			
Establishing two more forest utilization units			
and strengthening existing units	150,000		

(Continued on Page 5)

Chemical utilization of wood, etc.....	<u>100,000</u>	250,000	
Acquisition of lands for national forests (receipt funds)		<u>250,000</u>	4,579,000
Forest roads and trails (development roads)			10,500,000
Soil Conservation Service:			
Surplus equipment for district use			3,000,000
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (tobacco marketing quota expenses)			1,746,000
Note.--Restoration of \$1,756,710 administrative expense limitation also approved.			
Marketing services:			
Market news services at various locations		29,972	
Marketing farm products (wage stabilization)		350,000	
Tobacco Acts (tobacco grading work)		<u>200,000</u>	579,972
Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation (FSA), administrative expenses			600,000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas (loans)			500,000
Rural Electrification Administration, (Salaries and expenses)			500,000
Farm Credit Administration (Salaries and expenses)			40,000
RFC authorizations (Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation, FSA)			<u>15,000,000</u>
Summary:			
Increase, appropriations			25,135,786
Increase, RFC loan authorizations			15,000,000
			<u>40,135,786</u>

Note.--The Committee also recommended that the limitation on expenditures from Section 32 funds for the school lunch program be increased from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 (the Budget Estimate).

2. LABOR DISPUTES. Continued debate on H.R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5135-9, 5151-9). Sen. Stanfill, Ky., said the people "must be surprised" to be told that the Government "is helpless before the labor leaders" and gave a list of Government powers, including the overnormal granary, price supports, crop control, and subsidies (p. 5157). The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 228, to provide for investigation of the causes of labor disputes (S. Rept. 1352); referred to Audit-Control Committee (p. 5130).
3. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Received from SEC a letter opposing S. 7, the administrative law bill (p. 5129).
4. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., and others defended the farmers against charges that they are hoarding grain, said the Government should make long-range plans so farmers will know what to count on, criticized the requisitioning of grain from farmers, inserted tables on foreign cereal requirements, etc. (pp. 5140-7).
Received a petition from sundry N.J. citizens opposing the recent curtailment of grain for alcohol (p. 5130).
5. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized "propaganda" activities of "bureaucrats", stating that they use Government funds to give the people a one-sided viewpoint on public issues (pp. 5139-40).
6. EDUCATION. Sen. Mead, N.Y., spoke in favor of Federal aid to colleges, etc., to enable them to provide facilities for veterans; he quoted an appeal from "a southwestern agricultural and mechanical college" and others (pp. 5148-51).

HOUSE

7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., spoke favoring this project (pp. 5161-2).
8. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. As reported from the Agriculture Committee (see Digest 90) H.R. 6303, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, is substantially the same as H.R. 5496 and would provide that on agricultural commodities other than milk and its products, marketing agreements and orders may operate under certain conditions without the strict application of the parity limitations, grant specific authority for the requirement of compulsory inspection, permit the levy and collection of continuous assessments pursuant to a marketing agreement and order, and authorize a referendum among commodity producers to include additional commodities under the Act.
9. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. H.R. 6429 (see Digest 90), includes appropriations for Botanic Garden, Government Printing Office, and Library of Congress. It prohibits the use of GPO funds to print and bind the Yearbook of Agriculture or for payments to GPO employees detailed or performing service in the executive branch. Permits annual reports to be filed without being printed. Contains language specifying the manner of paying for printing and binding. Provides for restoration of persons who leave civilian positions in the executive branch to accept employment by the Senate Appropriations Committee to positions comparable to the position left, if application is made to CSC within 30 days after termination of employment with the Committee.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1946

No. 91

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, to whom there is no far or near, no great or small, Thy goodness and mercy hath followed us all the days of these pilgrim years, through sunny hours and through gloomy shades. Often we had fainted unless we had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living and the signs of Thy final mastery shaping human events even through the wrath and mistakes of willful men. Strong Deliverer, be Thou still our strength and shield in these turbulent days when victorious powers face the symptoms of their own weakness and the wrecks of nations which by tyranny and aggression have seared their own brows with the mark of Cain. In such a day, as stewards of the world's future, give us, O Lord, a lively faith, a firm hope, a fervent charity, and a will to labor valiantly for the things for which we pray. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, May 14, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1457) for the relief of Josephine Benham.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6336) to authorize the Administrator of the War Assets Administration to lend or sell surplus property equipment for use at the Twenty-eighth Annual National Convention of the American Legion, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to

the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 1457. An act for the relief of Josephine Benham;

H. R. 5604. An act reducing or further reducing certain appropriations and contractual authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5890. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6305. An act to make permanent the provisions of the act of July 11, 1941, prohibiting prostitution in the vicinity of military and naval establishments.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING THE RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 14th instant,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'MAHONEY) on May 14, 1946, signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 159) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until July 1, 1946, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on May 14, 1946, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 1189. An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia;

S. 1955. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator;

S. 1980. An act to continue in effect section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, relating to the exportation of certain commodities; and

S. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until July 1, 1946.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate Chamber next Monday and next Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, leave is granted.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I wish merely to correct a typographical error in the RECORD of this morning on page 5067 by changing the figure "3,000" to the figure "30,000," so that the text will read as follows:

We will need 30,000 a month as a continuing program, after we have attained the number for July 1, 1946, namely, 1,550,000. We shall need 30,000 continually after that.

It is there that the correction should be made, changing what appears in the text as "3,000" to "30,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The correction will be made.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, by giving insurance benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance provisions of that act to survivors of veterans of World War II, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

LAWS PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, AND ST. JOHN, AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Two letters from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Councils of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, and the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

FAIR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

A letter from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, protesting against the enactment of the bill (S. 7) to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Com-

mittee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIAL

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A memorial of sundry citizens of Newark and vicinity in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against a recent regulation curtailing the supply of grain for beverage purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the secretaries of the Organization of Foreign Mission Secretaries of Negro Churches of America, Washington, D. C., praying for the granting of the application of the Liberian Government for a loan to develop that country's economy, health, and education; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., praying for the immediate enactment of antiroyalty legislation, and for amendments to the National Labor Relations Act (with an accompanying paper relating to industrial relations in America); ordered to lie on the table.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from E. R. Price and H. E. Ryan, of Minneapolis, Minn., relating to labor unions and strikes; ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 5605. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1334).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1072. A bill for the relief of Henry R. Butler; without amendment (Rept. No. 1325);

H. R. 1238. A bill for the relief of Father Peter B. Duffee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1336);

H. R. 2926. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alice Breon; without amendment (Rept. No. 1337);

H. R. 3177. A bill for the relief of James J. Barrett, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1338);

H. R. 3355. A bill for the relief of Elisabeth Jones Hansel; without amendment (Rept. No. 1339);

H. R. 4047. A bill for the relief of Edward A. Hollis, Sr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1340);

H. R. 4418. A bill for the relief of the city of San Diego, Tex.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1341);

H. R. 4527. A bill for the relief of O. T. Nelson, and wife, Clara Nelson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1342);

H. R. 4763. A bill for the relief of R. L. Benton; without amendment (Rept. No. 1343); and

H. R. 5212. A bill for the relief of the dependents of Cecil M. Foxworth, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 1344).

By Mr. HUFFMAN, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 208. A bill for the relief of Marion Contracting Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1245);

H. R. 781. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Douglas Charles McRae, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1346);

H. R. 1299. A bill for the relief of Morris Fine; without amendment (Rept. No. 1347);

H. R. 2242. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Leslie L. Bryant and Miss Jimmie Alexander; without amendment (Rept. No. 1348);

H. R. 2248. A bill for the relief of Joseph E. Alarie; without amendment (Rept. No. 1349);

H. R. 4172. A bill for the relief of Carlton G. Jerry; without amendment (Rept. No. 1350); and

H. R. 4639. A bill for the relief of C. LeRoy Phillips; without amendment (Rept. No. 1351).

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. Res. 228. Resolution to investigate the causes of pending and threatened labor disputes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1352); and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. TYDINGS introduced Senate bills 2197 and 2198, to provide for a balanced budget, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and appear under a separate heading.)

(Mr. KNOWLAND introduced Senate bill (S. 2199) to amend the Criminal Code of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 2200. A bill to amend the act approved July 3, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2201. A bill to extend the time for filing valid application for disabled emergency officers' retirement benefits, to grant retirement pay to World War emergency officers who now have or who may later establish a 30 percent or more service-connected permanent disability for this and/or other purpose; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER (for Mr. ANDREWS):

S. 2202. A bill for the relief of William F. Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2203. A bill for the relief of the estate of Elwood Grissinger; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. GEORGE introduced Senate bill (S. 2204) to amend title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, by giving insurance benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of that act to survivors of veterans of World War II, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

LIMITATIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS TO ACHIEVE A BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce two bills

regulating the appropriations of this session of Congress. These bills are designed by law to achieve a balanced budget for the fiscal year to begin on the first of next July. Even if these bills should be passed, it would be necessary, in order to have a continually balanced budget, to reintroduce them at each session of Congress.

I should like to say that I am introducing them in two separate forms at this session of Congress so that they may go to the Appropriations Committee and then go to the subcommittee which the present Presiding Officer has appointed to consider these matters, so that they may have such suggestions as the bills may afford when they try to devise some way to have an automatically balanced budget in peacetime.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands they are not appropriation bills, but merely refer to appropriations and are legislative in their nature.

Mr. TYDINGS. They are limitations on appropriations which we are making at this session, if the appropriations exceed the budget.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bills will be received and referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The bills, introduced by Mr. TYDINGS, were read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

S. 2197. A bill to provide for a balanced budget; and

S. 2198. A bill to provide for a balanced budget.

JURISDICTION OVER OFFSHORE GAMBLING SHIPS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Criminal Code of the United States.

The bill is designed to take care of a situation whereby, in the State of California—and the same situation may prevail in other coastal States—an attempt is being made to circumvent the laws of the State. The law enforcement officials are very much concerned. In 1939 a bill similar to the bill now introduced by me passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote and came to the Senate. It was reported from the Senate committee, and died in the closing days of the session because unanimous consent could not be obtained for its consideration.

The situation now existing in California is briefly this: A gambling ship has been anchored off the shores of California, outside the State jurisdiction. It so happens that the owners of the ship are now obtaining lumber to refit the ship, at a time when veterans are unable to obtain lumber to build houses.

I have taken this question up with the Civilian Production Administration. The bill would provide, by Federal statute, a method of controlling the operation of offshore gambling ships operated in circumvention of the laws of the coastal States.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2199) to amend the Criminal Code of the United States, was received, read twice

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY —, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5605]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$573, 601, 949
Increase by Senate	25, 115, 786
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	598, 717, 735
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947	590, 405, 672
Amount of appropriations for 1946	609, 449, 026
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1946	10, 731, 291
Exceeds the estimates for 1947	8, 312, 063

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:

Warehouse inspection service:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single fund

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Warehouse inspection service—Continued

The committee recommend that the following proviso be deleted from the bill—Continued

// The foregoing proviso was not contained in the Budget estimates but was included in the bill by the House. The Department recommended the deletion of this proviso, pointing out that the language contained in it providing for the transfer and consolidation of funds might prove to be impractical and difficult of application, and that the proviso might be construed as preventing the Secretary of Agriculture from making a special inspection or investigation of warehouse services and facilities even though it might be definitely beneficial to the Government's interests to do so. The Department further pointed out that the situation at which the House proviso is directed has been corrected by administrative action. Effective as of May 1, 1946, responsibility for all inspections which may be made of warehouses for the storage of Government-held commodities acquired in carrying out commodity programs has been vested in the Marketing Facilities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. The administrative order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in this regard is as follows:

Responsibility for all inspections which may be made of warehouses for the storage of Government-held commodities acquired in carrying out commodity programs is hereby vested in the Marketing Facilities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

The warehouse inspection function now performed by the Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, is hereby transferred to the Marketing Facilities Branch, PMA.

Such personnel, funds, property, and records as the Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, finds necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this memorandum shall be transferred to the Marketing Facilities Branch, PMA.

This memorandum shall be effective as of May 1, 1946.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Office of Information:

Printing and binding-----

\$31, 000

Under the appropriation "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the House made a reduction of \$90,000 in the amount to be available during the fiscal year 1947 for the compilation of soil maps and the preparation of soil maps and reports for publication for which field work has been completed. In making this reduction, the House also made a reduction of \$31,000 for the printing of soil-survey maps. Inasmuch as the committee is recommending that the \$90,000 be restored for the compilation and preparation of soil maps and reports for publication, the committee recommends that an increase of \$31,000 be allowed for the printing of these maps and reports. The Budget estimate for this purpose is \$131,000, and the effect of the committee's recommendation is to allow the full amount of the Budget estimate.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations-----

250, 000

The Budget estimate for the direct appropriation for "Economic investigations" is \$2,409,000. The House made a total reduction below the estimate of \$435,543 by disallowing in full Budget increases totaling \$115,543, and by making a further reduction of \$370,000 broken down as follows:

Office of the Chief-----	\$65, 000
Program analysis-----	100, 000
Program study-----	30, 000
Program surveys-----	100, 000
Regional offices-----	75, 000

370, 000

In proposing an increase of \$250,000 in the appropriation "Economic investigations" it is the committee's recommendation that the amount allowed by the House, \$1,923,457, together with the \$250,000 additional proposed by the Senate, be available for the projects, sub-projects, and purposes as included in the Budget estimate except as limited or excluded by the new proviso recommended by the committee and which appears below.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys and that the following proviso be inserted in lieu thereof:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in the respective regional offices, and that all work done by the Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges

~~275,000~~
 approx. increase below
 estimates
 (may be shifted)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Continued

Economic investigations—Continued

The law for the current fiscal year, the bill as passed by the House, and the language recommended by the committee contain the provision that no part of the funds appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning. The proviso as passed by the House this year contains a prohibition against the use of funds for "conducting social surveys." The proviso as recommended by the committee in effect strikes out the word "social" and substitutes therefor the word "cultural." The proviso as passed by the House this year contains a prohibition against the use of funds by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics "for the maintenance of regional offices." The proviso as recommended by the committee strikes out that language of the House and provides that no part of the funds appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be available for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in the respective regional offices, and further provides that all work done by the Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges.

Crops and livestock estimates-----

The increase recommended by the committee is for continuing the collection of current data on livestock slaughter in nonfederally inspected plants. The Budget increase allowed for this purpose was \$107,000, which was not approved by the House. These data were collected during the war through the use of special war funds, and funds available for this purpose will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The committee recommend that \$75,000 of the Budget increase of \$107,000 be approved.

\$75,000

\$95,000

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics-----

325,000

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of the Administrator:

Salaries and expenses:

The House included in the bill the following language, which the committee recommend be amended as indicated:

, and including not to exceed \$20,000 to be immediately available for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska

In requesting the foregoing amendment, the Department pointed out that because of the comparatively short growing season in Alaska, it is desirable that the special investigations provided for in the bill as passed by the House be initiated before July 1, 1946.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Office of Experiment Stations:

Alaska Station Act of June 20, 1936.....\$10,000

For this work, the House allowed \$27,500, eliminating an increase of \$10,000 proposed in the Budget estimates. The total of \$37,500 proposed by the estimate, and as recommended by the committee, will bring this item to the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1947 by the Alaska Station Act of June 20, 1936.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal husbandry:

Glendale (Ariz.) Poultry Station.....30,000

(Of the \$30,000 recommended for this station, \$10,000 is for labor to help in the work of the station, and \$20,000 is for needed improvements at the station.)

For study of possibilities of establishing a regional program to strengthen existing poultry research in the southern Great Plains area.....2,500

For study of possibilities of establishing a regional program to strengthen existing poultry research in the Southeastern States.....5,000

Total, animal husbandry.....37,500

Diseases of animals:

For erecting at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., a properly equipped building to investigate the Newcastle disease of poultry....30,000

For investigations of (a) roundworm parasites and intestinal tapeworms of sheep on the northern plains, in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska, and (b) fringed tapeworms of sheep in the western range States.....32,986

Total, diseases of animals.....62,986

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry.....100,486

Bureau of Dairy Industry:

Salaries and expenses:

For tabulating, analyzing, and making available to farmers and dairymen breeding and feeding data, obtained on animals in dairy herd improvement associations.....37,488

(The effect of the committee's recommendation is to allow the full amount of the Budget increase, \$137,488, for this work.)

For further research in evaluating mammary-gland development for the purpose of effecting economics in dairy farming by identifying and eliminating potentially low-producing animals at an early age.....8,700

Analysis of experimental breeding data.....8,800

Total, Bureau of Dairy Industry.....54,988

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

Field crops:

Research to develop methods to control weeds now causing increasingly serious losses in irrigated areas----- \$12, 000

(The House reduced by \$12,000 the Budget increase of \$25,380 for this work. The committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget increase be allowed.)

Experiments on nut grass----- 10, 000

For investigation of means for control of blackroot disease of sugar beets, causing serious losses in Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio, and other States-----

26, 800

The committee recommend that the following language inserted on the House floor be deleted from the bill:

including not to exceed \$26,800 for investigation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets,

Research on burley-tobacco production and disease problems carried on in cooperation with the Tennessee Tobacco Experiment Station, Greeneville, Tenn.-----

15, 000

To continue production and breeding experiments, initiated under the emergency rubber project and now well under way, to find the most economical methods of producing guayule rubber-----

117, 400

// (This increase was proposed in the regular 1947 estimates but was disallowed by the House. The committee was advised that progress in these experiments indicates that marked improvements may be possible in guayule cultivation in the United States, but that it will not be possible to complete these experiments by June 30, 1946, when research now being conducted under the emergency rubber project will be discontinued. It was pointed out that the plantings will be destroyed and that data on the performance of the plants at maturity cannot be obtained if funds are not provided for continuing the tests.)

To enlarge the guayule crop-production research program to provide sufficient material from guayule breeding and cultural experiments for evaluation in processing tests; and for shrub-conditioning studies-----

45, 100

This item was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 172. The increase proposed provides for enlarging the size of plantings of improved strains of guayule so that sufficient shrub of each strain will be available to test its milling qualities when grown under varying conditions and harvested at different ages, and for studies of physiological problems involved in the development of shrub-conditioning methods employed prior to milling which affect the quantity and quality of the rubber obtained.

Total, field crops-----

226, 300

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Continued

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:

To investigate symptoms and host range of virus and viruslike diseases of stone fruit of the Western States, and to develop control measures for reducing losses from such diseases.....	\$25, 000
To develop hardy disease-resistant ornamental and flowering plants, including dwarf flowering shrubs, dwarf evergreens, roses, carnations, and bulbs.....	36, 300
For investigations on suitability of various types of cargo and transport services, such as airplanes, auto trucks, refrigerator cars, and boats, for shipping fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables..	52, 000
Additional amount for diseases of vegetable plant beds in the South for work in connection with tomato plants.....	10, 100
For vegetable seed work to be carried on in cooperation with the Northwest Seed & Truck Crop Laboratory, Inc., Mount Vernon, Wash.....	12, 000
For investigations of the watery soft-rot disease known as sclerotinia, which affects beans, celery, tomatoes, and other vegetables.....	10, 000
Total, fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops....	145, 400

Forest diseases:

Restoration of reduction made by House below Budget estimate for development and improvement of methods for control of tree diseases affecting forest areas in the South, New England, the Southwest, and the far West.....	30, 300
Little-leaf disease of pine.....	25, 000
Investigations of the disease affecting the mimosa tree.....	25, 000
Total, forest diseases.....	80, 300

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:

Soil classification and mapping.....	110, 000
The Budget estimate proposed an increase of \$220,000 for this work. The House allowed one-half of this amount, and the committee recommend an increase of \$110,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.	
Preparation of soil maps and reports for publication.....	90, 000
The House allowed one-half of a Budget increase of \$180,000 for this work, and the committee recommend an increase of \$90,000 over the House figure to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.	

Total, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.....	200, 000
--	----------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Continued

Agricultural engineering:

Auburn Tillage Machinery Laboratory-----	\$65, 000
--	-----------

The increase of \$65,000 recommended by the committee is divided as follows: Work on tung nuts, \$15,000; work on peanuts, \$25,000; and for expediting other tillage activities, \$25,000.

Utilization of electric power on farms-----	43, 140
---	---------

The bill as passed by the House included the Budget estimate of \$31,860 for this work. The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$75,000 for this work during the fiscal year 1947.

Total, agricultural engineering-----	108, 140
--------------------------------------	----------

National Arboretum-----	15, 000
-------------------------	---------

For this appropriation, the House allowed \$61,000, or \$30,000 less than the Budget estimate. The estimate proposed an increase over the current fiscal year of \$60,100 for needed development work at the Arboretum, which was placed on a maintenance basis during the war. Of this proposed increase of \$60,100, the House allowed \$30,100. The committee recommended an increase of \$15,000 over the House figure, which will provide a total of \$45,100 for development work during the fiscal year 1947.

Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering-----	775, 140
--	----------

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations:

Investigations in Brazil in cooperation with appropriate agencies in that country of (a) fruitfly of potential danger to fruit culture, and (b) the relation of insects to an important disease of citrus trees similar to one occurring in limited parts of California-----	35, 000
--	---------

Reestablishment of investigations on insect affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants and mushrooms discontinued during the war----	28, 100
--	---------

The Budget estimate allowed an increase of \$48,100 for this work. The House allowed \$20,000 and earmarked that amount for use in connection with mushroom studies. The effect of the House action in earmarking \$20,000 for mushroom studies would be to take \$13,500 from other work contemplated under the estimate in connection with insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants. The committee, therefore, in recommending an increase of \$28,100 over the House figure and also recommend that this increase together with the \$20,000 allowed by the House be used as contemplated in the Budget estimates, which provide approximately \$6,500 for mushroom work and approximately \$41,600 for investigations on insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Continued

Insect investigations—Continued

Research to develop control of the European corn borer by insecticides.....	\$12, 500
---	-----------

The Budget estimate for the European corn borer work is \$126,300, which the House cut by \$12,500. The committee recommend that the full amount of the estimate be allowed.

Experimental work to develop methods of de-insecticizing airplanes and other carriers and the commodities that they carry into the United States.....	50, 000
---	---------

The Department advised that there are no known effective methods of treating airplanes and similar carriers to eliminate insects which are pests of agriculture, and that intensive research will be the only means by which suitable treatments may be devised.

Investigations of the beet leafhopper and the curly-top virus of beans.....	15, 000
---	---------

The committee was advised that the insect commonly known as beet leafhopper and the curly-top virus of which this insect is carrier constitute a dangerous menace to dependable production of a major portion of the seed beans from which green-pod or snap beans are grown.

Total, insect investigations.....	140, 600
-----------------------------------	----------

Insect and plant-disease control:

Work directed toward the elimination of sweet-potato weevil from commercial sweetpotato producing areas.....	50, 000
--	---------

(The Budget estimates contain an increase of \$121,500 for inspections and control activities, in cooperation with States, against the sweet-potato weevil. The House allowed \$71,500 of this proposed increase, and the committee recommend an additional \$50,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.)

Control of gypsy moth.....	45, 600
----------------------------	---------

(The Budget estimates provide an increase of \$95,600 for intensifying control on the gypsy moth. The House reduced this proposed increase by \$45,600, and the committee recommend that this reduction by the House be restored to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Continued

Insect and plant-disease control—Continued

Control of pink bollworm of cotton-----	\$158, 400
---	------------

Of the increase of \$158,400, \$92,500 is to provide the full Budget estimate of \$185,000 to expand inspection, control, and regulatory work for suppression and prevention of spread of pink bollworm, the House having allowed an increase of \$92,500 for this purpose; \$37,300 is to allow a Budget increase for eradication of wild cotton which serves as a host plant for pink bollworm; and \$28,600 is to allow a Budget increase for cooperation with the Government of Mexico for control of pink bollworm in Mexico as a means of minimizing the danger of spread into the United States. The effect of the committee's recommendation is to allow the full amount of the Budget increase for pink-bollworm work, namely, \$250,900.

Barberry eradication-----	200, 000
---------------------------	----------

The House allowed \$284,200 for this work. The committee was advised that an increase of \$200,000 in the Federal appropriation would permit the Bureau to match State funds spent for the removal of ribes and permit the Bureau to continue the leadership and coordinated program it is carrying out with the appropriation it now has. Estimated obligations for this work in the current fiscal year are \$282,800.

Total, insect and plant-disease control-----	454, 000
--	----------

Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	594, 600
---	----------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

Agricultural chemical investigations:

Research on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other rubber-bearing plants, particularly to develop improved methods of processing guayule rubber of higher quality at lower cost-----

\$150, 000

This increase was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 172.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

and for conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being grown within the continental limits of the United States, including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without compensation therefor, of real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California, including approximately 250 acres of land now in guayule production) and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of \$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred;

To develop information and intensify studies on processed citrus fruit, and on preservation and processing of soft fruits-----

7, 500

Of a Budget increase of \$15,000 for this work, the House allowed \$7,500, and the committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget increase be approved.

For investigations on enzymes and phytochemistry-----

22, 100

For this work, the Budget allowed an increase of \$32,100, of which the House allowed \$10,000. The committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget increase be approved.

Total, agricultural chemical investigations-- 179, 600

Total, Agricultural Research Administration----- 1, 714, 814

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

White-pine blister-rust control----- \$1, 000, 000

The total Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$7,000,000, of which the House allowed \$5,500,000 applying a cut of \$1,500,000 to the part of the work carried on by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for cooperation with State and private agencies for control on State and privately owned lands. The committee recommend that \$1,000,000 of the House reduction be restored. This will provide a total amount of \$3,254,111 for the Bureau of Entomology and will provide a total appropriation of \$6,500,000 for white-pine blister-rust control.

Forest Service:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection and management," and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture," for forest-fire prevention posters and related printed material

It was pointed out at the hearings that Congress at the present time is appropriating about \$15,000,000 for fire control on the national forests and on State and private lands all over the United States. It was further pointed out that approximately a quarter of a million fires are started in the forests of this country annually, and that nine-tenths of them are man-caused, not due to maliciousness, but due to thoughtlessness. Representatives of the Forest Service stated that if the public could be made fire-conscious it was felt that the enormous number of fires would be reduced. The Forest Service desires to undertake certain educational work in connection with fire prevention. The committee was advised that the Advertising Council, which represents the advertising experts in this country, is willing to cooperate with the Forest Service in this work, but that additional funds for printing and binding are needed in order to permit the Service to use adequately in the form of printed material the advice and help obtained.

National forest protection and management:

Aerial photography and mapping of national-forest areas----- 379, 000

The Budget estimate proposed an increase of \$479,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national-forest areas, which was disallowed by the House. The committee recommend that \$379,000 of the Budget increase be allowed.

Re seeding of national-forest lands----- 400, 000

For the current fiscal year, the Senate proposed \$250,000 for this work, and in conference \$100,000 was allowed. The bill as passed by the House proposes \$110,000 for this work during the ensuing fiscal year. The committee is convinced of the importance of this work and recommend an increase of \$400,000 over the House figure to provide a total of \$510,000 during the fiscal year 1947 for re seeding of national-forest lands.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest Service—Continued

National forest protection and management—Continued

Recreation facilities in the national forests ----- \$3, 000, 000

For restoration of existing recreation areas, the bill as passed by the House provides \$475,000, and for the employment of caretakers and supervisory employees, the House allowed \$262,000. Representation was made to the committee that for the restoration of existing recreation areas an additional \$1,875,000 is needed, that for caretakers and supervisory employees an additional \$848,000 is needed, and that for construction of new recreation areas and expansion of existing areas where demand exceeds capacity of the areas \$4,034,000 is needed. The committee recommend an increase of \$3,000,000 over the House bill to be used for restoration of existing recreation areas, additional supervisory and caretaker personnel, and for the expansion of existing areas where demand exceeds capacity of the areas.

Total, national forest protection and management----- 3, 779, 000

Forest and range management investigations:

Experimental forests and ranges----- 250, 000

The Budget allowed an increase of \$252,255 for experimental forests and ranges, and the House allowed a further increase of \$480,000. An additional \$250,000 is required for the first year of the so-called 5-year plan for experimental forests and ranges, and the committee recommend that this amount be added to the bill.

The committee recommend in connection with the program for experimental forests and ranges that the following language be added to the bill:

including the construction and maintenance of improvements

Research in connection with the mechanization of naval-stores production----- 50, 000

In connection with work that has been done along this line to date and the need for additional funds, the committee calls attention to the following statement submitted by the Forest Service:

Research carried on by the Forest Service during the war resulted in the development of chemical stimulation methods which enable each turpentine laborer (chipper) to about double his output of raw gum. However, lack of really good equipment to apply the chemical has prevented the industry from making full use of this new method of turpentinizing.

The Forest Service, working in cooperation with the engineering experiment station of the University of Florida, last year developed the first reasonably successful spray gun for applying chemical stimulants, and also a special hack designed especially for bark chipping. But these are at best stopgap devices. What is needed is a combination pressure spray gun and power hack all in one simple, rugged tool. With such a tool a laborer could cut a streak and apply the acid in a single operation, and with a minimum of physical effort.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest Service—Continued

Forest and range management investigations—Continued

Research in connection with the mechanization of naval-stores production—Continued

Although finances have not permitted assignment of anyone to work full time on equipment development, some progress has been made. Forest Service technicians working in naval stores have developed preliminary designs for a pressure spray gun and have some promising ideas regarding a power hack. They are confident that, given the required personnel and finances, it will be possible to develop a piece of equipment that will mechanize this phase of woods work, and thus greatly increase the efficiency of naval-stores production.

The University of Florida, under a formal cooperative agreement with the Forest Service, has made their machine shops and engineering laboratories available for this work. The chief obstacle to the development of the desired tool is lack of qualified technicians—engineers, machinists, naval-stores specialists—to concentrate on the problem.

There are other phases of woods work which might also be mechanized. Gum is still dipped from the cups by hand in exactly the same way as 100 years ago. There is good reason to believe that a suction device mounted on some type of motor vehicle could be developed to perform this time-consuming operation. This and various other possibilities for mechanization should be explored. //

Total, forest and range management investigations-----	\$300, 000
Forest products:	
For establishing two more units (one in the Rocky Mountain area and one in the Lake States area) and strengthening the existing units of the laboratories which are located in different parts of the United States-----	150, 000
For continuation and expansion of chemical utilization and waste utilization, and improved wood uses, including the adoption and promulgation of research which the Forest Products Laboratory did during the war-----	100, 000
Total, forest products-----	250, 000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:	
Under special acts-----	250, 000
The increase recommended by the committee is proposed in the Budget estimates for the purchase of lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests under the act of March 5, 1940 (Public Law 427). These lands would be acquired from national-forest receipts.	
Total, Forest Service-----	4, 579, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest roads and trails----- \$10, 500, 000.

The original Budget estimates proposed an appropriation of \$12,500,000 for forest-development roads and trails, which amount was allowed by the House. The original Budget estimates proposed an appropriation of \$23,714,222 for forest highways, which amount was reduced by the House to \$13,714,222, or a reduction of \$10,000,000.

Subsequent to the passage of the bill by the House, the President submitted a supplemental Budget estimate (S. Doc. 143), proposing that the original estimate for forest highways be reduced by \$10,000,000, and that the original estimate for forest-development roads, and trails be increased by \$10,500,000, or a net increase in the total estimate for forest roads and trails of \$500,000.

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate and recommend a total appropriation of \$23,000,000 for forest-development roads and trails and \$13,714,222 for forest highways, or a total appropriation for forest roads and trails of \$36,714,222.

The supplemental estimate is based on the fact that current surveys of lumber production by housing authorities disclose a very serious lumber shortage, and the urgent need for roads to make possible an increased cut of timber from the national forests.

Various Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as representatives of the Forest Service, appeared before the subcommittee in behalf of allowing the full amount of the supplemental Budget estimate. Communications were received from Mr. John W. Snyder, Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and Mr. Wilson H. Wyatt, Housing Expediter, urging that the supplemental estimate be approved.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That in obligating or expending funds herein contained for Forest Roads and Trails the provisions of Revised Statute 355, as amended, shall not be applicable to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails constructed under the provision of this section, where the cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed \$40,000.

Soil Conservation Service:

Soils conservation operations-----

The House allowed \$1,000,000 for the purchase of equipment from Government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts. The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,000,000 for this purpose during the fiscal year 1947.

*Insert #
Insert as this approp
relates to account for
it is 3,000,000
approp in
housing bill*

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

Measuring all tobacco farms on which marketing quotas are in effect.....

\$1,746,000

Subsequent to the approval of the Budget estimates, growers requested that all acreages planted to the types of tobacco on which marketing quotas were in effect be actually measured under the supervision of the county agricultural conservation committees. The Budget estimate of \$787,500 for the fiscal year 1947 was predicated upon an inspection of the acreage planted to tobacco and actual measurement only in those cases where discrepancies were apparent. The House increased by \$358,500 the Budget increase provided for measuring all tobacco farms on which marketing quotas are in effect, making the total available for that purpose \$1,146,000. Under the increase provided by the House, all burley, flue-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco acreages actually will be measured.

// The authorization for a 1946 agricultural conservation program of \$300,000,000, including administration, was intended to cover only the regular agricultural conservation program. No consideration was given to measuring tobacco acreages under the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The amount of \$1,146,000 provided by the House for measuring tobacco acreages reduces by like amount funds available for making payments to producers or for administrative expenses in connection with the regular agricultural conservation program.

In the recently passed second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, an additional \$600,000 was diverted from the regular conservation program for measuring 1946 acreages of flue-cured tobacco.

Therefore, in the absence of making an appropriation of \$1,746,000 to cover the measuring of tobacco acreages, the regular conservation program would be reduced by a like amount in order to provide funds for the administrative expenses of tobacco marketing quotas including the measurement of acreage. The committee do not feel that this work should be financed at the expense of the regular conservation program. This is especially true in view of the fact that the money used for the tobacco program is more than repaid to the Government through the collection of quota penalties. During the 1945-46 marketing year, flue-cured and burley tobacco were under quotas. As of March 19, 1946, penalties collected on these types of tobacco for that marketing year amounted to \$3,386,146. For the 1944-45 marketing year the penalties collected amounted to \$1,711,331. Penalty moneys which are collected under sec. 314 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, are covered into the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of sec. 372 of that act. //

Administrative expenses:

// The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for administrative expenses be increased from \$26,942,888, as proposed by the House, to \$28,699,598, or an increase in the limitation of \$1,756,710. Of the increase proposed by the committee, \$1,356,710 will make it possible for farmer committeemen to continue to provide adequate service to farmers, and \$400,000 will permit adequate farmer assistance in developing and carrying out the effective conservation program consistent with needs. //

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources—Con.

Provision relating to payments to certain program participants who were inducted into the armed forces:

The committee recommend that the following provision inserted in the bill by the House be amended as indicated:

provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further,* That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 1385)), within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture advised that in an informal discussion of the House proviso with the General Accounting Office it was indicated that the House language did not cover applications for payment of veterans who have been unable to file applications because of death, disappearance, or incompetence.

Sugar Act:

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided, however,* That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator.

// The Sugar Act provides that in consideration of the compliance by beet and cane farmers with certain conditions imposed by the Department, a conditional payment shall be made as a reward to the growers, which increases the growers' return. In addition, during the war, because of the desire to produce even larger crops, the Department, under its war powers, has granted additional incentive payments to growers. These payments are on a year-to-year basis, they are authorized by the action of the Department of Agriculture, and they have to be renewed each year. Therefore, they can be withdrawn at any time. However, the fundamental payment provided for in the Sugar Act should not be changed by a provision on the appropriation bill. In the opinion of the committee, the House provision would introduce such an uncertainty into the situation that it would decrease the planting of sugar beets and sugarcane in the United States at a time when additional sugar production is badly needed. //

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities:

School-lunch program:

The House provided that not to exceed \$50,000,000 of sec. 32 funds may be used for the school-lunch program during the fiscal year 1947. The committee recommend that this amount be increased to \$75,000,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget estimate.

During the fiscal year 1945, the most active year from the standpoint of the school-lunch program, a total of 6,655,000 children in 43,480 schools participated at a cost to the Federal Government of \$47,844,000. This represented an increase of 39 percent over the fiscal year 1944. It is estimated that State and local contributions to this program during the fiscal year 1945 totaled \$76,000,000, 157 percent of the total Federal contributions.

For the fiscal year 1946, a total of \$57,500,000 is being utilized for the program, including a supplemental authorization of \$7,500,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. Under the House bill, therefore, the amount which may be spent for this purpose during the fiscal year 1947 would be reduced by \$7,500,000 below the current year.

For 1947, on the basis of a survey completed in December 1945, it has been estimated that over 50,000 schools involving approximately 10,000,000 children will participate in the school-lunch program, if funds are available. Thus, there is urgent need for a total of \$75,000,000 for 1947, as recommended in the Budget estimate and for which a Budget amendment was submitted in House Document 452.

Marketing services:

Market news service:

Federal contribution to the Alabama Marketing Service as compensation for services received from the State leased wire and benefits derived from the Alabama marketing office.....	\$3, 000
Dairy and poultry market news service in the Atlanta, Ga., area.....	7, 500
Market news service on eggs, butter, and poultry, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7, 500
Installation of a marketing news service to serve the stockyards area in Spokane, Wash.....	11, 122
Leased-wire service for cooperative market news office, Asheville, N. C.....	850
Total, market news service.....	29, 972

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Marketing services—Continued

Marketing farm products:

For continuing the agricultural wage stabilization program-----

\$350,000

In S. Doc. 171 a supplemental Budget estimate of \$400,000 was submitted to provide funds for the continuation during the fiscal year 1947 of the agricultural wage stabilization program to (1) prevent wage spiraling through intensive competition between farmers for labor, leading to pirating of labor, high labor turn-over, loss of working time and loss of earnings to workers; and (2) control agricultural labor costs in relation to price control as a means of avoiding inflation. It was represented to the committee that the operation of this program during the ensuing fiscal year is necessary in view of the continued requirements for expanded food production and continued stringencies in the supply of farm labor. The committee recommend that \$350,000 of the Budget estimate be allowed. The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended for the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal year 1946 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration", and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during the fiscal year 1947

The committee also recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Secretary

Tobacco Acts:

Tobacco grading work-----

200,000

The additional funds recommended by the committee will permit the opening of new markets and the providing of graders for these markets.

Total, marketing services-----

579,972

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:

Administrative expenses-----	\$600, 000
Loans:	

The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for making rural rehabilitation loans be increased from \$67,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$82,500,000, the same amount as was made available for the current fiscal year.

It was testified at the hearing that during the first 9 months of the current fiscal year 77,407 applications for original loans were received, against 57,313 such applications for the entire fiscal year 1945. It was further stated that there has been a steady increase in the rate of applications received each month of the present fiscal year, but that the most rapid increase occurred in the months of January, February, and March, when a total of 36,511 applications were received, against 19,213 applications for the same period in the fiscal year 1945. Of the 36,511 applications received in the first 3 months of the present calendar year, 14,852 were filed by veterans of World War II who had been unable to obtain satisfactory credit from other sources. In addition to the 77,407 applications received through Mar. 31, 1946, it is estimated that an additional 7,039 applications will be received during the period Apr. 1–June 30, 1946, so that field offices will receive a minimum of 84,446 applications during the current fiscal year, against 57,313 such applications for the fiscal year 1945.

The committee recommend that the following language be deleted from the bill:

the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans;

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500;

The language proposed by the committee relative to the loan limitation is the same as the law for the current fiscal year and the same as proposed in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947.

Farm tenancy:

Loans:

The committee recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census;

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas -----

500, 000

The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased from \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$2,000,000, the amount of the Budget estimate. The Department pointed out that the reduction made by the House would reduce the number of loans that could be made to groups from approximately 30 to 25, and the number of loans to individuals from approximately 1,400 to 920.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Rural Electrification Administration:

Salaries and expenses ----- \$500, 000

The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased from \$4,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$5,000,000, the amount of the Budget estimate.

The Department stated that the House reduction below the Budget estimate, and below the amount available for the fiscal year 1946, would seriously retard the rural electrification program in the year when the demand and opportunity for service to farmers and the program contemplated will be the largest in the history of REA.

It was further pointed out that the reduction in staff which would be necessary would (1) inevitably result in serious delay in the extension of electric service to farms when the demand for such service is greater than ever before, and (2) reduce the application of safeguards necessary to protect nearly \$500,000,000 of Government funds previously advanced.

The Department further stated that the Budget estimates made provision for an increased staff to meet the work load involved in the largest program of rural electrification ever undertaken, and that the program under the \$300,000,000 available in the fiscal year 1946 (including \$100,000,000 approved by the Congress in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act) will have reached the stage in the fiscal year 1947 when these funds will have to be advanced and borrowers given technical assistance on the largest scale since the beginning of REA.

Awarding of contracts:

The committee recommend that the following language inserted in the bill be deleted:

: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan

Among the objections submitted to the foregoing proviso, the Department submitted the following:

(1) The proviso would delay rebuilding of lines damaged or destroyed by storms. Naturally, in such cases it is imperative that service be restored at once. This can be accomplished only by the immediate employment of a reputable contractor who can furnish materials and manpower to rush the rebuilding job to completion without the delays involved in competitive bidding.

(2) This proviso would prevent a borrower from extending an existing contract. Frequently, a contractor may be just about to complete work under an existing contract when the borrower receives a new REA loan. The unit cost of this new construction would, in most cases, be higher if the borrower were required to advertise for new bids. Time and money can be saved if the borrower can extend the original contract at the same unit cost, to cover the new construction because the contractor has his men and equipment on the job. It is good business to keep him there.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Rural Electrification Administration—Continued

Awarding of contracts—Continued

(3) This proviso would prohibit borrowers from considering time of delivery as a factor in awarding contracts for shipment. In some cases the low bidder might be unable to deliver the equipment when needed, with the result that service to farms may be delayed and revenues lost to the cooperative.

(4) The proviso would create uncertainty as to its application with reference to engineering and wholesale power contracts. For example, consulting engineers are selected by the cooperatives on the basis of their qualifications and are paid established fees. It is questionable whether the ethics of the profession would permit competitive bidding by engineers.

(5) This proviso raises a serious question as to whether a borrower could award a contract on the basis of the lowest ultimate cost as against the lowest first cost.

(6) This proviso would detract from the spirit of local responsibility and freedom of action on the part of our borrowers which have been important factors in the success of the REA program to date. It would impose upon REA borrowers rigid forms of control such as have never been imposed upon any other borrowers of Federal funds.

Farm Credit Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----

\$40,000

The increase proposed by the committee is an item contained in the Budget estimates for research relative to the effect of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives.

Purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles for field work—
section 3:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

plus 12 additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges.

As indicated under the item for "Forest and range management investigations," the House allowed an increase of \$480,000 for experimental forests and ranges. However, no provision was made for additional automobiles to carry on the additional field work. As also stated, the committee is recommending a further increase of \$250,000 in the item for experimental forests and ranges. In view of these proposed increases during the fiscal year 1947, additional automobiles will be required to carry on this necessary field work in connection with the experimental forests and range program.

Total increase-----	25,115,786
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	598,717,735

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5605

[Report No.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY , 1946

Reported by Mr. -----, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
5 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in
6 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
8 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
9 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
10 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
11 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
12 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
13 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
14 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
15 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and
16 efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter
17 in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, to-
18 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
19 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
20 for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses,
21 which several amounts or portions thereof as may be deter-
22 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480,
23 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
24 priation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of
25 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal

1 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
3 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
5 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
6 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
9 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
10 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
15 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
17 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
18 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
19 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
20 of cotton or the trend of same: ~~*Provided further*, That no~~
21 ~~part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for~~
22 ~~the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee~~
23 ~~who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and~~
24 ~~administration of more than one warehouse inspection service~~
25 ~~under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations~~

1 and funds available for such services shall be transferred and
2 consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single
3 fund: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
4 required in or incident to research or experimental work
5 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
6 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
7 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or ma-
8 terials produced outside of the United States.

9 PENALTY MAIL

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section
12 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$3,186,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and period-
18 icals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
19 by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with
20 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
21 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
22 fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
23 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
24 exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and
25 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be

1 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
2 not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however,* That if
3 the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations
4 for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
5 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
6 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or
7 to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
8 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
10 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after
11 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
12 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
13 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropri-
14 ations or authorizations.

15 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
18 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
19 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
20 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits,
21 and the coordination of informational work in the De-
22 partment, \$578,500, together with such amounts from
23 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
24 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
25 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions

1 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not ex-
2 ceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made
3 a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation
4 amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the
5 purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display
7 of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and
8 display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided*,
9 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
10 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which trans-
11 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any
12 time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
13 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
14 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
15 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
17 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
18 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
19 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
20 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
21 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That
22 when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary
23 agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating
24 to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the
25 Department can be more advantageously prepared, dis-

1 played, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the
 2 central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds
 3 not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred
 4 to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds
 5 applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified
 6 herein, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 7 bia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pic-
 8 tures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
 9 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
 10 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agricul-
 11 ture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being
 12 elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944:
 13 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 14 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 15 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 16 except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain
 17 the San Francisco radio office.

18 PRINTING AND BINDING

19 For all printing and binding for the Department, includ-
 20 ing all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located
 21 in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except
 22 as otherwise in this Act provided, ~~\$1,294,000~~ \$1,325,000,
 23 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
 24 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual
 25 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January

1 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March
2 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
3 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30,
4 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed
5 \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall
8 be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks fur-
9 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
10 in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
11 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service au-
12 thorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance
13 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,
14 220); and including \$180,000 for printing and binding
15 two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty
16 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representa-
17 tives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known
18 as the yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section
19 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241):
20 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this ap-
21 propriation from the appropriation made for "Conserva-
22 tion and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums
23 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
24 with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjust-
25 ment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry

1 into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may
3 be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That
5 the total amount that may be transferred under the author-
6 ity granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed
7 \$190,000.

8 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
10 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
11 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
12 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues,
13 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in
14 societies or associations which issue publications to members
15 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
16 are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and
17 elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards,
18 supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, to-
19 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
20 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
21 for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses,
22 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
23 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall
24 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of

1 which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640, may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
3 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
4 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
5 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
6 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
7 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
8 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
10 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
11 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
12 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
13 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
14 such appropriations or authorizations.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,-
17 ~~988,589~~ \$2,116,589 for personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
19 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per
20 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
21 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 ~~\$1,923,457~~ \$2,173,457, together with such amounts from
9 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
10 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
11 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
12 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding
13 a total of \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of
14 this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total
15 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the cur-
16 rent fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
17 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
18 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
19 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
21 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
22 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
23 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
24 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
25 tions or increases in such appropriations or authoriza-

1 tions: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein
 2 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
 3 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use plan-
 4 ning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for con-
 5 ducting social surveys: *Provided further*, That no part of the
 6 funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau
 7 of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and
 8 county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or
 9 for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in
 10 the respective regional offices, and that all work done by the
 11 Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on
 12 the approval of the respective land-grant colleges.

13 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
 14 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
 15 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
 16 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
 17 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
 18 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for
 19 the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as pro-
 20 vided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
 21 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,037,000
 22 \$2,112,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein ap-
 23 propriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascer-
 24 taining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention
 25 of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for

1 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
2 crop.

3 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL 4 RELATIONS

5 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of
6 the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
7 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to
8 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
9 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the employ-
10 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
11 elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation
12 of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and
13 the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed
14 \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

15 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL 16 COMMITTEES

17 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the ap-
18 propriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
19 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
20 United States as a member of the International Wheat Ad-
21 visory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like
22 events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural
23 surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, to-
24 gether with traveling and other necessary expenses relating
25 thereto.

1 EXTENSION SERVICE

2 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
3 RICO

4 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
5 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:
6 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts;
7 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
8 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
9 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
10 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
11 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
12 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000;
13 additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939,
14 as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the
15 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
16 extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Terri-
17 tory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved
18 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits
19 of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
20 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act
21 approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extend-
22 ing the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
23 Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-
24 Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,000 for the construction of a building to house water-treatment facilities at the Center, and including not to exceed \$20,000 *to be immediately available* for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska, \$480,500:

1 *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
2 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
3 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
4 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
5 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
6 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for serv-
7 ices, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of
8 which may be maintained at the Center, and for building
9 construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center
10 in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations
11 and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their
12 proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
13 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
14 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
15 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
16 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
17 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
18 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting
19 greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for
20 construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall
21 be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved
22 therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the
23 fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the
24 cost of the building as certified by the Research Administra-
25 tor, whichever is greater.

1 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF

2 AGRICULTURE

3 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
4 sions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into
5 basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to pro-
6 vide for the further development of cooperative agricultural
7 extension work and the more complete endowment and sup-
8 port of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
9 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration of
10 the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special
11 research work, including the planning, programming, coor-
12 dination, and printing the results of such research, to be
13 conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secre-
14 tary may designate or establish, and to which he may make
15 allotments from this fund, including the employment of
16 persons and means in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be
18 available for the maintenance and operation of research
19 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
20 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

21 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

22 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

23 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
24 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the

1 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
2 periment stations:

3 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
4 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
5 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
6 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
7 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
8 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
9 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
10 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,-
11 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
12 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Con-
13 gress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
14 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
15 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
16 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
17 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), ex-
18 tending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
19 Territory of Alaska, ~~\$27,500~~ \$37,500; in all, for Alaska,
20 ~~\$42,500~~ \$52,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March
21 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending
22 the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico,
23 \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
24 Puerto Rico, ~~\$7,206,208~~ \$7,216,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$170,200, of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended for construction of 7 buildings.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$698,246 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, ~~\$928,400~~ \$965,900.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, ~~\$855,000~~ \$917,986, including *not to exceed* \$30,900 for *construction of a building to be used in conducting investigations of pneumoencephalitis in poultry* and not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the Agricultural Research Center.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the

1 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
2 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
3 disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
4 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
5 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supple-
6 mentary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
7 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
8 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
9 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
10 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
11 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
12 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
13 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
14 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropri-
15 ated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned
16 for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
17 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
18 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
19 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
20 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
21 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
22 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-
23 bred animal.

24 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
25 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog

1 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
2 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
3 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
4 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
5 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
6 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
7 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
8 diseases, \$1,125,000.

9 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
10 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
11 ucts, \$9,160,000.

12 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
13 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
14 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
15 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
16 factured in the United States and the importation of such
17 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
18 mals, \$300,000.

19 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
20 The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by sec-
21 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
22 May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the
23 fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
24 carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act
25 approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled

1 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
2 for other purposes", including the employment of persons
3 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

4 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

5 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

6 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
7 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
8 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
9 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.
10 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock
11 or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the
12 city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of
13 appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to
14 exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such
15 disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past
16 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
17 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contam-
18 inated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
19 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
20 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
21 all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the pay-
22 ment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on
23 appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
24 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding
25 value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three

1 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in
 2 case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
 3 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for
 4 any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
 5 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be ap-
 6 praised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
 7 for each bird.

8 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 10 ing not to exceed ~~\$474,032~~ \$520,320 for personal serv-
 11 ices in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy In-
 12 dustry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
 13 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experi-
 14 ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying
 15 out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902
 16 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August
 17 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process
 18 or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21
 19 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of
 20 process or renovated butter, ~~\$956,012~~ \$1,011,000.

21 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

22 ENGINEERING

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 25 and demonstrations in connection with the production and

1 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant in-
2 dustries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
3 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
4 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
5 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the
6 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
7 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
8 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
9 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
10 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
11 this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes;
12 and for personal services in the city of Washington and
3 elsewhere, as follows:

14 Field crops: For investigations on the production,
15 improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
16 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
17 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
18 field crops, including not to exceed \$26,800 for investi-
19 gation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, \$2,364,500
20 \$2,590,800; and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of
21 Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without
22 compensation therefor, real property (located in the
23 vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property
24 valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired

1 for and heretofore used in connection with the Emer-
2 gency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in
3 the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount
4 and value of the property so transferred.

5 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
6 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
7 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
8 related crops and plants, ~~\$1,991,000~~ \$2,136,400.

9 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
10 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
11 control, ~~\$291,200~~ \$371,500.

12 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
13 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
14 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
15 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
16 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
17 use; soil management and crop production on dry and ir-
18 rigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its
19 use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
20 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
21 maps, and determination of their potential productivity
22 under adapted cropping and improved soil management;
23 ~~\$1,255,000~~ \$1,455,000.

24 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
25 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-

cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm products, and the preparation and distribution of building plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineering problems relating to the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; ~~\$524,000~~ \$632,140.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council, ~~\$61,000~~ \$76,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects

1 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
2 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
3 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
4 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
5 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
6 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
7 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7
8 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C.
9 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), au-
10 thorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
11 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
12 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
13 exceed seven, and not to exceed ~~\$625,560~~ \$627,560 for
14 personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

15 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
16 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
17 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
18 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
19 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
20 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
21 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
22 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
23 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
24 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
25 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects

1 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
2 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
3 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
4 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
5 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
6 application, ~~\$2,620,900~~ \$2,761,500.

7 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out opera-
8 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent
9 or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
10 Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm
11 disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and
12 pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, including the enforce-
13 ment of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States
14 to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant
15 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
16 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-
17 free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation
18 of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February
19 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic
20 plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the
21 interception and disposition of materials found to have been
22 transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine
23 laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal
24 Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), ~~\$2,791,000~~ \$3,245,000:
25 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to

1 pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or
2 other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That
3 in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
4 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
5 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
6 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
7 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
8 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
9 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
10 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided fur-*
11 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures
12 from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods
13 of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where meas-
14 ures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal
15 lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force,
16 provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential
17 or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program,
18 nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures
19 shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by
20 State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or or-
21 ganizations concerned: *Provided, however*, That expenditures
22 incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease
23 from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such
24 appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided fur-*
25 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended

1 for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the
2 Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on
3 property owned or controlled by the Government of the
4 United States, or on property included within local experi-
5 mental control areas.

6 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
7 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
8 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
9 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
10 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
11 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
12 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
13 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quaran-
14 tines as they pertain to territories of the United States and
15 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
16 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
17 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
18 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
19 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
20 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
21 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

22 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND

23 PLANT DISEASES

24 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
25 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-

1 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including
 2 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the pur-
 3 chase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control opera-
 4 tions in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-
 5 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment
 6 of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
 10 hereinafter authorized, including the employment of neces-
 11 sary persons and means in the city of Washington and else-
 12 where, of which not to exceed \$202,274 may be expended
 13 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

14 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting
 15 the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
 16 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
 17 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
 18 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods,
 19 feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
 20 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
 21 physiological effects and for the pharmacological test-
 22 ing of such products and of insecticides; for the in-
 23 vestigation and development of methods for the manufac-
 24 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
 25 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for

1 the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
 2 vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; *and for*
 3 *conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of*
 4 *rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or*
 5 *trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being*
 6 *grown within the continental limits of the United States,*
 7 *including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of*
 8 *services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of*
 9 *guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the*
 10 *Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without*
 11 *compensation therefor, of real property (located in the*
 12 *vicinity of Salinas, California, including approximately two*
 13 *hundred and fifty acres of land now in guayule production)*
 14 *and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of*
 15 *\$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection*
 16 *with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be in-*
 17 *cluded in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of*
 18 *the amount and value of the property so transferred; \$431,-*
 19 *900 \$611,500.*

20 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
 21 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
 22 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
 23 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
 24 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and

1 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
2 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
3 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15.
4 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

5 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
6 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
7 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
9 on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

10 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
12 ing not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and
14 Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative
15 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
16 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of
17 plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such
18 products for these purposes, and such economic investigations,
19 including housing and household buying, as have for their
20 purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for dis-
21 seminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

22 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
24 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
25 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April

1 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 2 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
 3 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$5,500,000~~
 4 ~~\$6,500,000~~, of which amount \$646,418 shall be available to
 5 the Department of the Interior for control of white pine
 6 blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the juris-
 7 diction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are
 8 under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
 9 United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the Forest
 10 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
 11 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~\$2,254,111~~
 12 ~~\$3,254,111~~ of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and
 13 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
 14 the entire program, method development, and for operations
 15 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
 16 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
 17 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

18 FOREST SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
 22 ~~\$977,710~~ ~~\$1,064,410~~ for departmental personal services in
 23 the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for em-
 24 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
 25 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the mainte-

1 nance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in
2 the District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to ex-
3 periment and to make and continue investigations and report
4 on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
5 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment
6 or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to
7 advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the
8 same; to investigate and test American timber and timber
9 trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treat-
10 ment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the plant-
11 ing of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
12 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
13 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
14 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
15 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
16 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
17 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the
18 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
19 the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved
20 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest
21 Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
22 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
23 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
24 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
25 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to

1 conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon
 2 and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for
 3 fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the
 4 waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the
 5 results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest
 6 Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books,
 7 and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service sta-
 8 tioned outside of Washington: *Provided, That not to exceed*
 9 *\$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection*
 10 *and management", and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appro-*
 11 *priation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred*
 12 *to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department*
 13 *of Agriculture", for forest fire prevention posters and related*
 14 *printed material, as follows:*

15 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
 16 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
 17 the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary
 18 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
 19 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
 20 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the
 21 District of Columbia, \$610,000.

22 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
 23 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
 24 development of the national forests, including the establish-

1 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
2 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
3 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
4 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
5 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed
6 four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
7 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
8 for the proper and economical administration, protection, de-
9 velopment, and use of the national forests, including experi-
10 mental areas under Forest Service administration, except
11 that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
12 will be more economical than construction, improvements
13 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000
14 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-
15 tary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest
16 tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; develop-
17 ment and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
18 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-
19 arid portions of the national forests; estimating and apprais-
20 ing of timber and other resources and development and ap-
21 plication of plans for their effective management, sale, and
22 use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of
23 land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and
24 of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that
25 may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the

1 Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
2 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
3 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and establishment of
4 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
5 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
6 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
7 administration and public use of the national forests; and all
8 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
9 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
10 ~~\$20,386,000~~ \$24,165,000.

11 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
12 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
13 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
14 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
15 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
16 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

17 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
18 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
19 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
20 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
21 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
22 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots
23 and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural pro-
24 duction, and to secure the correlation and the most econom-
25 ical conduct of forest research in the Department of

1 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 2 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
 3 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 4 581, 581a, 581f-581i), *including the construction and main-*
 5 *tenance of improvements*, as follows:

6 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
 7 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
 8 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investi-
 9 gations and experiments to develop improved methods of
 10 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
 11 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$2,330,000~~
 12 *\$2,630,000*.

13 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 14 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 15 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$1,385,000~~ *\$1,635,000*.

16 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
 17 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
 18 under section 10, \$1,072,000.

19 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

20 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
 21 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
 22 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
 23 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled
 24 "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the
 25 reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national

1 forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the con-
2 tinuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable there-
3 for", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982
5 shall be available for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia.

7 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

8 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
9 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using indus-
10 tries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest
11 management principles to federally owned lands leased to
12 States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
13 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
14 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of em-
15 ployment and economic continuance of forest industries, and
16 to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department
17 as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm
18 Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b),
19 (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4
20 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766),
21 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
22 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the
23 extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in
24 order to promote the continuous production of timber on
25 lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,

1 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
2 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to ex-
3 ceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services
4 in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books
5 and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the con-
6 struction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and
7 other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect
8 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part
9 of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries
10 or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

11 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

12 Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
13 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
14 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of
15 which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia.

17 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
18 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
19 within the exterior boundaries of the following national for-
20 ests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts
21 authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
22 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
23 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah,
24 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
25 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,

1 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
 2 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
 3 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
 4 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
 5 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
 6 amended, \$10,000; *Ozark and Ouachita National*
 7 *Forests, Arkansas, Act of March 5, 1940, Public Law*
 8 *427, \$250,000*; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
 9 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
 10 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
 11 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 12 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law
 13 637), \$35,000; in all, ~~\$142,000~~ \$392,000.

14 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

15 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
 16 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as
 17 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction,
 18 reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experi-
 19 mental areas under Forest Service administration, (1)
 20 ~~\$12,500,000~~ \$23,000,000 for forest development roads and
 21 trails, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act
 22 of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,-
 23 714,222 for forest highways, which latter sum consists of
 24 (a) the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated
 25 for the fiscal year 1942 and the amount authorized to be

1 appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
2 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780, Seventy-sixth Con-
3 gress), and (b) \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized
4 to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public
5 Law 521), in all, ~~\$26,214,222~~ \$36,714,222 (including not
6 to exceed ~~\$99,804~~ \$120,000 for personal services in the
7 District of Columbia), to be immediately available and
8 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
9 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
10 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
11 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
12 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
13 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
14 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
15 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
16 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
17 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
18 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary: *Pro-*
19 *vided further, That in obligating or expanding funds herein*
20 *contained for "Forest roads and trails" the provisions of*
21 *Revised Statute, 355, as amended, shall not be applicable*
22 *to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails*
23 *constructed under the provision of this section, where the*
24 *cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a*
25 *single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of*

1 *the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed*
2 *\$40,000.*

3 FLOOD CONTROL

4 Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the
5 Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by
6 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
7 534), including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain
9 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
10 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred
11 to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control,
12 general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the
13 purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as
14 amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15) : *Provided*, That no part
15 of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
16 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific
17 approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county
18 in which such lands are situated.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
21 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
22 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
23 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
24 erosion control and soil and water conservation, includ-
25 ing the employment of persons and means in the District

1 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of
3 Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase,
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
5 automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of sub-
6 sistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft,
7 and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
8 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased,
9 erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing
10 a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same
11 with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
12 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
13 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to
14 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building:
15 *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act
16 shall be available for the construction of any such building
17 on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*.
18 That in the State of Missouri where the State has established
19 a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
20 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and
21 general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension
22 of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
23 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
24 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior

1 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
2 come effective as to such district, as follows:

3 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
4 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
5 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
6 and water conservation (including the construction and
7 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
8 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
9 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
10 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
11 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work
12 by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof);
13 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
14 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
15 tions, \$1,278,000.

16 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
17 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
18 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
19 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
20 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
21 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
22 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
23 ~~\$37,800,000~~ \$40,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
24 appropriation may be expended for soil and water conser-
25 vation operations in demonstration projects.

1 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
2 SUBMARGINAL LAND

3 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
4 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
5 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions
6 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
7 Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of per-
8 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
9 \$1,453,000.

10 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
11 PROJECTS

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary
13 to carry into effect the functions of the Department
14 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
15 10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation,
16 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
17 ects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain
18 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
19 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated
20 or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said
21 Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
22 purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling
23 or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership,
24 within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization
25 of irrigation water.

1 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

4 RESOURCES

5 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
6 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
8 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
9 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
10 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407)
11 (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381,
12 and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), in-
13 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and
15 display of exhibits, including such displays at State, inter-
16 state, and international fairs within the United States;
17 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals;
18 ~~\$257,500,000~~ \$259,246,000, together with \$42,500,000
19 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945,
20 and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the
21 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)) ; in all, ~~\$300,000,000~~
24 \$301,746,000, to remain available until December 31,
25 1947, for compliance with programs under said pro-

visions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as
amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs
carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December
31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for mak-
ing additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for
harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the
Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such
seeds; in all, ~~\$312,500,000~~ \$314,246,000: *Provided*,
That not to exceed ~~\$26,942,888~~ \$28,699,598 of the
total sum provided under this head shall be available
during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other
administrative expenses for carrying out such programs,
the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be
charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480
shall be transfered to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds
herein appropriated or made available for the functions
assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pur-
suant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23,
1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
regional information employees or any State or county in-
formation employees, but this shall not preclude the answer-
ing of inquiries or supplying of information to individual

1 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
2 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
3 nection with the formulation and administration of the
4 1947 programs (amounting to \$300,000,000, including
5 administration) of soil-building practices and soil- and
6 water-conservation practices, under the Act of February
7 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural
8 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or
9 grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the
10 utilization of land with respect to which such payments or
11 grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices
12 which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-
13 and water-conserving practices in the most practical and
14 effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several
15 States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural
16 conservation committee for the respective States: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discre-
18 tion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting
19 Office such sums as may be necessary to pay admin-
20 istrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in
21 auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That
22 such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
23 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
24 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricul-
25 tural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices

1 approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948
2 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended,
3 provided, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture is
4 authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who
5 complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural
6 conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7
7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-
8 lotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that,
9 because of induction into the armed forces of the United
10 States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from
11 filing, applications for payment under any such program
12 during the period the applicable appropriation for such pro-
13 gram was available for obligation, such payments to be
14 made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation,
15 "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the
16 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That an application for payment on the pre-
18 scribed form is filed by any such farmer (*or the person*
19 *entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or*
20 *incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pur-*
21 *suant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of*
22 *1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))* within
23 one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces,
24 or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-

1 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
2 constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the
3 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
4 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating the
5 Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activi-
6 ties", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
7 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the
8 Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or
9 attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
10 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
11 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
12 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
13 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
14 Member or through the proper official channels.

15 SUGAR ACT

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
17 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
18 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
19 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
20 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
21 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,-
22 000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: ~~Provided,~~
23 ~~however,~~ That none of the funds appropriated under this
24 head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those
25 determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide re-

1 turns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under
2 the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabili-
3 zation Administrator.

4 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF
5 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

6 To enable the Secretary to further carry out the pro-
7 visions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other
9 purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
10 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
11 of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby
12 reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated bal-
13 ances of the funds made available for the purposes of such
14 section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less
15 \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation
16 and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall
17 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appro-
18 priations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:
19 *Provided*, That not exceeding ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$75,000,000 of
20 the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32
21 may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide
22 food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-
23 school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a)
24 the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution
25 of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the

1 making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies
2 having control thereof in connection with the purchase
3 and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or
4 processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and
5 exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c)
6 by such other means as the Secretary may determine:
7 *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a
8 school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in
9 the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of
10 Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as
11 determined by the Secretary, except that if program partici-
12 pation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
13 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secre-
14 tary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States,
15 Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in con-
16 sideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*,
17 That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-
18 care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case
19 exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products
20 thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other
21 sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by
22 the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain
24 accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural
25 commodities or products furnished in the program and that

1 such accounts and records shall be available for audit by
 2 representatives of the Department: *Provided further*, That
 3 these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
 4 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural com-
 5 modities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, trans-
 6 porting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and
 7 other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the
 8 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and with-
 9 out regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said
 10 section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per
 11 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
 12 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
 13 child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder
 14 for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
 15 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
 16 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
 17 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
 18 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, posses-
 19 sion, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated
 20 services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools,
 21 care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

22 MARKETING SERVICES

23 For the employment of such persons and means in the
 24 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
 25 ~~\$2,394,764~~ \$2,434,764 for departmental personal serv-

ices in the District of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, ~~\$1,291,000~~ \$1,320,972.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing

1 among the people of the United States useful information
2 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
3 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
4 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
5 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
6 ards of classification of American farm and food products
7 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
8 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
9 and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to per-
10 form functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280,
11 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed
12 \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
13 section 706 (a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transporta-
14 tion, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to
15 section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
16 541b, 574); printing and binding; the purchase of books
17 of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for news-
18 papers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger
19 automobile in the District of Columbia; ~~\$1,901,500~~ \$2,251,-
20 500, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended for
21 the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal
22 year 1946 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
23 War Food Administration", and, in the absence of other
24 governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such
25 program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during

1 *the fiscal year 1947: Provided, That the Secretary may*
2 *make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the De-*
3 *partment such amounts from this appropriation as may be*
4 *necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-*
5 *priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition*
6 *to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-*
7 *priation items in this Act: Provided further, That none of*
8 *the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promul-*
9 *gation or execution of orders under which assessments are*
10 *made against producers or handlers of agricultural products,*
11 *excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: Pro-*
12 *vided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be*
13 *used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any*
14 *commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-*
15 *modity within the area affected participating in a referendum*
16 *or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention*
17 *of the Secretary.*

18 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
19 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
20 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
21 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
22 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
23 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publi-
24 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agri-
25 culture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508),

1 as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of
 2 tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes",
 3 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), ~~\$1,119,000~~
 4 \$1,319,000.

5 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
 6 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
 7 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
 8 Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended
 9 (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the de-
 10 struction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
 11 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
 12 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
 13 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix
 14 standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
 15 baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes,
 16 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
 18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
 19 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
 20 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
 21 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
 22 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
 23 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
 24 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
 25 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,

1 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
2 \$1,274,000.

3 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
4 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
5 States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

6 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
8 house Act, \$584,000.

9 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry
10 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to re-
12 quire labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in
13 interstate commerce; to require certain standards with re-
14 spect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes",
15 approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-
16 1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of
17 this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United
18 States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing
19 Congress.

20 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
21 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
22 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

24 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry

1 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
2 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

3 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7
5 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the man-
6 ufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded
7 paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also
8 fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other
9 purposes", \$262,500.

10 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
12 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

13 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the pro-
14 visions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title
15 II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
16 1291), \$123,000.

17 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
19 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
20 the United States, its Territories and possessions, including
21 (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants,
22 (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this
23 and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liqui-
24 dation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabili-
25 tation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made

1 under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law
2 140, as amended, ~~\$24,000,000~~ \$24,600,000, which sum shall
3 be also available for necessary administrative expenses inci-
4 dent to the foregoing, including personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for
6 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
7 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) ; purchase
8 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to ex-
9 ceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding:
10 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Con-
11 gress semiannually a progress report with respect to the
12 liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his
13 supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions
14 of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts
15 of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and
16 any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

17 In making any grant payments under this Act, the Sec-
18 retary is authorized to require with respect to such payments
19 the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal
20 and non-Federal, including work on private or public land
21 in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and
22 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
23 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-
24 tion, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing
25 such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to

1 any case coming within the purview of the workmen's com-
2 pensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in
3 which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive
4 similar benefits for injury or death.

5 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
6 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are
7 unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
8 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
9 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
10 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
11 aggregate amount of not to exceed ~~\$67,500,000~~ \$82,500,000.
12 Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to ex-
13 ceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semian-
14 nually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the
15 Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary
16 pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75
17 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obliga-
18 tions securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms
19 and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation
20 may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation,
21 currently as received by him, all moneys collected as pay-
22 ments of principal and interest on the loans made from the
23 amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held
24 by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such
25 amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures,

1 bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is
2 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
3 at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the
4 date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount
5 sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

6 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized
7 under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation",
8 shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the
9 carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program;
10 or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farm-
11 ing, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion,
12 or management of homestead associations, land-leasing asso-
13 ciations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land
14 purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers,
15 except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any
16 such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) ~~the making of~~
17 ~~loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstand-~~
18 ~~ing obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans~~ *the making of*
19 *loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500*; or (4)
20 the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5)
21 the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the pur-
22 chase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative asso-
23 ciation (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or
24 for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in

1 the discretion of the Secretary, for the production of agri-
2 cultural commodities.

3 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
4 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
5 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
6 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
7 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
8 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds
9 by the Secretary.

10 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
11 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
12 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation
13 under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall
14 not be supplemented by funds from any source.

15 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
16 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
17 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
18 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

19 FARM TENANCY

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
21 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
22 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
24 nection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys

1 due the United States on account of loans heretofore made
2 under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the
3 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
4 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized
5 by said Act, \$2,804,000.

6 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
7 with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Service-
8 men's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)),
9 \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible
10 veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the
11 provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
12 Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as
13 are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be bor-
14 rowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an
15 interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and
16 no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made
17 in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census
18 value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more
19 in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as
20 determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Recon-
21 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
22 directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security
23 of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under
24 the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant

1 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) :
2 *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction
3 Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the
4 principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting
5 the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
6 may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
7 on any loans made under such title I to repay the Recon-
8 struction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed there-
9 from under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and
11 other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance
12 Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
13 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is
14 hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the
15 provisions hereof.

16 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID
17 AREAS

18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
19 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in
20 the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding
21 in the development of facilities for water storage and utiliza-
22 tion, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as
23 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,500,000
24 \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be
25 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
3 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
4 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
6 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
7 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
8 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
10 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
11 cals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to
12 exceed \$1,500); maintenance, repair, and operation of one
13 passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit
15 reports, ~~\$4,500,000~~ \$5,000,000: *Provided, That no part of*
16 *the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Admin-*
17 *istration shall be used for the processing or approval of any*
18 *loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the*
19 *borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award*
20 *such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and*
21 *qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Adminis-*
22 *trator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that*
23 *the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and*
24 *(3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan*
25 *agreement covering such loan.*

1 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
2 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section
3 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from
4 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
5 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

6 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
9 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
10 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
11 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
12 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
13 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
14 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-
15 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for peri-
16 odicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in
17 organizations which issue publications to members only or to
18 members at a lower price than to others, payment for which
19 may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expendi-
20 tures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944
21 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
22 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental
24 in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transporta-
25 tion and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10

1 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while
2 away from their homes, without other compensation from
3 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm
4 Credit Administration, except that such expenditures
5 shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses
6 in connection with the making of loans under the provisions
7 of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
8 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
9 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
10 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administra-
11 tion relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
12 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
13 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
14 Farm Credit Administration; in all, ~~\$544,000~~ \$584,000, to-
15 gether with not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made
16 available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the
17 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
18 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act
19 of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to
20 reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and
21 supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other
22 organizations as provided in said section.

23 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
24 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 as
25 amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000,

1 together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the
2 amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and
3 expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appro-
4 priation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made
5 in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby
6 made available, together with all collections of principal
7 and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under
8 said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
9 1020o).

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
13 the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of
14 the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of
15 the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association
16 supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or
17 authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or
18 of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, insti-
19 tution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or
20 advance under the provisions of food production financing bul-
21 letins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration
22 operating under the Food Production Administration, Produc-
23 tion Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless
24 (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administra-
25 tively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance

1 the production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
2 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
3 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
4 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could
5 not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to
6 produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock speci-
7 fied in his application and (b) the person authorized to
8 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agri-
9 cultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of
10 the crops or livestock specified in the application would be
11 likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than
12 would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance
13 under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency
14 Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148),
15 as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins
16 F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified
17 in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or
18 advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the
19 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one
20 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which
21 the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which
22 the making of such loans or advances is necessary in
23 order to finance the production of crops or livestock that
24 otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this sec-

1 tion shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or
2 approved at any time for the purpose of financing the com-
3 pletion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for
4 the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or
5 assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or
6 advance made or approved before such date.

7 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
8 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
9 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
10 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
11 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
12 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
13 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
14 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
15 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
16 by the Department under the statements of proposed expen-
17 ditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
18 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget
19 *plus twelve additional such vehicles for work in connection*
20 *with experimental forests and ranges: Provided, That*
21 such vehicles shall be used only for official service out-
22 side the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent
23 the continued use for official service of motortrucks in
24 the District of Columbia: *Provided further, That appro-*

1 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the main-
2 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-
3 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That
4 the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation
5 and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the
6 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carry-
7 ing vehicle in the District of Columbia.

8 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
9 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
10 employment of translators when competent citizen trans-
11 lators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
12 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
13 periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the
14 emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural
15 Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
16 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
17 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
18 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

19 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
24 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

1 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
2 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or
5 supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
6 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
7 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
8 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
9 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who
10 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
11 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
12 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
13 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
14 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
15 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
16 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
17 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
18 provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in
19 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
20 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
21 gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
22 property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to
23 such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-
24 dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
25 contemplated by this section.

1 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
2 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 5605

[Report No.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY , 1946

Reported with amendments

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY 15 (LEGISLATIVE DAY MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5605]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$573, 601, 949
Increase by Senate.....	25, 135, 786

Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	598, 737, 735
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947.....	590, 405, 672
Amount of appropriations for 1946.....	609, 449, 026
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1946.....	10, 711, 291
Exceeds the estimates for 1947.....	8, 332, 063

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:

Warehouse inspection service:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single fund

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Warehouse inspection service—Continued

The committee recommend that the following proviso be deleted from the bill—Continued

The foregoing proviso was not contained in the Budget estimates but was included in the bill by the House. The Department recommended the deletion of this proviso, pointing out that the language contained in it providing for the transfer and consolidation of funds might prove to be impractical and difficult of application, and that the proviso might be construed as preventing the Secretary of Agriculture from making a special inspection or investigation of warehouse services and facilities even though it might be definitely beneficial to the Government's interests to do so. The Department further pointed out that the situation at which the House proviso is directed has been corrected by administrative action. Effective as of May 1, 1946, responsibility for all inspections which may be made of warehouses for the storage of Government-held commodities acquired in carrying out commodity programs has been vested in the Marketing Facilities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. The administrative order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in this regard is as follows:

Responsibility for all inspections which may be made of warehouses for the storage of Government-held commodities acquired in carrying out commodity programs is hereby vested in the Marketing Facilities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

The warehouse inspection function now performed by the Shipping and Storage Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, is hereby transferred to the Marketing Facilities Branch, PMA.

Such personnel, funds, property, and records as the Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, finds necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this memorandum shall be transferred to the Marketing Facilities Branch, PMA.

This memorandum shall be effective as of May 1, 1946.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Office of Information:

Printing and binding----- \$31, 000

Under the appropriation "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the House made a reduction of \$90,000 in the amount to be available during the fiscal year 1947 for the compilation of soil maps and the preparation of soil maps and reports for publication for which field work has been completed. In making this reduction, the House also made a reduction of \$31,000 for the printing of soil-survey maps. Inasmuch as the committee is recommending that the \$90,000 be restored for the compilation and preparation of soil maps and reports for publication, the committee recommend that an increase of \$31,000 be allowed for the printing of these maps and reports. The Budget estimate for this purpose is \$131,000, and the effect of the committee's recommendation is to allow the full amount of the Budget estimate.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations----- 250, 000

The Budget estimate for the direct appropriation for "Economic investigations" is \$2,409,000. The House made a total reduction below the estimate of \$435,543 by disallowing in full Budget increases totaling \$115,543, and by making a further reduction of \$370,000 broken down as follows:

Office of the Chief-----	\$65, 000
Program analysis-----	100, 000
Program study-----	30, 000
Program surveys-----	100, 000
Regional offices-----	75, 000

370, 000

In proposing an increase of \$250,000 in the appropriation "Economic investigations" it is the committee's recommendation that the amount allowed by the House, \$1,923,457, together with the \$250,000 additional proposed by the Senate, be available for the projects, sub-projects, and purposes as included in the Budget estimate except as limited or excluded by the new proviso recommended by the committee and which appears below.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys and that the following proviso be inserted in lieu thereof:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in the respective regional offices, and that all work done by the Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Continued

Economic investigations—Continued

The law for the current fiscal year, the bill as passed by the House, and the language recommended by the committee contain the provision that no part of the funds appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning. The proviso as passed by the House this year contains a prohibition against the use of funds for "conducting social surveys." The proviso as recommended by the committee in effect strikes out the word "social" and substitutes therefor the word "cultural." The proviso as passed by the House this year contains a prohibition against the use of funds by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics "for the maintenance of regional offices." The proviso as recommended by the committee strikes out that language of the House and provides that no part of the funds appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be available for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in the respective regional offices, and further provides that all work done by the Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges.

Crops and livestock estimates-----

\$95, 000

Of the increase recommended by the committee, \$75,000 is for continuing the collection of current data on livestock slaughter in nonfederally inspected plants. The Budget increase allowed for this purpose was \$107,000, which was not approved by the House. These data were collected during the war through the use of special war funds, and funds available for this purpose will expire at the end of the current fiscal year. The committee recommend that \$75,000 of the Budget increase of \$107,000 be approved.

The remaining \$20,000 increase proposed by the committee is for the gathering and compilation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of soybean statistics.

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics----

345, 000

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of the Administrator:

Salaries and expenses:

The House included in the bill the following language, which the committee recommend be amended as indicated:

, and including not to exceed \$20,000 *to be immediately available* for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska

In requesting the foregoing amendment, the Department pointed out that because of the comparatively short growing season in Alaska, it is desirable that the special investigations provided for in the bill as passed by the House be initiated before July 1, 1946.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Office of Experiment Stations:

Alaska Station Act of June 20, 1936..... \$10, 000

For this work, the House allowed \$27,500, eliminating an increase of \$10,000 proposed in the Budget estimates. The total of \$37,500 proposed by the estimate, and as recommended by the committee, will bring this item to the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1947 by the Alaska Station Act of June 20, 1936.

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Animal husbandry:

Glendale (Ariz.) Poultry Station..... 30, 000

Of the \$30,000 recommended for this station, \$10,000 is for labor to help in the work of the station, and \$20,000 is for needed improvements at the station.

For study of possibilities of establishing a regional program to strengthen existing poultry research in the southern Great Plains area..... 2, 500

For study of possibilities of establishing a regional program to strengthen existing poultry research in the Southeastern States..... 5, 000

Total, animal husbandry..... 37, 500

Diseases of animals:

For erecting at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., a properly equipped building to investigate the Newcastle disease of poultry.... 30, 000

The committee was impressed with testimony presented to it as to the seriousness of the New Castle disease. At the hearing next year on the agricultural appropriation bill, the committee will expect the Department to furnish a detailed report on progress that has been made in combating this disease and the use of funds made available for this purpose.

For investigations of (a) roundworm parasites and intestinal tapeworms of sheep on the northern plains, in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska, and (b) fringed tapeworms of sheep in the western range States..... 32, 986

Total, diseases of animals..... 62, 986

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry..... 100, 486

Bureau of Dairy Industry:

Salaries and expenses:

For tabulating, analyzing, and making available to farmers and dairymen breeding and feeding data, obtained on animals in dairy herd improvement associations..... 37, 488

The effect of the committee's recommendation is to allow the full amount of the Budget increase, \$137,488, for this work.

For further research in evaluating mammary-gland development for the purpose of effecting economies in dairy farming by identifying and eliminating potentially low-producing animals at an early age..... 8, 700

Analysis of experimental breeding data..... 8, 800

Total, Bureau of Dairy Industry..... 54, 988

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

Field crops:

Research to develop methods to control weeds now causing increasingly serious losses in irrigated areas----- \$12, 000

The House reduced by \$12,000 the Budget increase of \$25,380 for this work. The committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget increase be allowed.

Experiments on nut grass----- 10, 000

For investigation of means for control of blackroot disease of sugar beets, causing serious losses in Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio, and other States-----

26, 800

The committee recommend that the following language inserted on the House floor be deleted from the bill:

including not to exceed \$26,800 for investigation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets,

Research on burley-tobacco production and disease problems carried on in cooperation with the Tennessee Tobacco Experiment Station, Greeneville, Tenn-----

15, 000

To continue production and breeding experiments, initiated under the emergency rubber project and now well under way, to find the most economical methods of producing guayule rubber-----

117, 400

This increase was proposed in the regular 1947 estimates but was disallowed by the House. The committee was advised that progress in these experiments indicates that marked improvements may be possible in guayule cultivation in the United States, but that it will not be possible to complete these experiments by June 30, 1946, when research now being conducted under the emergency rubber project will be discontinued. It was pointed out that the plantings will be destroyed and that data on the performance of the plants at maturity cannot be obtained if funds are not provided for continuing the tests.

To enlarge the guayule crop-production research program to provide sufficient material from guayule breeding and cultural experiments for evaluation in processing tests; and for shrub-conditioning studies-----

45, 100

This item was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 172. The increase proposed provides for enlarging the size of plantings of improved strains of guayule so that sufficient shrub of each strain will be available to test its milling qualities when grown under varying conditions and harvested at different ages, and for studies of physiological problems involved in the development of shrub-conditioning methods employed prior to milling which affect the quantity and quality of the rubber obtained.

Total, field crops-----

226, 300

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Continued

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:

To investigate symptoms and host range of virus and viruslike diseases of stone fruit of the Western States, and to develop control measures for reducing losses from such diseases-----	\$25, 000
To develop hardy disease-resistant ornamental and flowering plants, including dwarf flowering shrubs, dwarf evergreens, roses, carnations, and bulbs-----	36, 300
For investigations on suitability of various types of cargo and transport services, such as airplanes, auto trucks, refrigerator cars, and boats, for shipping fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables--	52, 000
Additional amount for diseases of vegetable plant beds in the South for work in connection with tomato plants-----	10, 100
For vegetable seed work to be carried on in cooperation with the Northwest Seed & Truck Crop Laboratory, Inc., Mount Vernon, Wash-----	12, 000
For investigations of the watery soft-rot disease known as sclerotinia, which affects beans, celery, tomatoes, and other vegetables-----	10, 000
Total, fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops----	145, 400

Forest diseases:

Restoration of reduction made by House below Budget estimate for development and improvement of methods for control of tree diseases affecting forest areas in the South, New England, the Southwest, and the far West-----	30, 300
Little-leaf disease of pine-----	25, 000
Investigations of the disease affecting the mimosa tree-----	25, 000
Total, forest diseases-----	80, 300

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:

Soil classification and mapping-----	110, 000
The Budget estimate proposed an increase of \$220,000 for this work. The House allowed one-half of this amount, and the committee recommend an increase of \$110,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.	
Preparation of soil maps and reports for publication-----	90, 000
The House allowed one-half of a Budget increase of \$180,000 for this work, and the committee recommend an increase of \$90,000 over the House figure to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.	
Total, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	200, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Continued

Agricultural engineering:

Auburn Tillage Machinery Laboratory-----	\$65, 000.
--	------------

The increase of \$65,000 recommended by the committee is divided as follows: Work on tung nuts, \$15,000; work on peanuts, \$25,000; and for expediting other tillage activities, \$25,000.

Utilization of electric power on farms-----	43, 140
---	---------

The bill as passed by the House included the Budget estimate of \$31,860 for this work. The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$75,000 for this work during the fiscal year 1947.

Total, agricultural engineering-----	108, 140
--------------------------------------	----------

National Arboretum-----	15, 000
-------------------------	---------

For this appropriation, the House allowed \$61,000, or \$30,000 less than the Budget estimate. The estimate proposed an increase over the current fiscal year of \$60,100 for needed development work at the Arboretum, which was placed on a maintenance basis during the war. Of this proposed increase of \$60,100, the House allowed \$30,100. The committee recommended an increase of \$15,000 over the House figure, which will provide a total of \$45,100 for development work during the fiscal year 1947.

Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering-----	775, 140
--	----------

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations:

Investigations in Brazil in cooperation with appropriate agencies in that country of (a) fruitfly of potential danger to fruit culture, and (b) the relation of insects to an important disease of citrus trees similar to one occurring in limited parts of California-----	35, 000
--	---------

Reestablishment of investigations on insect affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants and mushrooms discontinued during the war----	28, 100
--	---------

The Budget estimate allowed an increase of \$48,100 for this work. The House allowed \$20,000 and earmarked that amount for use in connection with mushroom studies. The effect of the House action in earmarking \$20,000 for mushroom studies would be to take \$13,500 from other work contemplated under the estimate in connection with insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants. The committee, therefore, in recommending an increase of \$28,100 over the House figure and also recommend that this increase together with the \$20,000 allowed by the House be used as contemplated in the Budget estimates, which provide approximately \$6,500 for mushroom work and approximately \$41,600 for investigations on insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Continued

Insect investigations—Continued

Research to develop control of the European corn borer by insecticides-----	\$12, 500
---	-----------

The Budget estimate for the European corn borer work is \$126,300, which the House cut by \$12,500. The committee recommend that the full amount of the estimate be allowed.

Experimental work to develop methods of de-insecticizing airplanes and other carriers and the commodities that they carry into the United States-----	50, 000
---	---------

The Department advised that there are no known effective methods of treating airplanes and similar carriers to eliminate insects which are pests of agriculture, and that intensive research will be the only means by which suitable treatments may be devised.

Investigations of the beet leafhopper and the curly-top virus of beans-----	15, 000
---	---------

The committee was advised that the insect commonly known as beet leafhopper and the curly-top virus of which this insect is carrier constitute a dangerous menace to dependable production of a major portion of the seed beans from which green-pod or snap beans are grown.

Total, insect investigations-----	140, 600
-----------------------------------	----------

Insect and plant-disease control:

Work directed toward the elimination of sweet-potato weevil from commercial sweetpotato producing areas-----	50, 000
--	---------

The Budget estimates contain an increase of \$121,500 for inspections and control activities, in cooperation with States, against the sweet-potato weevil. The House allowed \$71,500 of this proposed increase, and the committee recommend an additional \$50,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.

Control of gypsy moth-----	45, 600
----------------------------	---------

The Budget estimates provide an increase of \$95,600 for intensifying control on the gypsy moth. The House reduced this proposed increase by \$45,600, and the committee recommend that this reduction by the House be restored to provide the full amount of the Budget increase.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Continued

Insect and plant-disease control—Continued

Control of pink bollworm of cotton-----	\$158, 400
---	------------

Of the increase of \$158,400, \$92,500 is to provide the full Budget estimate of \$185,000 to expand inspection, control, and regulatory work for suppression and prevention of spread of pink bollworm, the House having allowed an increase of \$92,500 for this purpose; \$37,300 is to allow a Budget increase for eradication of wild cotton which serves as a host plant for pink bollworm; and \$28,600 is to allow a Budget increase for cooperation with the Government of Mexico for control of pink bollworm in Mexico as a means of minimizing the danger of spread into the United States. The effect of the committee's recommendation is to allow the full amount of the Budget increase for pink-bollworm work, namely, \$250,900.

Barberry eradication-----	200, 000
---------------------------	----------

The House allowed \$284,200 for this work. The committee was advised that an increase of \$200,000 in the Federal appropriation would permit the Bureau to match State funds spent for the removal of ribes and permit the Bureau to continue the leadership and coordinated program it is carrying out with the appropriation it now has. Estimated obligations for this work in the current fiscal year are \$282,800.

Total, insect and plant-disease control-----	454, 000
--	----------

Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	594, 600
---	----------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

Agricultural chemical investigations:

Research on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other rubber-bearing plants, particularly to develop improved methods of processing guayule rubber of higher quality at lower cost-----

\$150, 000

This increase was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 172.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

and for conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being grown within the continental limits of the United States, including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without compensation therefor, of real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California, including approximately 250 acres of land now in guayule production) and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of \$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred;

To develop information and intensify studies on processed citrus fruit, and on preservation and processing of soft fruits-----

7, 500

Of a Budget increase of \$15,000 for this work, the House allowed \$7,500, and the committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget increase be approved.

For investigations on enzymes and phytochemistry-----

22, 100

For this work, the Budget allowed an increase of \$32,100, of which the House allowed \$10,000. The committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget increase be approved.

Total, agricultural chemical investigations-- 179, 600

Total, Agricultural Research Administration----- 1, 714, 814

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

White-pine blister-rust control..... \$1, 000, 000

The total Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$7,000,000, of which the House allowed \$5,500,000 applying a cut of \$1,500,000 to the part of the work carried on by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for cooperation with State and private agencies for control on State and privately owned lands. The committee recommend that \$1,000,000 of the House reduction be restored. This will provide a total amount of \$3,254,111 for the Bureau of Entomology and will provide a total appropriation of \$6,500,000 for white-pine blister-rust control.

Forest Service:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection and management," and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture," for forest-fire prevention posters and related printed material

It was pointed out at the hearings that Congress at the present time is appropriating about \$15,000,000 for fire control on the national forests and on State and private lands all over the United States. It was further pointed out that approximately a quarter of a million fires are started in the forests of this country annually, and that nine-tenths of them are man-caused, not due to maliciousness, but due to thoughtlessness. Representatives of the Forest Service stated that if the public could be made fire-conscious it was felt that the enormous number of fires would be reduced. The Forest Service desires to undertake certain educational work in connection with fire prevention. The committee was advised that the Advertising Council, which represents the advertising experts in this country, is willing to cooperate with the Forest Service in this work, but that additional funds for printing and binding are needed in order to permit the Service to use adequately in the form of printed material the advice and help obtained.

National forest protection and management:

Aerial photography and mapping of national-forest areas.....

379, 000

The Budget estimate proposed an increase of \$479,000 for aerial photography and mapping of national-forest areas, which was disallowed by the House. The committee recommend that \$379,000 of the Budget increase be allowed.

Reseeding of national-forest lands.....

400, 000

For the current fiscal year, the Senate proposed \$250,000 for this work, and in conference \$100,000 was allowed. The bill as passed by the House proposes \$110,000 for this work during the ensuing fiscal year. The committee is convinced of the importance of this work and recommend an increase of \$400,000 over the House figure to provide a total of \$510,000 during the fiscal year 1947 for reseeding of national-forest lands.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest Service—Continued

National forest protection and management—Continued

Recreation facilities in the national forests -----	\$3, 000, 000
---	---------------

For restoration of existing recreation areas, the bill as passed by the House provides \$475,000, and for the employment of caretakers and supervisory employees, the House allowed \$262,000. Representation was made to the committee that for the restoration of existing recreation areas an additional \$1,875,000 is needed, that for caretakers and supervisory employees an additional \$848,000 is needed, and that for construction of new recreation areas and expansion of existing areas where demand exceeds capacity of the areas \$4,034,000 is needed. The committee recommend an increase of \$3,000,000 over the House bill to be used for restoration of existing recreation areas, additional supervisory and caretaker personnel, and for the expansion of existing areas where demand exceeds capacity of the areas.

Total, national forest protection and management-----	3, 779, 000
---	-------------

Forest and range management investigations:

Experimental forests and ranges-----	250, 000
--------------------------------------	----------

The Budget allowed an increase of \$252,255 for experimental forests and ranges, and the House allowed a further increase of \$480,000. An additional \$250,000 is required for the first year of the so-called 5-year plan for experimental forests and ranges, and the committee recommend that this amount be added to the bill.

The committee recommend in connection with the program for experimental forests and ranges that the following language be added to the bill:

including the construction and maintenance of improvements

Research in connection with the mechanization of naval-stores production-----	50, 000
---	---------

In connection with work that has been done along this line to date and the need for additional funds, the committee calls attention to the following statement submitted by the Forest Service:

Research carried on by the Forest Service during the war resulted in the development of chemical stimulation methods which enable each turpentine laborer (chipper) to about double his output of raw gum. However, lack of really good equipment to apply the chemical has prevented the industry from making full use of this new method of turpentinizing.

The Forest Service, working in cooperation with the engineering experiment station of the University of Florida, last year developed the first reasonably successful spray gun for applying chemical stimulants, and also a special hack designed especially for bark chipping. But these are at best stopgap devices. What is needed is a combination pressure spray gun and power hack all in one simple, rugged tool. With such a tool a laborer could cut a streak and apply the acid in a single operation, and with a minimum of physical effort.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest Service—Continued

Forest and range management investigations—Continued

Research in connection with the mechanization of naval-stores production—Continued

Although finances have not permitted assignment of anyone to work full time on equipment development, some progress has been made. Forest Service technicians working in naval stores have developed preliminary designs for a pressure spray gun and have some promising ideas regarding a power hack. They are confident that, given the required personnel and finances, it will be possible to develop a piece of equipment that will mechanize this phase of woods work, and thus greatly increase the efficiency of naval-stores production.

The University of Florida, under a formal cooperative agreement with the Forest Service, has made their machine shops and engineering laboratories available for this work. The chief obstacle to the development of the desired tool is lack of qualified technicians—engineers, machinists, naval-stores specialists—to concentrate on the problem.

There are other phases of woods work which might also be mechanized. Gum is still dipped from the cups by hand in exactly the same way as 100 years ago. There is good reason to believe that a suction device mounted on some type of motor vehicle could be developed to perform this time-consuming operation. This and various other possibilities for mechanization should be explored.

Total, forest and range management investigations-----	\$300, 000
--	------------

Forest products:

For establishing two more units (one in the Rocky Mountain area and one in the Lake States area) and strengthening the existing units of the laboratories which are located in different parts of the United States-----	150, 000
--	----------

For continuation and expansion of chemical utilization and waste utilization, and improved wood uses, including the adoption and promulgation of research which the Forest Products Laboratory did during the war-----	100, 000
--	----------

Total, forest products-----	250, 000
-----------------------------	----------

Acquisition of lands for national forests:

Under special acts-----	250, 000
-------------------------	----------

The increase recommended by the committee is proposed in the Budget estimates for the purchase of lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests under the act of March 5, 1940 (Public Law 427). These lands would be acquired from national-forest receipts.

Total, Forest Service-----	4, 579, 000
----------------------------	-------------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Forest roads and trails----- \$10, 500, 000

The original Budget estimates proposed an appropriation of \$12,500,000 for forest-development roads and trails, which amount was allowed by the House. The original Budget estimates proposed an appropriation of \$23,714,222 for forest highways, which amount was reduced by the House to \$13,714,222, or a reduction of \$10,000,000.

Subsequent to the passage of the bill by the House, the President submitted a supplemental Budget estimate (S. Doc. 143), proposing that the original estimate for forest highways be reduced by \$10,000,000, and that the original estimate for forest-development roads, and trails be increased by \$10,500,000, or a net increase in the total estimate for forest roads and trails of \$500,000.

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate and recommend a total appropriation of \$23,000,000 for forest-development roads and trails and \$13,714,222 for forest highways, or a total appropriation for forest roads and trails of \$36,714,222.

The supplemental estimate is based on the fact that current surveys of lumber production by housing authorities disclose a very serious lumber shortage, and the urgent need for roads to make possible an increased cut of timber from the national forests.

Insofar as they advance the construction of access roads by the Forest Service, the additional funds recommended by the committee are in lieu of any expenditures that may be made for the construction of access roads under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service out of the \$15,000,000 fund established by H. R. 4761, the veterans' emergency housing bill, recently passed by Congress.

Various Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as representatives of the Forest Service, appeared before the subcommittee in behalf of allowing the full amount of the supplemental Budget estimate. Communications were received from Mr. John W. Snyder, Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and Mr. Wilson H. Wyatt, Housing Expediter, urging that the supplemental estimate be approved.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That in obligating or expending funds herein contained for Forest Roads and Trails the provisions of Revised Statute 355, as amended, shall not be applicable to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails constructed under the provision of this section, where the cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed \$40,000.

Soil Conservation Service:

Soil conservation operations----- 3, 000, 000

The House allowed \$1,000,000 for the purchase of equipment from Government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts. The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$4,000,000 for this purpose during the fiscal year 1947.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

Measuring all tobacco farms on which marketing quotas are in effect-----

\$1, 746, 000

Subsequent to the approval of the Budget estimates, growers requested that all acreages planted to the types of tobacco on which marketing quotas were in effect be actually measured under the supervision of the county agricultural conservation committees. The Budget estimate of \$787,500 for the fiscal year 1947 was predicated upon an inspection of the acreage planted to tobacco and actual measurement only in those cases where discrepancies were apparent. The House increased by \$358,500 the Budget increase provided for measuring all tobacco farms on which marketing quotas are in effect, making the total available for that purpose \$1,146,000. Under the increase provided by the House, all burley, flue-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco acreages actually will be measured.

The authorization for a 1946 agricultural conservation program of \$300,000,000, including administration, was intended to cover only the regular agricultural conservation program. No consideration was given to measuring tobacco acreages under the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The amount of \$1,146,000 provided by the House for measuring tobacco acreages reduces by like amount funds available for making payments to producers or for administrative expenses in connection with the regular agricultural conservation program.

In the recently passed second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, an additional \$600,000 was diverted from the regular conservation program for measuring 1946 acreages of flue-cured tobacco.

Therefore, in the absence of making an appropriation of \$1,746,000 to cover the measuring of tobacco acreages, the regular conservation program would be reduced by a like amount in order to provide funds for the administrative expenses of tobacco marketing quotas including the measurement of acreage. The committee do not feel that this work should be financed at the expense of the regular conservation program. This is especially true in view of the fact that the money used for the tobacco program is more than repaid to the Government through the collection of quota penalties. During the 1945-46 marketing year, flue-cured and burley tobacco were under quotas. As of March 19, 1946, penalties collected on these types of tobacco for that marketing year amounted to \$3,386,146. For the 1944-45 marketing year the penalties collected amounted to \$1,711,331. Penalty moneys which are collected under sec. 314 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, are covered into the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of sec. 372 of that act.

Administrative expenses:

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for administrative expenses be increased from \$26,942,888, as proposed by the House, to \$28,699,598, or an increase in the limitation of \$1,756,710. Of the increase proposed by the committee, \$1,356,710 will make it possible for farmer committeemen to continue to provide adequate service to farmers, and \$400,000 will permit adequate farmer assistance in developing and carrying out the effective conservation program consistent with needs.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources—Con.

Provision relating to payments to certain program participants who were inducted into the armed forces:

The committee recommend that the following provision inserted in the bill by the House be amended as indicated:

provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further,* That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 1385)), within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later.

Representatives of the Department of Agriculture advised that in an informal discussion of the House proviso with the General Accounting Office it was indicated that the House language did not cover applications for payment of veterans who have been unable to file applications because of death, disappearance, or incompetence.

Sugar Act:

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided, however,* That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator.

The Sugar Act provides that in consideration of the compliance by beet and cane farmers with certain conditions imposed by the Department, a conditional payment shall be made as a reward to the growers, which increases the growers' return. In addition, during the war, because of the desire to produce even larger crops, the Department, under its war powers, has granted additional incentive payments to growers. These payments are on a year-to-year basis, they are authorized by the action of the Department of Agriculture, and they have to be renewed each year. Therefore, they can be withdrawn at any time. However, the fundamental payment provided for in the Sugar Act should not be changed

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Sugar Act—Continued

by a provision on the appropriation bill. In the opinion of the committee, the House provision would introduce such an uncertainty into the situation that it would decrease the planting of sugar beets and sugarcane in the United States at a time when additional sugar production is badly needed.

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities:

School-lunch program:

The House provided that not to exceed \$50,000,000 of sec. 32 funds may be used for the school-lunch program during the fiscal year 1947. The committee recommend that this amount be increased to \$75,000,000 to provide the full amount of the Budget estimate.

During the fiscal year 1945, the most active year from the standpoint of the school-lunch program, a total of 6,655,000 children in 43,480 schools participated at a cost to the Federal Government of \$47,844,000. This represented an increase of 39 percent over the fiscal year 1944. It is estimated that State and local contributions to this program during the fiscal year 1945 totaled \$76,000,000, 157 percent of the total Federal contributions.

For the fiscal year 1946, a total of \$57,500,000 is being utilized for the program, including a supplemental authorization of \$7,500,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. Under the House bill, therefore, the amount which may be spent for this purpose during the fiscal year 1947 would be reduced by \$7,500,000 below the current year.

For 1947, on the basis of a survey completed in December 1945, it has been estimated that over 50,000 schools involving approximately 10,000,000 children will participate in the school-lunch program, if funds are available. Thus, there is urgent need for a total of \$75,000,000 for 1947, as recommended in the Budget estimate and for which a Budget amendment was submitted in House Document 452.

Marketing services:

Market news service:

Federal contribution to the Alabama Marketing Service as compensation for services received from the State leased wire and benefits derived from the Alabama marketing office-----	\$3, 000
Dairy and poultry market news service in the Atlanta, Ga., area-----	7, 500
Market news service on eggs, butter, and poultry, Cincinnati, Ohio-----	7, 500
Installation of a marketing news service to serve the stockyards area in Spokane, Wash-----	11, 122
Leased-wire service for cooperative market news office, Asheville, N. C-----	850
Total, market news service-----	29, 972

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Marketing services—Continued

Marketing farm products:

For continuing the agricultural wage stabilization program-----

\$350, 000

In S. Doc. 171 a supplemental Budget estimate of \$400,000 was submitted to provide funds for the continuation during the fiscal year 1947 of the agricultural wage stabilization program to (1) prevent wage spiraling through intensive competition between farmers for labor, leading to pirating of labor, high labor turn-over, loss of working time and loss of earnings to workers; and (2) control agricultural labor costs in relation to price control as a means of avoiding inflation. It was represented to the committee that the operation of this program during the ensuing fiscal year is necessary in view of the continued requirements for expanded food production and continued stringencies in the supply of farm labor. The committee recommend that \$350,000 of the Budget estimate be allowed. The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended for the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal year 1946 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration", and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during the fiscal year 1947

The committee also recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Secretary

Tobacco Acts:

Tobacco grading work-----

200, 000

The additional funds recommended by the committee will permit the opening of new markets and the providing of graders for these markets.

Total, marketing services-----

579, 972

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:

Administrative expenses-----
Loans:

\$600, 000

The committee recommend that the amount authorized to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for making rural rehabilitation loans be increased from \$67,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$82,500,000, the same amount as was made available for the current fiscal year.

It was testified at the hearing that during the first 9 months of the current fiscal year 77,407 applications for original loans were received, against 57,313 such applications for the entire fiscal year 1945. It was further stated that there has been a steady increase in the rate of applications received each month of the present fiscal year, but that the most rapid increase occurred in the months of January, February, and March, when a total of 36,511 applications were received, against 19,213 applications for the same period in the fiscal year 1945. Of the 36,511 applications received in the first 3 months of the present calendar year, 14,852 were filed by veterans of World War II who had been unable to obtain satisfactory credit from other sources. In addition to the 77,407 applications received through Mar. 31, 1946, it is estimated that an additional 7,039 applications will be received during the period Apr. 1–June 30, 1946, so that field offices will receive a minimum of 84,446 applications during the current fiscal year, against 57,313 such applications for the fiscal year 1945.

The committee recommend that the following language be deleted from the bill:

the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans;

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500;

The language proposed by the committee relative to the loan limitation is the same as the law for the current fiscal year and the same as proposed in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947.

Farm tenancy:

Loans:

The committee recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census;

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----

500, 000

The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased from \$1,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$2,000,000, the amount of the Budget estimate. The Department pointed out that the reduction made by the House would reduce the number of loans that could be made to groups from approximately 30 to 25, and the number of loans to individuals from approximately 1,400 to 920.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Rural Electrification Administration:

Salaries and expenses ----- \$500, 000

The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased from \$4,500,000, as proposed by the House, to \$5,000,000, the amount of the Budget estimate.

The Department stated that the House reduction below the Budget estimate, and below the amount available for the fiscal year 1946, would seriously retard the rural electrification program in the year when the demand and opportunity for service to farmers and the program contemplated will be the largest in the history of REA.

It was further pointed out that the reduction in staff which would be necessary would (1) inevitably result in serious delay in the extension of electric service to farms when the demand for such service is greater than ever before, and (2) reduce the application of safeguards necessary to protect nearly \$500,000,000 of Government funds previously advanced.

The Department further stated that the Budget estimates made provision for an increased staff to meet the work load involved in the largest program of rural electrification ever undertaken, and that the program under the \$300,000,000 available in the fiscal year 1946 (including \$100,000,000 approved by the Congress in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act) will have reached the stage in the fiscal year 1947 when these funds will have to be advanced and borrowers given technical assistance on the largest scale since the beginning of REA.

Awarding of contracts:

The committee recommend that the following language inserted in the bill be deleted:

: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan

Among the objections submitted to the foregoing proviso, the Department submitted the following:

(1) The proviso would delay rebuilding of lines damaged or destroyed by storms. Naturally, in such cases it is imperative that service be restored at once. This can be accomplished only by the immediate employment of a reputable contractor who can furnish materials and manpower to rush the rebuilding job to completion without the delays involved in competitive bidding.

(2) This proviso would prevent a borrower from extending an existing contract. Frequently, a contractor may be just about to complete work under an existing contract when the borrower receives a new REA loan. The unit cost of this new construction would, in most cases, be higher if the borrower were required to advertise for new bids. Time and money can be saved if the borrower can extend the original contract at the same unit cost, to cover the new construction because the contractor has his men and equipment on the job. It is good business to keep him there.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Rural Electrification Administration—Continued

Awarding of contracts—Continued

(3) This proviso would prohibit borrowers from considering time of delivery as a factor in awarding contracts for shipment. In some cases the low bidder might be unable to deliver the equipment when needed, with the result that service to farms may be delayed and revenues lost to the cooperative.

(4) The proviso would create uncertainty as to its application with reference to engineering and wholesale power contracts. For example, consulting engineers are selected by the cooperatives on the basis of their qualifications and are paid established fees. It is questionable whether the ethics of the profession would permit competitive bidding by engineers.

(5) This proviso raises a serious question as to whether a borrower could award a contract on the basis of the lowest ultimate cost as against the lowest first cost.

(6) This proviso would detract from the spirit of local responsibility and freedom of action on the part of our borrowers which have been important factors in the success of the REA program to date. It would impose upon REA borrowers rigid forms of control such as have never been imposed upon any other borrowers of Federal funds.

Farm Credit Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----

\$40, 000

The increase proposed by the committee is an item contained in the Budget estimates for research relative to the effect of postwar adjustments and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives.

Purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles for field work—section 3:

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

plus 12 additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges.

As indicated under the item for "Forest and range management investigations," the House allowed an increase of \$480,000 for experimental forests and ranges. However, no provision was made for additional automobiles to carry on the additional field work. As also stated, the committee is recommending a further increase of \$250,000 in the item for experimental forests and ranges. In view of these proposed increases during the fiscal year 1947, additional automobiles will be required to carry on this necessary field work in connection with the experimental forests and range program.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Prohibition against the employment of certain personnel—Sec. 5:

The committee recommend that the following section in the bill be deleted:

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section. and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Prohibition against the employment of certain personnel—Continued

The committee recommend—Continued

right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

The effect of the change recommended by the committee to sec. 5 is to include within its language a prohibition against the use of any appropriation contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States.

Total increase	\$25, 135, 786
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	598, 737, 735



Calendar No. 1359

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5605

[Report No. 1334]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 15 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal

1 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
2 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
3 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
4 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
5 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
6 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
9 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
10 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
11 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
12 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
15 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
16 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
17 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
18 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
19 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices
20 of cotton or the trend of same: ~~*Provided further*, That no~~
21 ~~part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for~~
22 ~~the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee~~
23 ~~who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and~~
24 ~~administration of more than one warehouse inspection service~~
25 ~~under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations~~

1 and funds available for such services shall be transferred and
2 consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single
3 fund: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
4 required in or incident to research or experimental work
5 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
6 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
7 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or ma-
8 terials produced outside of the United States.

9 PENALTY MAIL

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section
12 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$3,186,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

15 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and period-
18 icals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
19 by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with
20 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
21 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
22 fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
23 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
24 exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and
25 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be

1 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
2 not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however,* That if
3 the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations
4 for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
5 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
6 in the Budget for such year; the amounts transferred or
7 to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
8 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
10 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after
11 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
12 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
13 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropri-
14 ations or authorizations.

15 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
18 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
19 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
20 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits,
21 and the coordination of informational work in the De-
22 partment, \$578,500, together with such amounts from
23 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
24 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
25 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions

1 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not ex-
2 ceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made
3 a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation
4 amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the
5 purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display
7 of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and
8 display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided*,
9 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
10 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which trans-
11 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any
12 time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
13 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
14 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
15 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
17 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
18 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
19 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
20 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
21 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That
22 when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary
23 agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating
24 to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the
25 Department can be more advantageously prepared, dis-

1 played, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the
 2 central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds
 3 not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred
 4 to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds
 5 applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified
 6 herein, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 7 bia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pic-
 8 tures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
 9 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
 10 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agricul-
 11 ture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being
 12 elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944:
 13 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 14 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 15 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 16 except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain
 17 the San Francisco radio office.

18 PRINTING AND BINDING

19 For all printing and binding for the Department, includ-
 20 ing all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located
 21 in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except
 22 as otherwise in this Act provided, ~~\$1,294,000~~ \$1,325,000,
 23 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
 24 articles, published in periodicals and journals; the Annual
 25 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January

1 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March
2 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
3 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30,
4 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed
5 \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to
6 the interests of the people of the different sections of the
7 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall
8 be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks fur-
9 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
10 in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
11 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service au-
12 thorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance
13 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,
14 220); and including \$180,000 for printing and binding
15 two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty
16 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representa-
17 tives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known
18 as the yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section
19 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241):
20 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this ap-
21 propriation from the appropriation made for "Conserva-
22 tion and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums
23 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
24 with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjust-
25 ment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry

1 into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24,
2 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may
3 be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That
5 the total amount that may be transferred under the author-
6 ity granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed
7 \$190,000.

8 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of
10 reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books,
11 periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imper-
12 fect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues,
13 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in
14 societies or associations which issue publications to members
15 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
16 are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and
17 elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards,
18 supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, to-
19 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
20 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
21 for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses,
22 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be deter-
23 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall
24 be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of

1 which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640, may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
3 *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appro-
4 priations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at
5 any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
6 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
7 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
8 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
10 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau
11 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives
12 of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
13 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
14 such appropriations or authorizations.

15 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

16 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,
17 ~~988,589~~ \$2,121,589 for personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
19 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per
20 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
21 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the
24 people of the United States, relative to agricultural produc-
25 tion, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their

1 broadest aspects, including farm management and practice,
2 utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm sup-
3 plies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance,
4 insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable
5 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
6 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
7 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
8 ~~\$1,923,457~~ \$2,173,457, together with such amounts from
9 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
10 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
11 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
12 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding
13 a total of \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of
14 this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total
15 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the cur-
16 rent fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
17 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
18 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
19 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
21 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
22 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
23 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
24 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
25 tions or increases in such appropriations or authoriza-

1 tions: ~~Provided further,~~ That no part of the funds herein
 2 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
 3 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use plan-
 4 ning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for con-
 5 ducting social surveys: *Provided further, That no part of the*
 6 *funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau*
 7 *of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and*
 8 *county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or*
 9 *for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in*
 10 *the respective regional offices, and that all work done by the*
 11 *Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on*
 12 *the approval of the respective land-grant colleges.*

13 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
 14 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
 15 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
 16 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
 17 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
 18 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for
 19 the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as pro-
 20 vided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended
 21 May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), ~~\$2,037,000~~
 22 ~~\$2,132,000~~: *Provided, That no part of the funds herein ap-*
 23 *propriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascer-*
 24 *taining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention*
 25 *of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for*

1 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
2 crop.

3 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
4 RELATIONS

5 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of
6 the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
7 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to
8 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
9 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the employ-
10 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
11 elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation
12 of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and
13 the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed
14 \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

15 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL
16 COMMITTEES

17 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the ap-
18 propriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
19 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
20 United States as a member of the International Wheat Ad-
21 visory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like
22 events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural
23 surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, to-
24 gether with traveling and other necessary expenses relating
25 thereto.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO

RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts; Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
3 the employment of persons and means in the District of
4 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to ad-
5 minister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved
6 May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
7 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
8 work of the Department and the several States, Territories,
9 and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to
10 exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in
11 the District of Columbia.

12 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

13 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
15 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
16 of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal
17 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for
18 necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance,
19 operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the
20 Agricultural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,-
21 000 for the construction of a building to house water-treat-
22 ment facilities at the Center, and including not to exceed
23 \$20,000 *to be immediately available* for special exploratory
24 investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska, \$480,500;

1 *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
2 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
3 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
4 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
5 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
6 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for serv-
7 ices, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of
8 which may be maintained at the Center, and for building
9 construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center
10 in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations
11 and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their
12 proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
13 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
14 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
15 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
16 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
17 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
18 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting
19 greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for
20 construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall
21 be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved
22 therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the
23 fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the
24 cost of the building as certified by the Research Administra-
25 tor, whichever is greater.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the

1 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 2 periment stations:

3 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 4 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 5 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 6 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 7 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 8 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 9 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
 10 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,-
 11 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
 12 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Con-
 13 gress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
 14 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
 15 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
 16 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
 17 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), ex-
 18 tending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
 19 Territory of Alaska, ~~\$27,500~~ \$37,500; in all, for Alaska,
 20 ~~\$42,500~~ \$52,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March
 21 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending
 22 the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico,
 23 \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
 24 Puerto Rico, ~~\$7,206,208~~ \$7,216,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$170,200, of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended for construction of 7 buildings.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$698,246 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, ~~\$928,400~~ \$965,900.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, ~~\$855,000~~ \$917,986, including *not to exceed \$30,000 for construction of a building to be used in conducting investigations of pneumoencephalitis in poultry and not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the Agricultural Research Center.*

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the

1 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
2 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
3 disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
4 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
5 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supple-
6 mentary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
7 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
8 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
9 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
10 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
11 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
12 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
13 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
14 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropri-
15 ated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned
16 for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
17 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
18 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
19 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
20 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
21 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
22 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-
23 bred animal.

24 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
25 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog

1 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
2 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
3 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
4 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
5 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
6 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
7 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
8 diseases, \$1,125,000.

9 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
10 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
11 ucts, \$9,160,000.

12 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
13 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
14 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
15 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
16 factured in the United States and the importation of such
17 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
18 mals, \$300,000.

19 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
20 The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by sec-
21 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
22 May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the
23 fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
24 carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act
25 approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled

1 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
2 for other purposes", including the employment of persons
3 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

4 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
5 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

6 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
7 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
8 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
9 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.
10 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock
11 or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the
12 city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of
13 appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to
14 exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such
15 disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past
16 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
17 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contam-
18 inated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
19 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
20 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
21 all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the pay-
22 ment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on
23 appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
24 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding
25 value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three

times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed ~~\$474,032~~ \$520,320 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, ~~\$956,012~~ \$1,011,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and

1 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant in-
2 dustries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
3 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
4 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
5 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the
6 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
7 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
8 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
9 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
10 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
11 this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes;
12 and for personal services in the city of Washington and
13 elsewhere, as follows:

14 Field crops: For investigations on the production,
15 improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
16 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
17 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
18 field crops, including not to exceed \$26,800 for investi-
19 gation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, \$2,364,500
20 \$2,590,800; and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of
21 Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without
22 compensation therefor, real property (located in the
23 vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property
24 valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired

1 for and heretofore used in connection with the Emer-
 2 gency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in
 3 the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount
 4 and value of the property so transferred.

5 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 6 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
 7 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 8 related crops and plants, ~~\$1,991,000~~ \$2,136,400.

9 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
 10 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
 11 control, ~~\$291,200~~ \$371,500.

12 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
 13 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
 14 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
 15 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
 16 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
 17 use; soil management and crop production on dry and ir-
 18 rigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its
 19 use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national
 20 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
 21 maps, and determination of their potential productivity
 22 under adapted cropping and improved soil management;
 23 ~~\$1,255,000~~ \$1,455,000.

24 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 25 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-

cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm products, and the preparation and distribution of building plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineering problems relating to the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; ~~\$524,000~~ \$632,140.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council, ~~\$61,000~~ \$76,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects

1 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
 2 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
 3 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
 4 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
 5 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
 6 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
 7 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7
 8 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C.
 9 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), au-
 10 thorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
 11 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
 12 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
 13 exceed seven, and not to exceed ~~\$625,560~~ \$627,560 for
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

15 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
 16 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
 17 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
 18 crops, **cotton, tobacco**, sugar plants, ornamental and other
 19 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
 20 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
 21 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
 22 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
 23 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
 24 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
 25 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects

1 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
 2 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
 3 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
 4 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
 5 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
 6 application, ~~\$2,620,900~~ \$2,761,500.

7 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out opera-
 8 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent
 9 or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
 10 Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm
 11 disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and
 12 pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, including the enforce-
 13 ment of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States
 14 to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant
 15 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 16 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-
 17 free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation
 18 of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February
 19 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic
 20 plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the
 21 interception and disposition of materials found to have been
 22 transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine
 23 laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal
 24 Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), ~~\$2,791,000~~ \$3,245,000:
 25 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to

1 pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or
2 other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That
3 in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation
4 shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in
5 any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary
6 to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until
7 a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have
8 been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
9 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
10 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided fur-*
11 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures
12 from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods
13 of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where meas-
14 ures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal
15 lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force,
16 provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential
17 or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program,
18 nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures
19 shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by
20 State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or or-
21 ganizations concerned: *Provided, however*, That expenditures
22 incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease
23 from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such
24 appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided fur-*
25 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended

1 for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the
2 Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on
3 property owned or controlled by the Government of the
4 United States, or on property included within local experi-
5 mental control areas.

6 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
7 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
8 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
9 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
10 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
11 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
12 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
13 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quaran-
14 tines as they pertain to territories of the United States and
15 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
16 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
17 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
18 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants
19 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
20 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
21 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

22 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
23 PLANT DISEASES

24 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
25 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-

1 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including
2 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the pur-
3 chase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control opera-
4 tions in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-
5 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment
6 of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
10 hereinafter authorized, including the employment of neces-
11 sary persons and means in the city of Washington and else-
12 where, of which not to exceed \$202,274 may be expended
13 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

14 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting
15 the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
16 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
17 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
18 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods,
19 feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
20 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
21 physiological effects and for the pharmacological test-
22 ing of such products and of insecticides; for the in-
23 vestigation and development of methods for the manufac-
24 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
25 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for

1 the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
 2 vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; *and for*
 3 *conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of*
 4 *rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or*
 5 *trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being*
 6 *grown within the continental limits of the United States,*
 7 *including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of*
 8 *services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of*
 9 *guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the*
 10 *Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without*
 11 *compensation therefor, of real property (located in the*
 12 *vicinity of Salinas, California, including approximately two*
 13 *hundred and fifty acres of land now in guayule production)*
 14 *and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of*
 15 *\$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection*
 16 *with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be in-*
 17 *cluded in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of*
 18 *the amount and value of the property so transferred; ~~\$431,~~*
 19 *~~900~~ \$611,500.*

20 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
 21 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
 22 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
 23 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
 24 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and

1 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
2 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
3 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
4 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

5 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
6 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
7 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
8 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
9 on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

10 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
12 ing not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and
14 Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative
15 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
16 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of
17 plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such
18 products for these purposes, and such economic investigations,
19 including housing and household buying, as have for their
20 purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for dis-
21 seminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

22 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
24 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
25 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April

1 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
 2 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
 3 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$5,500,000~~
 4 ~~\$6,500,000~~, of which amount \$646,418 shall be available to
 5 the Department of the Interior for control of white pine
 6 blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the juris-
 7 diction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are
 8 under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the
 9 United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the Forest
 10 Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
 11 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~\$2,254,111~~
 12 ~~\$3,254,111~~ of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and
 13 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
 14 the entire program, method development, and for operations
 15 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
 16 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
 17 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

18 FOREST SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For the employment of persons and means in the Dis-
 21 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed
 22 ~~\$977,710~~ ~~\$1,064,410~~ for departmental personal services in
 23 the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for em-
 24 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
 25 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the mainte-

1 nance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in
2 the District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to ex-
3 periment and to make and continue investigations and report
4 on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no
5 part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment
6 or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to
7 advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the
8 same; to investigate and test American timber and timber
9 trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treat-
10 ment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the plant-
11 ing of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless
12 regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the
13 cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, ex-
14 clusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary
15 system and of connecting the same with any such building,
16 and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout
17 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the
18 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
19 the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved
20 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest
21 Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
22 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
23 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
24 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
25 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to

1 conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon
2 and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for
3 fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the
4 waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the
5 results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest
6 Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books,
7 and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service sta-
8 tioned outside of Washington: *Provided, That not to exceed*
9 *\$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection*
10 *and management", and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appro-*
11 *priation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred*
12 *to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department*
13 *of Agriculture", for forest fire prevention posters and related*
14 *printed material, as follows:*

15 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
16 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
17 the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary
18 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
19 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
20 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, \$610,000.

22 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
23 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
24 development of the national forests, including the establish-

1 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
2 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
3 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
4 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
5 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed
6 four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
7 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
8 for the proper and economical administration, protection, de-
9 velopment, and use of the national forests, including experi-
10 mental areas under Forest Service administration, except
11 that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
12 will be more economical than construction, improvements
13 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000
14 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-
15 tary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest
16 tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; develop-
17 ment and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
18 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-
19 arid portions of the national forests; estimating and apprais-
20 ing of timber and other resources and development and ap-
21 plication of plans for their effective management, sale, and
22 use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of
23 land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and
24 of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that
25 may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the

1 Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
2 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
3 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512) ; investigation and establishment of
4 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
5 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
6 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
7 administration and public use of the national forests; and all
8 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
9 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
10 ~~\$20,386,000~~ \$24,165,000.

11 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
12 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
13 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
14 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
15 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
16 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

17 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
18 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
19 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
20 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
21 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
22 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots
23 and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural pro-
24 duction, and to secure the correlation and the most econom-
25 ical conduct of forest research in the Department of

1 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 2 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
 3 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 4 581, 581a, 581f-581i), *including the construction and main-*
 5 *tenance of improvements*, as follows:

6 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
 7 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
 8 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investi-
 9 gations and experiments to develop improved methods of
 10 management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at
 11 forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$2,330,000~~
 12 ~~\$2,630,000~~.

13 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 14 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 15 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$1,385,000~~ ~~\$1,635,000~~.

16 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
 17 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
 18 under section 10, \$1,072,000.

19 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

20 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
 21 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
 22 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
 23 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled
 24 "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the
 25 reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national

1 forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the con-
2 tinuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable there-
3 for", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C.
4 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982
5 shall be available for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia.

7 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

8 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
9 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using indus-
10 tries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest
11 management principles to federally owned lands leased to
12 States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
13 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
14 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of em-
15 ployment and economic continuance of forest industries, and
16 to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department
17 as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm
18 Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b),
19 (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4
20 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766),
21 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
22 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the
23 extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in
24 order to promote the continuous production of timber on
25 lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,

1 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
2 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to ex-
3 ceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services
4 in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books
5 and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the con-
6 struction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and
7 other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect
8 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part
9 of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries
10 or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

11 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

12 Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
13 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
14 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of
15 which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia.

17 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
18 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
19 within the exterior boundaries of the following national for-
20 ests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts
21 authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
22 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
23 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah,
24 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
25 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,

1 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
 2 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
 3 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
 4 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
 5 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
 6 amended, \$10,000; *Ozark and Ouachita National*
 7 *Forests, Arkansas, Act of March 5, 1940, Public Law*
 8 *427, \$250,000*; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
 9 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
 10 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
 11 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 12 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law
 13 637), \$35,000; in all, ~~\$142,000~~ \$392,000.

14 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

15 For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the
 16 Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as
 17 amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction,
 18 reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experi-
 19 mental areas under Forest Service administration, (1)
 20 ~~\$12,500,000~~ \$23,000,000 for forest development roads and
 21 trails, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act
 22 of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,-
 23 714,222 for forest highways, which latter sum consists of
 24 (a) the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated
 25 for the fiscal year 1942 and the amount authorized to be

1 appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September
2 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780, Seventy-sixth Con-
3 gress), and (b) \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized
4 to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public
5 Law 521), in all, ~~\$26,214,222~~ \$36,714,222 (including not
6 to exceed ~~\$99,804~~ \$120,000 for personal services in the
7 District of Columbia), to be immediately available and
8 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this
9 appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
10 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
11 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for
12 road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
13 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
14 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
15 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
16 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
17 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of
18 the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary: *Pro-*
19 *vided further, That in obligating or expending funds herein*
20 *contained for "Forest roads and trails" the provisions of*
21 *Revised Statute, 355, as amended, shall not be applicable*
22 *to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails*
23 *constructed under the provision of this section, where the*
24 *cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a*
25 *single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of*

1 *the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed*
2 *\$40,000.*

3 FLOOD CONTROL

4 Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the
5 Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by
6 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
7 534), including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain
9 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
10 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred
11 to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control,
12 general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the
13 purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as
14 amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15): *Provided*, That no part
15 of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
16 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific
17 approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county
18 in which such lands are situated.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
21 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
22 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
23 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
24 erosion control and soil and water conservation, includ-
25 ing the employment of persons and means in the District

1 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of
3 Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase,
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
5 automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of sub-
6 sistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft,
7 and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
8 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased,
9 erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing
10 a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same
11 with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
12 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
13 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to
14 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building:
15 *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act
16 shall be available for the construction of any such building
17 on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*.
18 That in the State of Missouri where the State has established
19 a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
20 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and
21 general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension
22 of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
23 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
24 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior

1 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
2 come effective as to such district, as follows:

3 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
4 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
5 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
6 and water conservation (including the construction and
7 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
8 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
9 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
10 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
11 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work
12 by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof);
13 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
14 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
15 tions, \$1,278,000.

16 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
17 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
18 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
19 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
20 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
21 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
22 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
23 ~~\$37,800,000~~ \$40,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
24 appropriation may be expended for soil and water conser-
25 vation operations in demonstration projects.

1 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
2 SUBMARGINAL LAND

3 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
4 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
5 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions
6 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
7 Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of per-
8 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
9 \$1,453,000.

10 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
11 PROJECTS

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary
13 to carry into effect the functions of the Department
14 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
15 10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation,
16 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
17 ects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain
18 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
19 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated
20 or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said
21 Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
22 purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling
23 or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership,
24 within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization
25 of irrigation water.

1 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

4 RESOURCES

5 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
6 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
8 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
9 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
10 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407)
11 (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381,
12 and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), in-
13 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and
15 display of exhibits, including such displays at State, inter-
16 state, and international fairs within the United States;
17 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals;
18 ~~\$257,500,000~~ \$259,246,000, together with \$42,500,000
19 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945,
20 and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the
21 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)); in all, \$300,000,000
24 \$301,746,000, to remain available until December 31,
25 1947, for compliance with programs under said pro-

visions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as
amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs
carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December
31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for mak-
ing additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for
harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the
Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such
seeds; in all, ~~\$312,500,000~~ \$314,246,000: *Provided*,
That not to exceed ~~\$26,942,888~~ \$28,699,598 of the
total sum provided under this head shall be available
during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other
administrative expenses for carrying out such programs,
the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be
charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480
shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds
herein appropriated or made available for the functions
assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pur-
suant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23,
1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
regional information employees or any State or county in-
formation employees, but this shall not preclude the answer-
ing of inquiries or supplying of information to individual

1 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
2 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
3 nection with the formulation and administration of the
4 1947 programs (amounting to \$300,000,000, including
5 administration) of soil-building practices and soil- and
6 water-conservation practices, under the Act of February
7 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural
8 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or
9 grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the
10 utilization of land with respect to which such payments or
11 grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices
12 which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-
13 and water-conserving practices in the most practical and
14 effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several
15 States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural
16 conservation committee for the respective States: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discre-
18 tion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting
19 Office such sums as may be necessary to pay admin-
20 istrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in
21 auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That
22 such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
23 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
24 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricul-
25 tural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices

1 approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948
2 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended,
3 provided, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture is
4 authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who
5 complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural
6 conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7
7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-
8 lotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that,
9 because of induction into the armed forces of the United
10 States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from
11 filing, applications for payment under any such program
12 during the period the applicable appropriation for such pro-
13 gram was available for obligation, such payments to be
14 made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation,
15 "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the
16 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That an application for payment on the pre-
18 scribed form is filed by any such farmer (*or the person*
19 *entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or*
20 *incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pur-*
21 *suant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of*
22 *1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))* within
23 one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces,
24 or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-

1 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
2 constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the
3 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
4 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating the
5 Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activi-
6 ties", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
7 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the
8 Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or
9 attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
10 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
11 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
12 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
13 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
14 Member or through the proper official channels.

15 SUGAR ACT

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
17 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
18 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
19 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
20 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
21 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,-
22 000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: ~~Provided,~~
23 ~~however,~~ That none of the funds appropriated under this
24 head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those
25 determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide re-

1 turns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under
2 the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabili-
3 zation Administrator.

4 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF
5 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

6 To enable the Secretary to further carry out the pro-
7 visions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other
9 purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
10 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
11 of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby
12 reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated bal-
13 ances of the funds made available for the purposes of such
14 section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less
15 \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation
16 and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall
17 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appro-
18 priations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:
19 *Provided*, That not exceeding ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$75,000,000 of
20 the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32
21 may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide
22 food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-
23 school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a)
24 the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution
25 of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the

1 making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies
2 having control thereof in connection with the purchase
3 and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or
4 processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and
5 exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c)
6 by such other means as the Secretary may determine:
7 *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a
8 school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in
9 the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of
10 Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as
11 determined by the Secretary, except that if program partici-
12 pation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
13 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secre-
14 tary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States,
15 Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in con-
16 sideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*,
17 That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-
18 care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case
19 exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products
20 thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other
21 sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by
22 the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain
24 accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural
25 commodities or products furnished in the program and that

1 such accounts and records shall be available for audit by
 2 representatives of the Department: *Provided further*, That
 3 these funds may be used for, or to make payments in
 4 connection with, the purchase of such agricultural com-
 5 modities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, trans-
 6 porting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and
 7 other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the
 8 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and with-
 9 out regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said
 10 section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per
 11 centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school
 12 lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in
 13 child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder
 14 for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory,
 15 possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year
 16 shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the
 17 same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and
 18 other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, posses-
 19 sion, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated
 20 services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools,
 21 care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

22 MARKETING SERVICES

23 For the employment of such persons and means in the
 24 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
 25 ~~\$2,394,764~~ \$2,434,764 for departmental personal serv-

ices in the District of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, ~~\$1,291,000~~ \$1,320,972.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing

1 among the people of the United States useful information
2 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
3 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
4 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
5 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
6 ards of classification of American farm and food products
7 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
8 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
9 and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to per-
10 form functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280,
11 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed
12 \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
13 section 706 (a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transporta-
14 tion, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to
15 section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
16 541b, 574); printing and binding; the purchase of books
17 of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for news-
18 papers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger
19 automobile in the District of Columbia; ~~\$1,901,500~~ \$2,251,-
20 500, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended for
21 the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal
22 year 1946 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
23 War Food Administration", and, in the absence of other
24 governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such
25 program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during

1 *the fiscal year 1947: Provided, That the Secretary may*
2 *make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the De-*
3 *partment such amounts from this appropriation as may be*
4 *necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-*
5 *priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition*
6 *to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-*
7 *priation items in this Act: Provided further, That none of*
8 *the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promul-*
9 *gation or execution of orders under which assessments are*
10 *made against producers or handlers of agricultural products,*
11 *excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: Pro-*
12 *vided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be*
13 *used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any*
14 *commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-*
15 *modity within the area affected participating in a referendum*
16 *or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention*
17 *of the Secretary.*

18 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
19 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
20 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
21 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
22 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
23 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publi-
24 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agri-
25 culture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508),

1 as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of
2 tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes",
3 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), ~~\$1,119,000~~
4 \$1,319,000.

5 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
6 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to
7 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
8 Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended
9 (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the de-
10 struction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
11 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
12 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
13 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix
14 standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
15 baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes,
16 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

17 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
19 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
20 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
21 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
22 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
23 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
24 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
25 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,

1 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
2 \$1,274,000.

3 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
4 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
5 States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

6 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary
7 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
8 house Act, \$584,000.

9 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry
10 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to re-
12 quire labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in
13 interstate commerce; to require certain standards with re-
14 spect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes",
15 approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-
16 1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of
17 this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United
18 States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing
19 Congress.

20 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
21 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
22 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
23 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

24 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry

1 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
2 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

3 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7
5 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the man-
6 ufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded
7 paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also
8 fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other
9 purposes", \$262,500.

10 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
11 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
12 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

13 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the pro-
14 visions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title
15 II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
16 1291), \$123,000.

17 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

18 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
19 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
20 the United States, its Territories and possessions, including
21 (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants,
22 (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this
23 and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liqui-
24 dation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabili-
25 tation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made

1 under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law
2 140, as amended, ~~\$24,000,000~~ \$24,600,000, which sum shall
3 be also available for necessary administrative expenses inci-
4 dent to the foregoing, including personal services in the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for
6 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
7 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) ; purchase
8 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to ex-
9 ceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding:
10 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Con-
11 gress semiannually a progress report with respect to the
12 liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his
13 supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions
14 of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts
15 of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and
16 any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

17 In making any grant payments under this Act, the Sec-
18 retary is authorized to require with respect to such payments
19 the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal
20 and non-Federal, including work on private or public land
21 in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and
22 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
23 796) , as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-
24 tion, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing
25 such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to

1 any case coming within the purview of the workmen's com-
2 pensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in
3 which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive
4 similar benefits for injury or death.

5 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
6 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are
7 unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the
8 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
9 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
10 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an
11 aggregate amount of not to exceed ~~\$67,500,000~~ \$82,500,000.
12 Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to ex-
13 ceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semian-
14 nually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the
15 Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary
16 pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75
17 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obliga-
18 tions securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms
19 and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation
20 may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation,
21 currently as received by him, all moneys collected as pay-
22 ments of principal and interest on the loans made from the
23 amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held
24 by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such
25 amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures,

1 bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is
2 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
3 at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the
4 date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount
5 sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

6 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized
7 under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation",
8 shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the
9 carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program;
10 or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farm-
11 ing, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion,
12 or management of homestead associations, land-leasing asso-
13 ciations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land
14 purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers,
15 except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any
16 such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) ~~the making of~~
17 ~~loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstand-~~
18 ~~ing obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans~~ *the making of*
19 *loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500*; or (4)
20 the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5)
21 the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the pur-
22 chase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative asso-
23 ciation (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or
24 for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in

1 the discretion of the Secretary, for the production of agri-
2 cultural commodities:

3 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
4 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
5 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
6 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
7 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds
8 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds
9 by the Secretary.

10 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
11 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
12 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation
13 under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall
14 not be supplemented by funds from any source.

15 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
16 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
17 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
18 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

19 FARM TENANCY

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
21 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
22 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
24 nection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys

1 due the United States on account of loans heretofore made
2 under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the
3 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
4 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized
5 by said Act, \$2,804,000.

6 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
7 with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Service-
8 men's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)),
9 \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible
10 veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the
11 provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
12 Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as
13 are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be bor-
14 rowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an
15 interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and
16 no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made
17 in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census
18 value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more
19 in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as
20 determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Recon-
21 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
22 directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security
23 of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under
24 the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant

1 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) :
2 *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction
3 Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the
4 principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting
5 the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
6 may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
7 on any loans made under such title I to repay the Recon-
8 struction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed there-
9 from under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and
11 other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance
12 Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
13 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is
14 hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the
15 provisions hereof.

16 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID
17 AREAS

18 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
19 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in
20 the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding
21 in the development of facilities for water storage and utiliza-
22 tion, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as
23 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), ~~\$1,500,000~~
24 \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be
25 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
3 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
4 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
6 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports
7 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
8 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
10 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
11 cals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to
12 exceed \$1,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of one
13 passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and else-
14 where; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit
15 reports, ~~\$4,500,000~~ \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of
16 the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Admin-
17 istration shall be used for the processing or approval of any
18 loan, the application for which does not stipulate ~~(1)~~ that the
19 borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award
20 such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and
21 qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Adminis-
22 trator of the Rural Electrification Administration, ~~(2)~~ that
23 the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and
24 ~~(3)~~ that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan
25 agreement covering such loan.

1 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
2 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section
3 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from
4 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
5 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

6 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Admin-
9 istration in the District of Columbia and the field, including
10 printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to ex-
11 ceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-
12 tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations
13 at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm
14 Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-
15 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for peri-
16 odicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in
17 organizations which issue publications to members only or to
18 members at a lower price than to others, payment for which
19 may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expendi-
20 tures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944
21 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair,
22 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
23 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental
24 in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transporta-
25 tion and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10

1 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while
2 away from their homes, without other compensation from
3 the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm
4 Credit Administration, except that such expenditures
5 shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses
6 in connection with the making of loans under the provisions
7 of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
8 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
9 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
10 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administra-
11 tion relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
12 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
13 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
14 Farm Credit Administration; in all, ~~\$544,000~~ \$584,000, to-
15 gether with not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made
16 available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the
17 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
18 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act
19 of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to
20 reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and
21 supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other
22 organizations as provided in said section.

23 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
24 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 as
25 amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000,

1 together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the
2 amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and
3 expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appro-
4 priation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made
5 in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby
6 made available, together with all collections of principal
7 and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under
8 said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
9 1020o).

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
13 the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of
14 the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of
15 the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association
16 supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or
17 authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or
18 of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, insti-
19 tution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or
20 advance under the provisions of food production financing bul-
21 letins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration
22 operating under the Food Production Administration, Produc-
23 tion Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless
24 (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administra-
25 tively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance

1 the production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
2 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
3 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
4 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could
5 not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to
6 produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock speci-
7 fied in his application and (b) the person authorized to
8 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agri-
9 cultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of
10 the crops or livestock specified in the application would be
11 likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than
12 would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance
13 under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency
14 Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148),
15 as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins
16 F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified
17 in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or
18 advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the
19 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one
20 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which
21 the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which
22 the making of such loans or advances is necessary in
23 order to finance the production of crops or livestock that
24 otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this sec-

tion shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of financing the completion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the Department for which appropriations are made in this Act shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by the Department under the statements of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget *plus twelve additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges: Provided, That* such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further, That appro-*

1 priations contained in this Act shall be available for the main-
2 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-
3 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That
4 the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation
5 and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the
6 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carry-
7 ing vehicle in the District of Columbia.

8 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
9 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
10 employment of translators when competent citizen trans-
11 lators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
12 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
13 periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the
14 emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural
15 Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
16 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
17 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
18 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

19 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
20 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
24 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

1 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
2 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence: *Provided further,* That such administrative or
5 supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
6 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
7 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
8 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
9 *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who
10 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
11 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
12 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
13 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
14 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
15 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
16 or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause
17 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
18 provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That nothing in
19 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
20 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
21 geney work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
22 property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to
23 such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-
24 dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
25 contemplated by this section.

1 *SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in*
2 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
3 *person who is a member of an organization of Government*
4 *employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-*
5 *ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member*
6 *of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the*
7 *Government of the United States by force or violence: Pro-*
8 *vided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-*
9 *sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the*
10 *affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government*
11 *employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-*
12 *ment of the United States, or that such person does not*
13 *advocate, and is not a member of an organization that*
14 *advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
15 *States by force or violence: Provided further, That such*
16 *administrative or supervisory employees of the Department*
17 *as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are*
18 *hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making*
19 *affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge*
20 *no fee for so doing: Provided further, That any person who*
21 *is a member of an organization of Government employees*
22 *that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the*
23 *United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of*
24 *an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-*
25 *ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts*

1 *employment the salary or wages for which are paid from*
2 *any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of*
3 *a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than*
4 *\$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:*
5 *Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in*
6 *addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions*
7 *of existing law: Provided further, That nothing in this*
8 *section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any*
9 *person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-*
10 *gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction*
11 *of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made*
12 *to such persons from applicable appropriations for services*
13 *rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit*
14 *contemplated by this section.*

15 SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
16 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5605

[Report No. 1334]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 15 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 3, 1946
For actions of May 31, June 1, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 103 and 104

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	13, 26	Fertilizers.....	24	Price control.....	1, 5, 12, 23, 33, 37
Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....	8	Flood control.....	21	Reclamation.....	4, 15, 29
Appropriations.....	6, 8, 22	Food distribution.....	35	Reconversion.....	22
Buildings and grounds.....	10, 27	Forestry.....	17, 19, 28, 32	Relief, foreign.....	41
Claims.....	25	Grain.....	18, 40	Reorganization.....	39
Congressional reorganization.....	2	Housing.....	38	Research.....	9
Cooperatives.....	44	Labor.....	1	Rivers and harbors.....	30
Dairy industry.....	36	Lands, public.....	17	Roads.....	16
Economy.....	3, 38	Legislative program.....	20	Selective service.....	7
		Loans, farm.....	31, 34	Small business.....	36
		Personnel.....	3, 11, 25, 43	Strategic materials.....	14, 42

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill; agreed to amendment to exempt personnel increases needed for projects authorized by this bill from new pay law. Senate passed bill giving FWA additional powers over buildings and grounds and authorizing additional building construction. Senate passed atomic-energy bill. Sen. Johnston introduced and discussed bill to provide a secondary market for farm loans under GI Bill. Senate Congressional Reorganization Committee reported LaFollette bill with amendments. Sen. Byrd presented figures on employment and urged reductions in personnel. Rep. Lenke criticized collection by FCA of old feed and seed loans. Rep. Ellsworth inserted Food Study Committee's request to the Secretary to make public allocations on world-wide food distribution. Rep. Hull criticized this Department's and OPA's regulations as a cause of dairy-products situation in WAs.

SENATE - May 31

1. LABOR-DISPUTES. Passed with amendments H. R. 6578, the President's temporary labor bill (pp. 6114-84).
2. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. The Special Committee on the Organization of Congress reported with amendments S. 2177, to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch (S. Rept. 1400) (p. 6105).
3. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal employment during March and April 1946, and Chairman Byrd spoke in favor of reduction in the number of employees (pp. 6105-8).
4. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment H. R. 4510, granting consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact between Colorado and New Mexico regarding Costilla Creek waters (p. 6115). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Moore, Okla., criticized OPA's actions as they affect small cafes (p. 6110).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Beloit Teachers Association resolution commending the Government's anti-inflation efforts (p. 6105).
6. APPROPRIATIONS CHAIRMAN. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., was elected chairman of the Appropriations Committee (p. 6104).

7. SELECTIVE SERVICE. S. 2057, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947, was made the unfinished business (p. 6184).

SENATE - June 1

8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 6212-22). ~~Agreed to these amendments~~, in addition to committee amendments:
By Sen. Russell, to finance school lunches from Sec. 32 (pp. 6218-9).
By Sen. Russell, to make the committee amendment limitation on BAE work applicable to only that under "economic investigations" (p. 6213).
By Sen. Hayden, to provide that the BAI "animal husbandry" item shall include not over \$20,000 for construction of 3 or more buildings at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station (p. 6213).
By Sen. Russell, to require that at least \$10,000 of the FS "forest products" item be spent for research on utilization of waste woods (p. 6216).
By Sen. Russell, to provide that Sec. 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel required to do the work authorized by those appropriations for which increased funds are provided in this bill (p. 6220).
Rejected an amendment by Sen. Myers, Pa., to increase BAE's "fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops" item by \$15,000 for mushroom work (pp. 6213-4). Sens. Russell and Barkley discussed a recommendation for inclusion of funds to investigate and develop foreign markets for agricultural products (pp. 6214-5). Sen. Murdock, Utah, inserted his statement urging an increase in the appropriation for reseeding forest lands (pp. 6215-6). Sen. Myers inserted his statement favoring funds for a research center in the Delaware River Basin (p. 6216). Sen. La Follette, Wis., inserted his statement favoring restoration of funds for forest recreation facilities (pp. 6216-7). Sens. Barkley and Russell discussed the forest-roads-and-trails item in connection with a letter from the Attorney General regarding title investigations, etc., and the \$15,000,000 provided for in the housing bill (pp. 6217-8). Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted his statement favoring funds for SCS for earth-moving equipment (p. 6218). Sen. Maybank, S. C., inserted a statement by E. C. McArthur favoring SCS funds for purchase of equipment from surplus property (pp. 6221-2). Sens. Aiken and Russell discussed whether the \$2,500 rural-rehabilitation loan limit should be increased (p. 6219). Sen. Pepper, Fla., spoke against the labor-union rider (p. 6222). An amendment by Sen. Connally, Tex., to provide that not over \$75,000 of the BAI "inspection and quarantine" item shall be available for the establishment on Swan Island of an international quarantine station in cooperation with various organizations, was stricken on a point of order raised by Sen. Russell (pp. 6220-1).
Sens. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Thomas of Okla., Gurney, Brooks, and Reed were appointed conferees on the bill (p. 6221).
9. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed with amendments S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (pp. 6190-212). For bill's provisions see Digest 75-6.
10. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed as reported H. R. 5407, to grant FWA certain powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (p. 6225). Sens. Andrews, Fulbright, and Taft were appointed conferees on this bill (p. 6225).
11. RETIREMENT. Received the report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (S. Doc. 197). To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6188.)
12. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Willis, Ind., spoke in favor of his amendment to abolish O and transfer its food functions to USDA (pp. 6189-90).

important thing to remember is that this bill provides incentives to inventors in the form of financial rewards and wherever possible in the form of traditional patent rights. This bill puts no damper on that private inventive genius which has helped to make our country powerful and rich and which is one source of our future security and wealth.

Mr. President, I have taken considerable time in expounding the philosophy behind this bill—showing what it seeks to do and why. But I have as yet said nothing about the means to accomplish its aims—the instrument for doing the job. That instrument is the organization which this bill would bring into being. This organization is not only the most efficient and effective instrument for doing the job to be done—it is, in fact, part and parcel of the objectives of the bill. The committee, after months of study, could find no other way to protect national security, foster scientific advancement for a prosperous economy and promote international cooperation for control of atomic energy while at the same time preserving and strengthening our traditional forms and institutions of government.

Let me begin my explanation of this organizational structure by going at once to the very heart of it—the Atomic Energy Commission.

THE COMMISSION

To accomplish objectives as broad as these, in a field of human activity as new and complicated as atomic energy, to handle powers as extensive as required is a task demanding the full-time attention of wise, experienced and independent men. The committee, seeing the problem in this light, rejected all proposals for an Atomic Energy Commission which might become a conglomeration of part-time representatives of special groups. To make policies affecting our lives, our safety, and the whole shape and substance of our future demands constant attention to the whole problem of atomic energy in our society. This is no job for part-time executives or a single administrator, either in the Army or outside it, no matter how long may have been his practical engineering experience; how brilliant his recent success, or how complete his understanding of our atomic energy development in all its scientific, technological and administrative detail.

S. 1717 would give the principal responsibility for the control and development of atomic energy to a Commission of five civilians of unquestionable caliber appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate and responsible to the President and the Congress. These men would devote their complete time and attention to the responsibilities of their high position. They would serve at salaries comparable to those on the highest level of government. As a special precaution, it is provided that the President shall submit to the Senate the qualifications of nominees for these positions at the time that their names are submitted for confirmation.

This bill, in short, considers the making of American atomic policy more than a problem in science, in military technology, or in production techniques; it considers it primarily as a problem in statesmanship.

Under the Commissioners, the bill sets up an organization with two main purposes: the efficient execution of the Commission's policies and programs and the proper participation of other groups, military and scientific, that have legitimate interests and responsibility in the atomic energy field.

I would like now to explain these two aspects of the organization structure. They are fundamental in understanding how this bill provides for our national security without retarding unnecessarily the peaceful economic progress of the country or endangering our chances for a lasting peace.

GENERAL MANAGER

It is essential that the organization subordinate to the Commission be able to operate efficiently. It should operate, as any other organization in business or Government operates, under the administrative direction of one man, who has some independence and power in his office and is responsible for the faithful execution of policies. S. 1717 provides for a General Manager to be appointed by the President to carry out the plans and policies laid down by the Atomic Energy Commission.

This General Manager, it is expected, will have the same administrative authority over the plant, equipment, and employees of the organization that the head of any old-line Government department has where efficient administration is the administrator's real job.

FOUR DIVISIONS

The framework of the four divisions subordinate to the General Manager can be judged only in relation to the powers which the organization is to exercise and the problems it is expected to meet. These four divisions are Production, Engineering, Research, and Military Applications.

The Division of Production will carry out production programs—the running of plants and the provision of raw materials for this work.

Problems in the construction of new plants or redesign of existing plants or engineering problems related to industrial uses of atomic energy will come under the supervision of expert engineers of all kinds in the Division of Engineering. This work was set up in a separate division as the result of testimony in committee hearings on the experience of the Manhattan district project and the many unusual and difficult engineering problems involved.

The research programs of the organization itself are placed under the Division of Research, but this Division is given no power over private research and no responsibility for extending the many aids to private research provided for under the bill. These responsibilities are left with the Commission.

The military applications of atomic energy are set up in a Division of Military Applications. This Division is to carry on the development work on atomic weapons which the organization is directed to undertake, through not to the exclusion of the armed forces or of any person or agency.

These divisions were set up in the bill after a thorough study of the duties and anticipated problems of the organizations. They are designed to make the organization operate efficiently both in its immediate job of production and control and in its long-range task of developing both military and peacetime applications of atomic energy. They reflect clearly the intention of the bill to provide for both the military security and the peaceful progress of the United States.

I now turn to the other aspect of the organization's structure: The provisions for participation by skilled scientists and technicians and by the armed forces.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A General Advisory Committee is set up to be composed of nine civilians appointed by the President. They are to meet at least four times a year to advise and consult with the Commission on scientific and technical matters. There can be no doubt that this Committee will make it possible for scientists to participate in this work as a matter of right and will make it impossible for the Commission to go astray in its policies because of lack of scientific information.

MILITARY LIAISON

The Military Liaison Board is the principal avenue for military participation in the organization. This Board, to be composed of Army and Navy representatives appointed by

their department heads, is given power beyond the mere advisory power granted to the General Advisory Committee. The Commission is to advise and consult with the Military Liaison Committee on all matters relating to military applications of atomic energy. On any matter which the Committee believes relates to military applications it has the right to protest to the heads of the Departments of War and Navy. Upon their discretion these Department heads may carry the protest to the President for final decision.

Surely no fairer or more proper method could be devised for enabling the armed forces to guard its legitimate interests in the work of the Commission. Furthermore this bill permits the armed forces to carry on research on atomic weapons. Subject to the Commission's right to set up safety regulations and to its powers over the actual materials that release atomic energy, research on, but not the manufacture of, atomic weapons is left free and open to all. There is nothing in the bill to hinder the Army's and Navy's military research programs. The Military Liaison Committee is, however, limited strictly to matters of military applications of atomic energy. Lacking the dignity of Presidential appointment, it will at all times be subordinate to the civilian Commission on matters of general policy.

ORGANIZATION SUMMARY

Here then, Mr. President, is the outline of the organization that is to direct this most difficult and critical activity. It provides for an organization equipped to continue whatever production and engage in whatever military research the immediate security of this country requires, while, advancing, at the same time, the scientific and technological work on which the long-run security and economic welfare of this country depend.

Mr. President, this is a strong organizational mechanism. It is designed for a heavy load and for difficult operations. It is designed to bear large powers and to work quickly and efficiently in complex and untried fields.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTICIPATION

Mr. President, this bill is written for changing and difficult times. Its main purpose is to strengthen our national security, and one of the ways in which it does this is by reinforcing our traditional institutions of government. It is in line with our traditions that the Congress should play a large part in such an enterprise as this bill contemplates. Nothing could be so necessary as that the Congress should have the means of watching over this new and powerful organization, to assist it with new laws when new laws are required, to assess its operations and alter its powers and structure when necessary, to be ready to adapt it continuously to changing circumstances.

Because of its importance, I have purposely left until now all discussion of the role of Congress in the operation of the atomic energy organization set up by this bill. Section 14 provides for the establishment of a joint congressional committee of 18 members. Nine Members of the Senate are to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and 9 Members of the House are to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In both cases no more than 5 of the committeemen are to be members of the same political party.

This joint committee is to make continuing studies of the activities of the Commission and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representatives relating to the Commission or to atomic energy are to be referred to this joint committee, which is to report back to Congress, by bill or otherwise, from time to time.

There is another provision in the bill for congressional action which I want to mention here. This is the provision in section 7 for congressional control of the licensing of atomic energy devices. It provides the means for a carefully planned and well-considered introduction of this new energy in its civilian uses into our economic system. Before any new use of atomic energy is permitted, the Atomic Energy Commission is to report to the Congress the probable effects of such an innovation on our economy and on our international position.

After making such a report the Commission must wait 90 days during which the Congress is in session before authorizing the innovation by licensing its manufacture or use. This provision looks into the future, to the time when new uses of atomic energy may make obsolete whole industries and create serious technological unemployment. The bill provides for the free development of industrial uses of atomic energy under private enterprise, with private patents, and a licensing system to prevent the evils of monopoly. But it provides that first the Congress shall be apprised of the full effects of such development and shall have the opportunity, either to let it move along freely or to guide it where its progress threatens to cause sudden hardship or widespread economic shock and suffering. Through these provisions, this bill preserves the prerogatives and the powers of the Congress and provides the means for their wise and effective employment.

Mr. President, I have told you about the powers contained in this bill. I have explained the organization which this bill sets up and I have described how, in the preservation of our traditional forms, provision is made for the active participation of the Congress in the development and control of atomic energy.

Now, there is just one more point I would like to make and I will touch on it only briefly because of the length of my remarks. I want to point out that this bill looks hopefully forward to the day when, through international agreement, or by other means, the magnificent power of atomic energy can be used solely to bring prosperity and progress to the people of a peaceful world.

The bill on the one hand, creates a favorable atmosphere for the achievement of international control, but on the other hand in no way compromises our supreme objective, the defense of the Nation. The bill opens the way for collaboration with other nations on a reciprocal basis, and yet provides complete safeguards for the security of the Military Establishment. It is expressly stated in the bill that international arrangements approved by the Senate or by Congress will supersede the provisions of this act in case of conflict and furthermore, the Commission is directed to give maximum effect to the policies contained in any such international arrangements.

Mr. President, the development and control of atomic energy is an enormous and complicated endeavor. It has many parts; it can take many shapes; it can affect our lives in many ways—indeed, it can make or destroy us. If we can consider this whole bill in relation to the whole activity it covers, its real spirit and its true wisdom will become clear. This bill provides for free mining, free invention, free science, free industrial research. Even if this bill had been drafted only to provide this Nation with the means of waging war, it would have been a foolish and near-sighted bill if it had failed to provide for these freedoms. Freedom is the source of our strength. And in fact freedom is more than this, it is a precious possession in itself and the source of our wealth and happiness.

At the same time that this bill gives these freedoms it takes the necessary police measures over atomic energy for our troubled and dangerous present. With these police meas-

ures, the bill provides us with the means of retaining our immediate military strength and of continuously increasing it as long as the unfortunate necessity for it shall remain.

With all this power of control and development, the organization established in this bill is set within the traditional forms of that government we so cherish and we so hope to preserve. The atomic-energy organization is responsible to the courts and to the Congress, not merely in theory but in actual practice, through specific provisions of this bill. The bill is written not only for the world of power politics which we must soon outgrow but it aids that growth by encouraging international agreements and by creating the atmosphere of peaceful cooperation in which such agreements can be formed and successfully executed.

Looking at the problem as coolly as a man can, and keeping in mind all its aspects and possibilities, I can conceive of no other combination of powers and duties and no other structure of organization, no other provisions for contingencies that could be better fitted to this complicated and difficult subject.

Mr. President, it is my sincere conviction that S. 1717 deserves the immediate and favorable action of the Senators.

It is in every sense of the word a non-partisan bill. The subject was of too great importance to receive anything but considerations of national interest. It was approved, after months of study and preparation, by men of both parties whose only concern was the best interest of our country and the people who compose it. That was the anvil on which every section was hammered out. That was the criterion by which every word was judged.

It is a bill which comes to you with unanimous committee approval. No section, no paragraph, no word was adopted except by unanimous consent. The achievement of unanimity on every phase of a subject so complex and so vital merits the Senators' approbation.

It is an enlightened, forward-looking, common-sense bill based on the realities of the world we live in, the peculiarities of atomic energy and the fundamental principles of our Government.

It is a bill based on careful study and extended consideration. Aware of their unique responsibility, as molders of the atomic age, the committee members labored long and arduously to forge in the fires of democratic action the finest instrument they could devise in the discharge of their grave assignment. Mr. President, it strikes me that right here is a good time to do something I have wanted to do for a long time—and that is, to pay public tribute to the devotion, the energy and the zeal with which the members of the committee tackled their job. It required from each one of them many hours of painstaking work in a field new to all of us. Without their selfless application to the complex problems before us, we might still be floundering around in the uncharted seas of atomic energy legislation.

Mr. President, S. 1717 is a single bill. It is a unified structure. Certain provisions are so closely connected with others that amendments to one section might destroy or damage several other sections. Each provision is a necessary strand in the closely knit fabric of the bill as a whole.

Mr. President, it is now within the province of this body to say "Yes" or "No" to this bill—but not to this bill alone. The principles which underlie United States legislation on atomic energy must serve as the foundation stone for the mansion of tomorrow. They are principles which will undoubtedly guide the framing of legislation in many countries. We are faced with a responsibility of immense gravity. In His infinite wisdom, the Almighty God had placed it in the power of the Senators to be architects of the future. That task will require from

the men of Government in this Congress wisdom, imagination, and courage to equal the wisdom, imagination, and courage displayed by the men of sciences in giving us atomic power.

Mr. President, now, if ever, time is of the essence, for humanity stands today at the cross roads of history. We hold in trust a power that is capable of unraveling the very fabric of our civilization or of development as a mighty force for human welfare. The "force from which the sun draws its powers" is at the beck and call of man. Shall this force be used for good or for evil? For construction or destruction? For life or death? The Senators must say.

Mr. President, the only power on earth greater than atomic power is the power in the brain of man. I have supreme faith that through the exercise of that power we will refuse to be the engineers of our own destruction. Instead, God willing, we will put the giant of atomic energy to work building a nobler country in a finer world for the benefit of all the people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1717) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 5605, the Agricultural Department appropriation bill for 1947.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it is conceded, is it not, that it is the intention of the Senator from Georgia to conclude consideration of the bill this afternoon, and that on Monday next we shall proceed with the regular order of business?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not expect that consideration of the bill will require more than a few minutes. I know of no controversial points with regard to the bill which would prevent disposing of it so that we may be able to adjourn by 4 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses," on page 3, line 20, after the word "same", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Information—Printing and binding," on page 7, line 22, after the word "provided", to strike out "\$1,294,000" and insert "\$1,325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 10, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,988,589" and insert "\$2,121,589."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 7, after the word "trends", to strike out "\$1,923,457" and insert "\$2,173,457"; and, on page 12, line 1, after the word "authorizations", to strike out "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys" and to insert "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in the respective regional offices, and that all work done by the Bureau in the States shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I send forward an amendment to the amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 12, line 7, after the word "Economics," it is proposed to insert "under the heading 'Economic investigations'," and on the same page, in line 11, after the word "States", it is proposed to insert "out of funds appropriated or made available for 'Economic investigations'."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 21, after "951-957", to strike out "\$2,037,000" and insert "\$2,132,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Agricultural Research Administration—Office of Administrator," page 15, line 23, after the figures "\$20,000", to insert "to be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Experiment Stations—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 18, line 19, after the name "Territory of Alaska", to strike out "\$27,500" and insert "\$37,500"; in line 20, after the words "for Alaska", to strike out "\$42,500" and insert "\$52,500"; and in line 24, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$7,206,208" and insert "\$7,216,208."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 20, line 16, after the word "hatcheries", to strike out "\$928,400" and insert "\$965,900."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment to the committee amendment, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 20, line 16, after the figure "\$965,900", it is proposed to strike out the period, substitute a comma, and insert the following: "including not to exceed \$20,000 for construction of three or more buildings at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Ariz."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that amendment is necessary, and I hope that it will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 19, after the word "products", to strike out "\$855,000" and insert "\$917,986"; and in line 20, after the word "including", to insert "not to exceed \$30,000 for construction of a building to be used in conducting investigations of pneumoencephalitis in poultry and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Dairy Industry," on page 24, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$474,032" and insert "\$520,320"; and in line 20, after the word "butter", to strike out "\$956,012" and insert "\$1,011,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering—Salaries and expenses," on page 25, line

18, after the word "crops", to strike out "including not to exceed \$26,800 for investigation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, \$2,364,500" and insert "\$2,590,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 8, after the word "plants", to strike out "\$1,991,000" and insert "\$2,136,400."

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment to the committee amendment and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 26, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,136,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,151,400."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, if this amendment should be agreed to, I shall also propose that, on page 26, line 6, after the word "fruit", the word "mushrooms" be inserted.

Mr. President, I think that half the mushroom industry is located in Pennsylvania, but mushrooms are grown commercially in at least 40 of the 48 States of the Union.

With expansion of the domestic industry following World War I, many cultural problems developed. Lack of knowledge of controls for diseases affecting mushrooms caused heavy losses to farmers. The United States Department of Agriculture appropriation in 1927 provided funds for work on disease study, as well as for insect study. The disease study, pursued in the Bureau of Plant Industry, continued without interruption until 1943, when the investigator was transferred to other work. Since this time, under war conditions, the item was dropped from the Budget. The industry was advised that no request was made by Plant Industry in the 1947 Budget because departmental estimates were made up before VJ-day.

With industry expansion, diseases are an increasing problem, causing both economic and food loss to the grower and the public. The Department investigations have resulted in practical controls of one common disease, "bubbles," or mycogone. However, no controls have been found for several other diseases attacking the growing crop, such as verticillium spot, truffle disease, flock, and veridigris.

At Beltsville there is an experimental mushroom house which, through disuse, needs some repairs and equipment. The \$15,000 requested should do this and reinstate adequate research, the findings from which would be of great value to the American mushroom farmer.

Although the bill provides certain funds for insect studies, it provides no funds for disease studies, and that is why I am asking that the committee amendment be increased by \$15,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent that the word "mushrooms" be inserted in line 6 after the word "fruit"?

Mr. MYERS. I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, would that have the effect of amending the text of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is only in connection with the increase of \$15,000 in the appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I regret very much to be compelled to oppose the request. The subcommittee went into this matter and conducted hearings on it. This is an appropriation which a gentleman who is at the head of the mushroom producers and canners of the United States presented to us, but we had absolutely no evidence from the Department that there was any disease that was doing any damage to the mushroom industry at this time.

We did have presented to us evidence to the effect that there were some insects attacking mushrooms, and under the appropriation for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine there is an appropriation for research dealing with that phase of the mushroom industry. There was nothing from the Department to show that there was any necessity whatever for this appropriation. I do not feel that we can justify it.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, what amount is allowed for study of insect pests affecting mushrooms?

Mr. RUSSELL. The full amount of the budget estimate was \$6,500.

Mr. AIKEN. And they are asking for \$15,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is for different work altogether. The Department saw the necessity for work on the insects which were attacking the mushrooms, but not for any disease study. From this gentleman who represented the association we obtained no evidence whatever that there was any disease of the mushroom plants.

Mr. AIKEN. My experience with mushrooms is very limited. I spent 50 cents for a brick of spawn when I was about 10 years old, and I never got the 50 cents out of it, and I never learned to like mushrooms very well. But I realize that during the war particularly mushrooms have played an important part in the diet of the American people, and their use has increased tremendously. So I had in mind to support the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania. However, if provision is made in another part of the bill for study of insect control, and \$6,500 is allowed, but \$15,000 is required, I wondered if the Senator from Pennsylvania would ask for an increase. If it is needed, I think it should be provided.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, our committee certainly has never been charged with being penurious in making appropriations for important research work affecting any farm crop in the United States. I feel sure that, if the committee had thought that this appropriation for study of mushroom diseases had been warranted, the subcommittee would have approved it.

I wish to explain to the Senator from Vermont that the appropriation carried in the bill, and that suggested by the Senator from Pennsylvania, are for wholly different purposes. The appropriation provided is for work in connection with insects which attack the mushroom plant, whereas the Senator from

Pennsylvania is requesting an appropriation for study of diseases of the mushroom plant. There are two different divisions in the Department of Agriculture, one dealing with insects and one with plant diseases. Provision is made, and I think the Senator from Pennsylvania will admit that adequate provision is made, for insect study, but he is seeking additional funds for another division of the Bureau of Plant Industry to do some work in connection with diseases of mushrooms.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. Such funds have been provided in the past, and there were provisions in the Budget estimates for 1927 to 1943 for study of diseases. But the item was eliminated due to the war. The investigator was transferred to some other work, and therefore the item was eliminated.

When the industry approached the department, the department replied that their estimates were made up before VJ-day. That was the only reason given for failure to reinstate this item, which had been in the appropriation bills for many years.

Mr. President, this is not a new request, but, as the Senator from Georgia has said, there are two entirely different items. The industry believes that the disease study is much more important to them than the insect study. The provisions of the bill for insect study not only refer to this industry, but refer to many other industries.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true.

Mr. MYERS. And many others kinds of studies. We are asking only that there again be provided money for studies which had been proceeding for many years. They were discontinued only because of the war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 11, after the word "control", to strike out "\$291,200" and insert "\$371,500."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no particular interest in this amendment, but I wish to make an inquiry of the Senator from Georgia.

I have received a number of communications from farmers and farm organizations urging an appropriation in the bill for investigating and developing foreign markets for agricultural products. It seems that the bill contains no item for that purpose, and I am afraid that the matter was brought to the attention of the committee and the Members of the Senate after the hearings had been concluded by the Senate committee. What is the situation with reference to that?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the matter was brought to the attention of

the committee, as I recall, by the Farm Bureau Federation. They requested that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The committee did not feel that an appropriation of that nature could be justified at this time, when there is such a tremendous shortage of all farm commodities. There is a shortage over the whole world, and in this country we are being called upon now to reduce our consumption of foods in order that we may ship foods abroad. At a time when there is a normal export trade of farm commodities, other than through UNRRA, and through the emergency agencies, we did not feel that the appropriation was justified.

Mr. BARKLEY. Undoubtedly what the Senator says is accurate as to edible products, but there are some farm products as to which it would be very desirable and might become necessary to develop foreign markets, for instance, tobacco, and other products which are not involved in the food situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. So far as I know, there is no question about markets for tobacco today, or for any other agricultural commodity produced in this country. There may be some specialty crops or perishable commodities for which we might find markets abroad, but, generally speaking, there is such a world shortage of all agricultural commodities, of food and others, that there is no question of markets.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Farm Bureau Federation, looking forward to the time when there might not be that bulge in the market for products, whether edible or otherwise, felt that it was worth while to undertake to develop and survey the question of foreign markets for these products. I realize the situation now, and the difficulty the committee would have in considering the matter brought to its attention rather late in the consideration of the bill. I should like to have the Senator from Georgia give thought to that problem hereafter, so that in the event it turns out to be necessary that we undertake to develop foreign markets for our own agricultural products, whether edible or otherwise, consideration will be given to the question.

Mr. RUSSELL. I can assure the Senator that if there is ever again a time when we have a surplus in this country for which there is no demand the Appropriations Committee will be more than glad to do anything it can to provide for the finding of outlets. This matter was presented in the most attractive light to me because it was presented as being necessary to find world markets for cotton. When the witnesses looked at the Senator who was presiding over the committee they emphasized the subject of cotton perhaps more than they did that of tobacco, because the Senator from Kentucky was not a member of the committee. I am heartily in favor of doing anything within the power of our Government to find new markets for American farm commodities but, at a time when we are calling upon our farmers to strain every energy to produce sufficient food and fiber to keep the people of the world from being absolutely naked or from starving to death, we did not feel

it necessary to make appropriation of one-quarter of a million dollars for this purpose. When conditions again become normal I feel that an appropriation for such a purpose would be justified, but I do not feel that it is justified at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator for his statement.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. REED. I wish to add a statement to that made by the Senator from Georgia. The minority members of the committee designated one member as a key member for each one of the 10 appropriation bills. I was designated as the key minority member on the agricultural appropriation bill, and have worked in the closest harmony with the Senator from Georgia. The Senator from Georgia comes from a section which produces one of the two principal export crops of the country, which is cotton. I come from that section which produces the other most important export commodity under normal circumstances, which is wheat. The Senate may be certain that the Senator from Georgia, who presided so ably over the subcommittee considering the bill, and the Senator from Kansas, who was the key member of the minority, representing a great wheat-producing State, both are sympathetic with finding markets wherever they may be in the world for export surpluses when we have any such surpluses. I agree with the Senator from Georgia that there is no use in spending money at this time for that purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say that I fully endorse all that the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Kansas have so well said about this appropriation at this time. However, in the future at any time when it is necessary for us to go into that subject, I assure the Senator from Kentucky and those who are interested in the matter that our committee bill will do everything we can to see to it that we shall have foreign markets as well as a home market.

Mr. RUSSELL. In years past, as the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee knows, that committee has made available millions of dollars not only to keep investigators abroad seeking to find markets, but to pay subsidies on the export of wheat and cotton. I am most sympathetic to the policy, but at this time it seemed to be rather a useless appropriation of money for the purpose of finding new places to give away food when such a great shortage of food now exists in our own country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 26, in line 11.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after the word "management", to strike out "\$1,255,000" and insert "\$1,455,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 7, after the word "products", to strike out "\$524,000" and insert "\$632,140."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 14, after the word "council", to strike out "\$61,000" and insert "\$76,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses," on page 28, line 13, after the word "exceed", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "\$625,560" and insert "\$627,560."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 6, after the word "application", to strike out "\$2,620,900" and insert "\$2,761,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 24, after "(7 U. S. C. 166)", to strike out "\$2,791,000" and insert "\$3,245,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—Salaries and expenses," on page 32, line 25, before the word "for", to strike out "and"; and on page 33, line 2, after the word "investigations", to insert "and for conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being grown within the continental limits of the United States, including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without compensation therefor, of real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, Calif., including approximately 250 acres of land now in guayule production) and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of \$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred"; and in line 18, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$431,900" and insert "\$611,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "White pine blister rust control," on page 35, line 3, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert "\$6,500,000"; and in line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "\$2,254,111" and insert "\$3,254,111."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 35, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$977,710" and insert "\$1,064,410"; and on page 37, line 8, after the name "Washington", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for 'National forest protection and management,' and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for 'Forest fire cooperation' may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and

binding, Department of Agriculture,' for forest fire prevention posters and related printed material."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, at the beginning in line 10, to strike out "\$20,386,000" and insert "\$24,165,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, in connection with the amendment on page 39, in line 10, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief statement made by me before the subcommittee, to be found at pages 322 and 323 of the hearings.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. ABE MURDOCK, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH
URGE INCREASE IN APPROPRIATION FOR RESEEDING OF FOREST LANDS

Senator MURDOCK. Last year I appeared before this committee and urged an increase in the Forest Service appropriation item so as to provide for actually reseeding range lands. Last year we were asking for \$250,000—got \$100,000. This year I am here again asking—yes, pleading—for enough money to get this work under way, on a scale that will bring tangible benefits both to the range and the livestock industry. The bill, as reported out by the House committee, allows only \$100,000. The Forest Service assures me they can spend effectively an increase of \$500,000 on this work this coming fiscal year. Therefore I am urging an increase of \$500,000 in the appropriation for national forest protection and management, specifically to increase the item on page 37, line 18, from \$20,386,000 to \$20,886,000.

I wish the committee members could see with their own eyes what I have seen in my home State of Utah in the way of increased forage production through range reseeding. If they could I am sure there would no longer be any doubt about providing the needed funds just as fast as they could be effectively expended.

RESEEDING WILL AVOID NECESSITY FOR REDUCTIONS IN GRAZING CAPACITY

If the committee members realized what many range users are up against in the way of drastic adjustments in numbers of stock on the range, I am sure they would go all out to provide a program of constructive rehabilitation. I know personally, as do the other western Members of Congress, of the great and widespread interest in reseeding. I heard it time and again from the stockmen themselves during western hearings of the Public Lands Committee last year. Right now we are receiving many letters and resolutions protesting the action of the Forest Service in reducing permitted numbers of livestock. These resolutions point out, and the Forest Service agrees, that many of the reductions could be avoided if funds were available to increase grazing capacity of the range through reseeding.

To be sure, many of our depleted ranges can be restored by nature if we remove all grazing and wait while nature goes about the task in her own way. Her way, as everyone knows, is long and laborious. In some areas it will require decades to do the job if nature is left to her own devices, and even then the results will fall far short of what could be accomplished through artificial means.

REDUCING LIVESTOCK USE IS UNCONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO PROBLEM

This idea of reducing livestock use and waiting for nature is what I regard as a most unconstructive approach to the problem. Moreover, I regard it as extreme short-sight-

edness on the part of the Government when it fails to go ahead and build up these ranges, because the practicability of doing it has already been demonstrated beyond any doubt.

Crested wheatgrass pastures at Benmore gave grazing capacity of 1½ acres per cow-month as compared with 10 acres per cow-month on unseeded range. Four hundred and thirteen cattle over 6 months old gained 193.4 pounds for 64.7 days or 2.99 pounds per day from late April to early June. One hundred and seven calves with their mothers made additional and similar gains—151.8 pounds per head. In the vicinity are 12,000 acres suitable for reseeding. If 7,000 acres were reseeded it would carry all of the 1,100 cattle owned in the community for 4 months and give overgrazed native range a chance to recuperate.

Last fall on the Manti Forest 1,200 acres of rough and brushy lands that would have been very difficult to seed by hand and impossible by drills, were seeded in 17 hours by airplane, at a cost of \$2.75 per acre.

VALUE OF RESEEDING PROGRAM

I know personally of some areas that required 15 acres to support a cow for 1 month before reseeding—after reseeding, 1 to 2 acres would support a cow for the same period. I have personally visited many of the reseeding experiments in Utah and have seen the results of carefully planned and intelligently carried out tests in range reseeding. Therefore I am satisfied that the Forest Service knows what it is talking about when it says that it would be a good investment to reseed 4,000,000 acres of national-forest range land in the Western States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 4, after "581f-581i)", to insert a comma and "including the construction and maintenance of improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 11, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$2,330,000" and insert "\$2,630,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement which I made before the committee, and which appears beginning at page 504 of the committee hearings.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANCIS J. MYERS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Senator RUSSELL. We will hear Senator MYERS at this time.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR RESEARCH CENTER IN DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Senator MYERS. I am here today on behalf of my proposed amendment to the agriculture appropriation bill, H. R. 5605, for an increase of \$75,000 in the item for forest research on page 38, line 19. The purpose of the amendment is to provide adequate funds for the establishment and maintenance of an experimental forest and forest research center in the Delaware River Basin.

The need for this work was called to the attention of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations by my colleagues, Congressman Walter and Congressman Flood.

NO PROVISION IN HOUSE BILL

From an examination of the House Appropriations Subcommittee report, I discovered that an increase was granted by the com-

mittee for the establishment of a series of experimental forests. But among the list of new stations as given on page 985 of the hearings before the House committee, I found that nothing is provided for the northeastern section of the United States and, of course, nothing for work in the Delaware River Basin.

This was a great surprise to me because I was under the impression that local interests in the Delaware River Basin felt that they had clearly established with the United States Forest Service the need for an experimental forest-research center in that area.

INCLUDED IN 5-YEAR PROGRAM

It is my understanding that the Department, in complying with a request by the House committee for a comprehensive forest-and-range-research program, submitted a 5-year plan setting forth a list of recommended locations for the establishment of research centers where various studies would be advantageous. This recommendation called for an increase in the total appropriation of approximately \$1,000,000 for the first year of the program.

However, the House committee approved an increase of only \$750,000 to provide for the expansion of existing stations and for the establishment of 16 new experimental centers where specific locations had been selected on the basis of preliminary examinations.

Senator RUSSELL. Do I understand that this project was embraced within that 5-year program but left out by the House?

If the House had appropriated the entire amount would that have taken care of the Delaware River Basin?

Senator MYERS. Undoubtedly, because as I understand it the Department intended to use the \$250,000 included in its recommendation but not appropriated by the House committee, for the installation of additional stations during the first year in areas where locations had not been definitely decided upon.

The Delaware River Basin was one such area in question since the variety and complexity of the problems requiring technical study in that area did not permit the selection of an exact station location without further examination.

NEED OVERLOOKED BY HOUSE

Inasmuch as department officials have assured me that the program is virtually needed in the Delaware River Basin, and because I am under the impression that the House Appropriations Subcommittee unwittingly overlooked the needs of the Delaware River Basin, I consider it highly desirable and proper to request further consideration of the matter by this committee.

You gentlemen, undoubtedly, are familiar with this tremendously important interstate watershed. Portions of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware comprise this region. These States, by legislative action, have delegated the responsibility of planning for the development of the resources of that basin to a joint governmental agency known as the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, or, more popularly, as Incodel.

Incodel and the people of the Delaware River watershed feel that proper consideration has not been given in the past to research and to investigation of measures for the control and management of soil and forests; that these matters are closely related to programs for the development, utilization, and conservation of the waters of the Delaware River region.

It has learned enough about the results of watershed studies elsewhere in the United States to appreciate the need for this type of work in the Delaware River Basin in order

that a fully comprehensive plan for the control and conservation of the natural resources of this tremendously valuable interstate river system may be developed.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED

I am in full accord with the program which the Forest Service has established in maintaining experimental centers at which such regional problems are being intensively studied. But I believe that no such experimental forest located in any region of the United States involves problems of greater importance than those existing in the Delaware Basin.

Our problems are so large, the need for high quality water so imperative, the necessity for establishing stream flow regulatory measures so pressing that I feel an experimental forest should be established in the Delaware River watershed without further delay.

I am confident that I can assure you that full cooperation will be forthcoming at all times from the States and local governmental agencies, from the schools and research centers, and from the landowners and the people of the Delaware River region.

We are in need of the station now because it will take sometime for results to become available, and we need these results at the earliest possible date.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION REQUIRED

I am suggesting that this experimental forest be started with a modest sum of \$75,000. This in our judgment will be adequate to begin the work and to carry it forward the first year on a modest scale.

I very much hope, Mr. Chairman, that you and members of the committee can give heed to this request, in which I am joined by my colleagues from the four States in the Delaware Basin. I understand that those other Senators will either appear before the committee or send statements.

Now Congressman WALTER of Pennsylvania, will speak.

Senator RUSSELL. I know he has been very active in behalf of that work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 15, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,385,000" and insert "\$1,635,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have an amendment I wish to offer to the committee amendment at that point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 40, in line 15, it is proposed to strike out the period at the end of the line and to insert a comma and the following: "of which at least \$10,000 shall be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a very brief statement which I made before the subcommittee, which appears on page 566 of the hearings, may be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOREST SERVICE—NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT—RESTORATION REQUESTED OF FUNDS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Senator RUSSELL. We will hear now from Senator LA FOLLETTE.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Chairman, I was not able to be here yesterday morning.

I would like the record to show that I want to associate myself with a statement made by Senator CORDON and others with regard to the recreational facilities.

Senator RUSSELL. Senator CORDON explained that.

Senator LA FOLLETTE. I do not know whether he included me. I intended to be in the group.

Senator RUSSELL. Yes. He mentioned you.

FOREST PRODUCTS—INCREASE PROPOSED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL UNITS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND IN LAKE STATES AREAS

Senator LA FOLLETTE. Gentlemen, coming to the "Forest production" item, I am here to recommend an increase of \$525,000.

Senator WILLIS. Is that above the Budget?

Senator LA FOLLETTE. The Budget did not recommend it, but it would be in order under the McNary Act, if the committee looks on it with favor.

AMOUNT FOR ADDITIONAL UNITS

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of that would be for the purpose of establishing two more units and strengthening the existing units of the laboratories which are located in different parts of the United States.

As the committee knows, there are now seven stations—one at Missoula, Mont.; Portland, Oreg.; Berkeley, Calif.; New Orleans, La.; Asheville, N. C.; Columbus, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.

And this \$150,000 out of the \$525,000 would be for the purpose of establishing two more units: one in the Rocky Mountain area and one in the Lake States area.

The purpose of these units, as the committee knows, is twofold: First, to get the results of the Laboratory's activities into actual practice, to disseminate that information, and to get the benefit of that research into operation. Secondly, to act as a receiving station for the problems of the industry which are then worked on in the Laboratory.

AMOUNT FOR UTILIZATION SERVICE

The balance of the amount, about \$375,000 is for the continuation and expansion of the chemical utilization and waste utilization, and improved wood uses, including the adoption and promulgation of very important research which the Laboratory did, as this committee knows, during the war, not only with regular funds but with funds which were furnished by the various war agencies who referred their wood problems and wood-utilization and chemical-utilization problems to the Laboratory.

I feel that this is really worthy of the committee's serious consideration in connection with a balanced forest program which the Congress asked the Forest Service to prepare as a plan of forest research.

The 5-year plan, as submitted this year, calls for a step-up in research work in forest production, forest and range management, and the forest-resources investigations, including the forest survey.

ENDORSEMENT OF COORDINATED FOREST RESEARCH PROGRAM

The House bill provides for an \$800,000 increase for forest and range management, and more than \$800,000 for forest-resources investigation. All of which I am in hearty accord with.

But it seems to me that to have the program properly balanced, this field of utilization of waste materials and new uses of the

byproducts of all activities in these two other fields should be stepped up along with it in order that we may have a balanced and economically sound program.

I want to thank the committee very much for giving me this opportunity to appear here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Acquisition of lands for national forests," on page 43, line 6, after the figures "\$10,000", to insert "Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas, act of March 5, 1940, Public Law 427, \$250,000"; and in line 13, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$142,000" and insert "\$392,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest roads and trails," on page 43, line 20, before the word "for", to strike out "\$12,500,000" and insert "\$23,000,000"; on page 44, line 5, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$26,214,222" and insert "\$36,714,222"; in line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$99,804" and insert "\$120,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, in line 18, after the word "Secretary", insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That in obligating or expending funds herein contained for 'Forest roads and trails' the provisions of Revised Statute 355, as amended, shall not be applicable to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails constructed under the provision of this section, where the cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed \$40,000."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have a letter from the Attorney General with respect to that amendment which I have shown the Senator from Georgia, and also the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], in which the Attorney General calls attention to the fact that this amendment makes a change in the law with respect to the titles and investigation of titles, and so forth, in regard to roads and trails into forests, and so forth. I should like to ask either or both Senators with respect to that matter because the Attorney General feels that the change ought not to be made.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Arizona is the expert of the committee on all matters pertaining to forest roads and trails, and I yield to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, representations were made to the committee that, in view of the veterans' housing program, the greatest shortage of material was in lumber, and that the greatest possible source of obtaining lumber was in the national forests. In order to get at the lumber, it is necessary to build truck roads and trails. Under the law—and it is a very proper law—if the Government of the United States acquires a lot somewhere on which to construct a public building, it is not only necessary to take into consideration when examining the title to the lot the value of the land itself but also the value of the build-

ing which is to be erected on the lot because the two items represent the total Government investment. The law now provides, and the ordinary procedure is, that if the cost amounts to more than \$2,500 the title to that tract of land must be passed upon by the Attorney General. That is the general law. When we come to examine the statute we find in one place in it a reference to various roads and trails which would indicate that it was not the intention to have it apply to forest roads and trails, but in another place—it is quite a rambling sort of statute—the law might be construed the other way.

Our difficulty is that when a minor road of this kind is being built to extend into the forest so as to get timber quickly, if we have to wait 2 or 3 months to have a title cleared in the Attorney General's Office it means just that much delay, and impedes the program. So we decided that for this appropriation only—because it reads "obligating or expending funds herein contained"—where the cost of the right-of-way and the cost of the road itself do not amount to more than \$40,000, the provisions of the Revised Statutes shall not apply. The purpose is to expedite the housing program. It was the thing to do this year. I am thoroughly in accord with the views of the Attorney General that ordinarily, when there is ample time and his office can get around to it, the other procedure should be followed. Usually 2 or 3 months are required to clear one of these titles. The emergency requires this action in connection with this bill, for this year only.

Mr. BARKLEY. In the Emergency Veterans Housing Act we provided that the Expediter might expend not to exceed \$15,000,000 in building access roads to obtain lumber. I understand that that amount has been appropriated independently, so that that \$15,000,000 would be available for the building program.

Mr. HAYDEN. It does not make any difference whether it is expended under that act or any other.

Mr. BARKLEY. If that program were carried on by the Housing Expediter, and the \$15,000,000 were expended for access highways, would this provision apply to that expenditure, so that the obtaining of titles and the clearing of titles would be expedited?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; because the money would be transferred by the Housing Expediter to the Department of Agriculture for expenditure under these provisions.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Arizona. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the Attorney General's letter.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 24, 1946.

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I take the liberty of calling to your attention an amendment made by the Senate Committee on Appro-

priations in reporting the agriculture appropriation bill (H. R. 5605). This amendment (see sec. 1, pp. 44 and 45 of H. R. 5605, Calendar No. 1359) provides "that in obligating or expending funds * * * for 'Forest roads and trails' the provisions of Revised Statute 355, as amended, shall not be applicable to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails constructed under the provision of this section, where the cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed \$40,000."

The adoption of this amendment would result, I believe, in an unwarranted deviation from a manifestly sound practice. Section 355 of the Revised Statutes now provides in effect for the approval of title by the Attorney General to easements and rights-of-way for forest purposes where the acquisition, together with the costs of any improvement, exceeds \$2,500. The increase in this amount to \$40,000, as proposed by the amendment, would have the effect of eliminating the requirement of the opinion of the Attorney General as to practically all acquisitions for which appropriations are made in the bill for easements and rights-of-way for forest purposes.

Under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U. S. C. 255), and the provisions of the joint resolution of September 11, 1841 (5 Stat. 468), the duty of examining the validity of titles to lands and interests in land acquired by the Government has for more than a century been vested in the Attorney General with respect to the vast majority of acquisitions. The President has only recently, with respect to legislation which would place this function as to certain particular acquisitions elsewhere, expressed the view that the approval of land titles is properly the function and responsibility of the Attorney General.

Whether the function of determining the validity of title to the property covered by the amendment should be taken from the Department of Justice, ought not to be considered, I believe, without regard to the function of conducting condemnation proceedings. Both functions, with minor exceptions, are now and for many years have been performed by this Department, and there is nothing in the bill which would indicate that condemnation proceedings to acquire the easements or rights-of-way contemplated in the bill would not be conducted by this Department. One of the most valuable lessons learned during this long-continued practice is the close relationship of the two activities. Examination of titles is necessary in performing both of them. Persons engaged in the one type of work are used in the other. Indeed, as far as the field attorneys are concerned, the same attorney frequently is in charge of both the condemnation work and the title work involved in purchases. There can be no question that the maintenance in one department of the Government of title attorneys and in another of condemnation attorneys will result in duplication, additional expense, and less efficient administration.

Another substantial advantage of the long-standing policy of examination of titles in the Department of Justice has been that the agency of the Government acquiring land or interests in land has the independent checking of the title by a disinterested agency. While some relaxation of this process has occurred during the war period, I raise the question whether in ordinary times when more care and attention can be given, it is not a wise policy that this practice be continued.

For the foregoing reasons, I recommend that this amendment be stricken from the bill.

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

With kind personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

TOM CLARK,
Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 44, beginning in line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Soil Conservation Service," on page 47, line 23, after the word "information", to strike out "\$37,800,000" and insert "\$40,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief statement which I have prepared with reference to this particular item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT FOR SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Mr. President, I want to take just a few moments of the Senate's time to call attention to a very worth-while provision of the pending agriculture appropriation bill for 1947. I refer to the increase of \$3,000,000 in the appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service, to be used for purchase of surplus tractors, graders, and other equipment sold by War Assets Administration.

This increase, I might explain, will not in fact require payment of one single penny out of the Treasury. In effect, it will be a sort of loan, the money to be turned over to the Soil Conservation Service, paid by the Service to the War Assets Administration for the equipment, then returned by the War Assets Administration to the Treasury.

The purpose of this provision is to enable the Soil Conservation Service to secure machinery and equipment with which to carry on its work and repair the damages to our soil. Most Senators are, I am sure, familiar with the importance of the work of this Service, and they know as well as I do what a fine job has been done even under the handicaps of war. But now we must permit them to recover the ground we have lost during the war and rebuild what damage we can before it becomes irreparable. It has been estimated that two-thirds of our soil has suffered to at least some degree from erosion. The soil is our greatest asset; we must preserve it.

Last fall the senior Senator from Tennessee introduced a bill, later passed by the Senate, which would have permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition such surplus equipment from the disposal agency without transfer of funds. Unfortunately it does not appear likely that the other House will ever take action on that measure.

The provision to which I have referred will achieve the same result as that bill. It will appropriate \$4,000,000 to enable the Soil Conservation Service to buy the equipment. Such equipment will then be distributed around to the various soil-conservation districts for their use.

When hearings were held on this bill by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, I appeared before the subcommittee and requested an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for this item. The committee has recommended \$4,000,000, and I am satisfied with that.

The Senate will uphold the committee's recommendation on this item, I feel sure. I would like to make a special plea, however, that when this bill gets to conference our conferees will point out the urgency of this

money to the House conferees and will insist that the House Members yield to us and accept the will of the Senate. After all, both Houses have voted to approve the principle of making such equipment available to the Soil Conservation Service. I believe that there is no item in the entire bill which is of greater practical importance to the farmer than this provision which will enable him to rebuild his soil and repair the exhaustion and erosion resulting from wartime production.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Production and Marketing Administration—Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 49, line 18, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$257,500,000" and insert "\$259,246,000"; in line 23, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$301,746,000"; on page 50, line 9, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$312,500,000" and insert "\$314,246,000"; in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$26,942,888" and insert "\$28,699,598"; and on page 52, line 18, after the word "farmer", to insert "(or the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 1385))."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Sugar Act," on page 53, line 22, after the numerals "1948", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," on page 54, line 19, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$75,000,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, since the committee took action on the appropriation in line 18, on page 54, for the school-lunch program, Congress has enacted permanent legislation on that subject. I wish, therefore, to propose a modification of the language to make the permanent legislation applicable to the administration of this fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 54, after line 18, it is proposed to strike out the remainder of the paragraph, down to the period, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That not exceeding \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the fiscal year 1947, without regard to the 25-percent limitation contained in said section 32, to carry out the purposes and provisions of the National School Lunch Act, Seventy-ninth

Congress, second session, such amount to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Marketing services," on page 56, line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,394,764" and insert "\$2,434,764."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 11, after the word "products", to strike out "\$1,291,000" and insert "\$1,320,972."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 19, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$1,901,500" and insert "\$2,251,500, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended for the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal year 1946 under the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration,' and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during the fiscal year 1947"; and on page 59, line 11, after the word "orders", to insert the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Secretary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 3, after "(7 U. S. C. 516)", to strike out "\$1,119,000" and insert "\$1,319,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," on page 63, line 2, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$24,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$67,500,000" and insert "\$82,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 16, after "or (3)", to strike out "the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans" and insert "the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask if the committee gave consideration to the raising of the limit?

Mr. RUSSELL. There was no request that it be raised. The authorities of the Farm Security Administration stated that if we struck out the House language, which limited the total outstanding obligation of any farmer to \$2,500, and inserted the language of existing law, they could operate in the Rocky Mountain States. That was the only area really affected by this legislation. The committee's action restored the language as

it is in the existing law, for the current year. They have been able to operate very successfully under that provision, all over the country.

Mr. AIKEN. Would this wording permit them to make a total loan amounting to more than \$2,500?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. In some of the Rocky Mountain States the loans average between \$4,000 and \$5,000. There is a difference in the requirements of farmers in different areas. In the Southeast the average loan is about \$650 or \$700. However, in the cattle-growing sections it requires between \$8,000 and \$10,000 to obtain a sufficient herd to carry on farming operations and rehabilitate the farm.

Mr. AIKEN. In the dairy sections a loan of \$2,500 would get a farmer into debt just enough so that he could never get out. It would not enable him to get enough stock to make it possible for him to repay the debt. In many cases a loan of \$2,500 would not give much aid.

Mr. RUSSELL. The language which the committee is submitting to the Senate is identical with the language in the present law, and the officials of the administration testified that they could operate under it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there a limitation at present on the amount of money which can be loaned to any applicant under the Federal Security Administration? Is there such a limitation in the present law?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; there is a total limitation of \$5,000 in the amount that any one applicant can owe at any one time.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there not a different limitation in the Rocky Mountain region?

Mr. RUSSELL. The average loan in the Rocky Mountain area is between \$4,000 and \$5,000, whereas in some areas it is between \$600 and \$700.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there not some provision for a greater indebtedness in the cattle business, so that those in the cattle-raising districts can operate?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. There has been no difficulty in the administration of the loans. The Senators from Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho all requested that this language be restored to the bill, as has been recommended by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 65, beginning in line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farm tenancy," on page 67, line 15, after the words "per annum", to strike out "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 percent above the census value of the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Water facilities, arid and semi-

arid areas," on page 68, line 23, after "590z-5)", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration," on page 69, line 15, after the word "reports", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farm Credit Administration—Salaries and expenses," on page 71, line 14, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$544,000" and insert "\$584,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions," on page 74, line 19, after the word "Budget", to insert "plus 12 additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, after line 18, to strike out section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-

dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 78, after line 14, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel required to do the work authorized by those appropriations for which increased funds are provided by this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. Beginning on page 22, in line 8, it is proposed to strike out the amount "\$1,125,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,200,000" and the following: "of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for the establishment on Swan Island of an international animal quarantine station (including the ac-

quisition of sites by lease or otherwise), in cooperation with other American Republics and with breeders' organizations and similar organizations and individuals within the United States."

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, this amendment is offered in connection with the sanitary work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It seems there is an island just off the coast of Cuba, called Swan Island, a barren island which belongs to the United States. The cattle interests in my State have particularly advised me that an international quarantine station should be located on that island in order to protect the United States from the shipment into this country of cattle with the hoof-and-mouth disease. As Senators know, the hoof-and-mouth disease is rampant in a number of South American countries, including Argentina and possibly Brazil, Uruguay, and other countries. The cattle-men of the United States are very apprehensive that shipment into the United States of cattle with the hoof-and-mouth disease would be most harmful to our herds of cattle.

So the amendment provides for an item of \$75,000 to be available for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks—not as my remarks, but as a statement of facts accompanying my remarks—the paper which I herewith submit.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION ON SWAN ISLAND

SUMMARY

North America is now free of certain destructive livestock diseases, and must be kept so. Present statutes and regulations do not permit the movement of breeding stock from certain countries into the United States.

Importation of new breeding strains of livestock are being asked for by a number of different livestock groups.

Importation of livestock from diseased areas into neighboring countries to the south are threatening our security. Freedom from endemic disease in these countries is imperative as such freedom blankets the United States from infection.

These countries are willing to cooperate in the use of a quarantine station if under United States supervision. Swan Island is a desirable place for the establishment of such quarantine facilities.

Two facts have vividly presented the need of such a station in order to protect the United States livestock industry. These are:

(a) The recent entry into Mexico, under inadequate quarantine safeguards, and under conditions that jeopardize the existing sanitary convention, of two shipments totaling well over 400 head of Brazilian cattle. These animals originated in a country presently under United States exclusion laws because of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease and so present a tremendous hazard to the American livestock industry should they be the means of implanting that most contagious disease so near our own borders.

(b) The freer movement of people and their animals throughout Mexico and Central America with the rapid improvement of a trunk transportation system throughout the area. This means a more rapid advance of any disease that becomes endemic.

The continued freedom of our country from foot-and-mouth disease and other destructive animal diseases is recognized to be of the utmost importance to our livestock interests. In preventing its introduction, we are fortunate in that all other countries of North America, Central America, and the West Indies also are free from the disease. Should foot-and-mouth disease become established in any one of them, it almost certainly would result in the infection reaching our coasts or borders in a relatively short time. Thus, our neighbors constitute a protective zone so long as they remain free of disease and do not become foci of infection.

There is growing interest in the introduction of new, quality blood for the improvement of livestock, both in the countries to the south and in the United States. So far as this country is concerned, the importation of domestic ruminants or swine from countries where it has been determined that foot-and-mouth disease exists is prohibited by law (46,689 approved June 17, 1940). Unfortunately, throughout Central America there are no veterinary resources adequate to exercise control over livestock health or combat disease such as are available in the United States. Up to the present the United States Government, through its representatives, have encouraged these people to avoid importations from regions where destructive diseases exist. However, the demand for breeding animals now has increased to the point that such importations will be inevitable despite the dangers involved. In order that the growing interest in the neighboring countries of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies in the importation of breeding stock may be met, and because of the vital interest to the United States industry in the continued freedom from destructive diseases in the countries now constituting a "blanket of protection," some satisfactory international quarantine facilities must be provided outside continental waters.

Unless such a station is provided in offshore waters, thus complying with the above-mentioned statute, and for the common use of all the above-mentioned governments, the livestock industry of the United States will continue to be placed in jeopardy each time imports are made by our neighbors to the south. It is known that many such importations from countries where foot-and-mouth disease is enzootic have been made during the last 10 years into Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador. It is also known that the ministries of agriculture of the Central American Republics are favorable to the idea of common use of such facilities providing they are under United States supervision.

Swan Island, in the northwest Caribbean Sea, located at about 17.5° north and 84° west, presents good possibility for the installation of such facilities. This island is a United States possession and presently contains permanent Weather Bureau installations. Erecting a quarantine station on Swan Island has the chief advantage that it is approximately 150 miles from the nearest land, and thus is completely isolated from the standpoint of quarantine, and so complies with existing laws. Being a United States possession, the station can be operated wholly under the care and with the vigilance given similar installations on the United States mainland. It has the further advantages that it is reasonably close to trade channels and is also a reasonably convenient point for all the countries concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I realize the very great interest of the Senator from Texas in this item; and a number of cattle growers have discussed it with me. However, the matter did not come

before the committee in time for the committee to have hearings on it or to go into it. In my opinion, this amendment is clearly legislation. Under rule XVI, I feel constrained to make the point of order that the amendment proposes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to discuss the point of order. I regret very much that the Senator from Georgia feels that it is his duty to make the point of order. It would be very helpful if he would permit the amendment to be taken to conference; and if the House of Representatives objected, then he could let the amendment go out of the bill.

This matter has come to my attention only recently. Had I known of the situation and of the availability of this island, I certainly should have gone before the committee and made the proper representations. The amendment is a preventive measure, and it may save the United States many millions of dollars hereafter, because my recollection is that we have expended a great many million dollars in suppressing various diseases among cattle, such as anthrax and the hoof-and-mouth disease.

I am not sure that the point of order is good, Mr. President. The amendment is in the nature of a limitation. It is true that it would increase the appropriation, but an increase in an appropriation is not necessarily legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment, for one thing, would increase an appropriation contained in the bill. The Chair is of the opinion that the point of order is well taken under rule XVI, paragraph 1.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I regret to be compelled to make the point of order, but I think it is very clear that the chairmen of committees are under instructions to object to proposals to add legislation to an appropriation bill. The amendment clearly is legislation, because it directs the use of the island referred to for the purposes suggested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is well taken.

If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read a third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill, H. R. 5605, was passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the passage of the

bill, a short statement which was delivered before the subcommittee by Mr. McArthur, who represented the soil-conservation districts throughout the United States. Mr. McArthur is chairman of various soil-conservation districts.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF E. C. McARTHUR

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—SOIL CONSERVATION OPERATIONS—PURCHASE OF EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT FROM SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in order to conserve time I have prepared a short statement here to cover the matter which I wish to take up with you this morning.

With your permission, I will be glad to read it.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am appearing before you in the interest of soil-conservation districts and the conservation of the agricultural soil and water resources of our Nation. I am appearing as chairman of the governing body of the Broad River Soil Conservation District in South Carolina, as chairman of the board of directors of the South Carolina Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors, and as temporary chairman of governing officials of soil-conservation districts in 47 States throughout our country.

As you know, these soil-conservation districts are governmental subdivisions or public instrumentalities organized and managed, under State law, by local farmers and ranchers to carry on soil- and water-conservation work for the public good. Each district is governed by a board of five local farmers selected locally by land-owners and operators. The districts help farmers and ranchers plan and apply conservation practices that fit their lands and suit their needs. For carrying on their work, the districts may obtain assistance from any local, State, or national public agency and from private sources. The soil-conservation districts represent true democracy. They get conservation on the land in the public good.

NUMBER OF SOIL-CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Since 1937, or just 9 years ago, farmers and ranchers have established 1,521 soil-conservation districts in 46 States. It is possible now for districts to be organized in all 48 States and in Puerto Rico. The districts already organized include over 830,000,000 acres. That is nearly 4,000,000 farms, or about two-thirds of the farms in the Nation. The districts continue to be organized at the rate of between 15 and 20 each month.

URGENT NEED FOR LOAN OR GRANT OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT TO DISTRICTS

The point I want to discuss concerns the appropriation to the Soil Conservation Service for assisting our soil-conservation districts. The Soil Conservation Service is the principal agency assisting the districts. It makes available to the districts the services of trained soil and water conservationists, and a limited amount of field equipment and conservation materials. This assistance has been highly satisfactory in every way, except that the districts need more of it. Especially at this time the districts need more heavy field equipment like tractors, bulldozers, draglines, carry-alls, land levelers, and the like. This is equipment that farmers and ranchers generally do not have and which they cannot afford to buy for their regular farming operations. Yet this kind of equipment is needed to get the conservation job done. And we must have conservation in order that our Nation may produce and continue to produce the food, clothing, and housing materials needed.

The soil-conservation-district governing bodies believe strongly in private enterprise. We believe that landowners and operators should, and desire to, do as much of the conservation work as they can with their own equipment used in regular farm and ranch operations. We think that with their own equipment the farmers can do about one-third of all the conservation work that requires machinery. Then we think that arrangements should be made for contractors and custom-equipment operators to do as much of the conservation job as they can do at prices fair to them and to the farmers. We believe this will represent about one-third of the total.

I might add that many districts already have developed arrangements whereby contractors are doing conservation work. Such work offers opportunity to many returning veterans, and the districts are trying to see to it that the best use is made of these opportunities.

In addition, though, the soil-conservation districts need some equipment under their own control. They need it in order to establish fair prices and to set standards of performance for district work. They also need their own machinery so they can do the small or scattered jobs throughout the districts in which contractors are not interested but which require special equipment.

DISTRICTS WILL ASSUME THE OPERATING COSTS ON EQUIPMENT

We are not asking you to meet the operating costs of the district equipment.

We are just asking you to lend or grant the necessary equipment to the districts.

The districts will operate it and meet the operating costs through charges to farmers and ranchers for its use. Many of the districts already are experienced in operating such equipment. The Soil Conservation Service likewise is experienced in placing it where it is most needed and will be used to best advantage. The Service has already made available to the districts the small amount of equipment that it has had.

I believe that perhaps we soil-conservation-district governing bodies in our enthusiasm may have been somewhat responsible for delay in legislation—like the Poage or McKellar bills—for lending and granting surplus military equipment to districts. Some of us wrote Members of Congress expressing the equipment needs of our districts. In some cases we may have overstated what the districts are in position to put immediately into wise use. Possibly that created a doubt in the minds of some Members of Congress as to the practicability of such a program. But the fact remains that we still need the equipment, and anything that can be done to expedite getting it to the districts will be most helpful.

I understand that the House of Representatives has passed the appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service with an item of \$1,000,000 to be used in obtaining surplus equipment for lending or granting to soil conservation districts. I commend that action. The \$1,000,000 however will not come anywhere near meeting the districts' needs.

In my own State of South Carolina, for instance, the 21 soil conservation districts already organized and covering the entire State could easily use 7 or 8 draglines—to say nothing of tractors and bulldozers. I feel sure the draglines would cost around \$100,000 or one-tenth of the total amount now carried in the appropriation bill.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED FOR PURCHASE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT

I urge this committee to increase the appropriation for the Soil Conservation Service for lending and granting equipment to soil conservation districts to \$5,000,000. I assure you that if you make this amount of equip-

ment available to our districts, they will make effective use of it in the public good.

I thank you.

Senator RUSSELL. The committee has always been very much interested in this work of these soil conservancy districts, Mr. McArthur. Senator Maybank in particular has been very much interested in it.

The Senate endeavored to pass a bill dealing with the subject, but it got stalled in the House, as you are aware. I believe you referred to the McKellar bill.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Well, sir; we think one reason for that is the fact that some of the governing bodies in the districts in different sections of the country wrote into Congress and estimated their needs as such enormous amounts that it would be impracticable.

Senator MAYBANK. Do you have anything more to say on that?

NATION-WIDE INTEREST IN SOIL CONSERVATION WORK

Mr. MCARTHUR. I would like to make this statement: This soil conservation district movement has swept and is sweeping the country like wildfire. Farmers like it because it gives them an opportunity to participate in solving their own problems. They like it because it means better living conditions for them and their families.

Civic groups like it because it gives them an opportunity to render service to the communities.

Businessmen and bankers and industrialists like it because it means stabilization for them in their effort.

It is very popular, and as I stated in this statement, the districts now being organized are at the rate of 15 or 20 a month in States that have just recently passed enabling acts authorizing setting up of districts.

Senator RUSSELL. It is estimated there will be 1,580 in the whole Nation by the 1st of July.

Mr. MCARTHUR. We have got one-thousand-five-hundred-and-some now.

SUPERVISORS RECEIVE NO COMPENSATION

Senator MAYBANK. There is only one thought I would like to bring out for the record, since Mr. McArthur talked about the 4,000,000 members.

What money is paid to the supervisors?

Mr. MCARTHUR. So far as I know, none of these governing bodies receive a cent of compensation.

Senator MAYBANK. I would like to also ask: For instance, you yourself, you came up here. Are there any funds to pay expenses at all?

Mr. MCARTHUR. No provisions for paying expenses except my own.

Senator MAYBANK. It is all done by the farmers?

Mr. MCARTHUR. Yes, sir.

Senator MAYBANK. And there is no profit?

Mr. MCARTHUR. No profit.

Senator MAYBANK. Thank you, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. I think you have made a very interesting statement.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Thank you, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. It conforms exactly with the information I have from my own State in the West.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Well, I thank you, gentlemen.

Senator RUSSELL. We are glad to have you here, Mr. McArthur.

Mr. PEPPER subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to say just a word in order that the record may not be void of any protest on my part at the adoption of section 5 of the agricultural appropriation bill which the Senate passed this afternoon.

I realize that with the present temper of the Senate, and the provision of section 5 to which I shall refer having been inserted by the Committee on Appropriations, it is useless to make any ac-

tual fight to remove it, but I wish to call attention to the language contained in the following provision:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, that part of the section—not the other part, which condemns those who would overthrow the Government of the United States by force or violence—the first part of that section which I have read I deem to be a violation of the civil right of the citizen of this country who works for the Government to bargain collectively with the Government of the United States, and to exert all the other privileges which pertain to an employee who is also a citizen of this country.

To make every man and woman who work for the United States Government sign affidavits, as a condition precedent to drawing their wages or salaries, that they do not belong to such an organization as asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and their receipt of any wages or salary upon the possibility of being prosecuted for a felony, as is later provided in the section, is in my opinion an affront to the citizenry of this country who happen to be employed by the Federal Government. I think it is an unfair deprivation of their rights as citizens, and I regret to see an extension of such legislation in an appropriation bill. We saw three men pilloried here, for being liberal in principle, in an appropriation statute passed by Congress, stricken down because of the expression of their own civil right to think and to enjoy the rights of free speech.

I regret very much to see the antilabor antipathy directed to the employees of the United States Government, and now incorporated where of all places it should not be, in an appropriation bill, which is used as a vehicle for legislation of this character.

If Congress wants to legislate on that subject, I think it should legislate directly, rather than try to put the legislation in an appropriation bill.

As I said, Mr. President, the policy is being made by others, but I do not want the bill to pass the Senate without a protest being in the RECORD against that particular provision.

JOINT MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUFFMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 152, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Monday, the 1st day of July 1946, be set aside as the day upon which there shall be held a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public service of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President of the United States.

That a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the

Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall be named, with full power to make all arrangements and publish a suitable program for the joint session of Congress herein authorized, and to issue the invitations hereinafter mentioned.

That invitations shall be extended to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other invitations shall be issued as to the said committee shall seem best.

That all expenses incurred by the committee in the execution of the provisions of this resolution shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Charles Fahy, of New Mexico, to be legal adviser of the Department of State.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that nomination and the one following, which have been passed over for several days at the request in each case of a Member of the Senate who is not now present, will have to be passed over again. I wish to state, however, that I am not willing that the nominations remain on the calendar indefinitely without action being taken with regard to them, and I hope that next week we can take action and dispose of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination of Charles Fahy, of New Mexico, to be legal adviser of the Department of State, and the nomination of Charles Ulrick Bay, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Norway, will be passed over.

The clerk will state the remaining nominations under the foreign service.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the foreign service.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be notified forthwith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the nominations on the calendar.

CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Executive D, a convention

June 3



DIGEST
OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 4, 1946
For actions of June 3, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 105

CONTENTS

Administrative expenses...	1	Food conservation.....	29	Personnel.....	13, 21, 23, 37
Agricultural appropria-		Food production.....	25	Price control.....	18, 26
tion bill.....	2	Foreign relations.....	13	Public debt.....	12
Agricultural conserva-		Forestry.....	3	Rationing.....	31
tion program.....	5	Grain shortage.....	30	Reclamation.....	6
Appropriations.....	2, 24	Housing.....	9	Relief, foreign.....	31
Buildings and grounds....	14	Inflation.....	9	Rural rehabilitation....	4
Congressional reorganization	19	Labor.....	17	Selective service.....	16
Economy.....	9, 10	Livestock and meat.....	26	Sugar.....	11, 22
Education.....	32	Loans, foreign.....	9	Transportation.....	15
Electrification.....	28	Machinery, farm.....	8	Veterans.....	21
Fisheries.....	7	Minerals.....	3	Wheat.....	27
Flood control.....	28			Wildlife.....	20

HIGHLIGHTS: House sent agricultural appropriation bill to conference. House passed Manasco bill to provide substantive authority for administrative-expense provisions now carried in Independent Offices Act. Senate passed measure extending time during which alcohol plants may produce sugars or sirups. Senate passed bill reducing debt limit to \$275,000,000,000.

HOUSE

- 1. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.** Passed as reported H. R. 6533, which provides substantive authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act on an annual basis, with modifications (pp. 6280-2). For bill's provisions see Digests 196 (1945) and 101.
- 2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Tarver, Cannon of Mo., Sheppard, Whitten, Dirksen, Plumley, and Andersen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5605 (p. 6302). Senate conferees were appointed June 1.
- 3. FORESTRY; MINERALS.** Passed without amendment S. 913, which provides for retaining U. S. control of the surfaces of locations and entries under the general mining laws adjacent to the Catalina Highway, Coronado National Forest, Ariz., except parts actually needed to conduct mining operations, and requires that use of the surface and the timber thereon, necessary for mining operations, be in conformity with national forest rules and regulations (p. 6276). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 4. RURAL REHABILITATION.** At the request of Rep. Kean, N. J., passed over S. 1336, to transfer the FSA Burlington Farms Project to N. Dak., after he had asked how much the project has cost the Government (p. 6276).
- 5. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.** At the request of Rep. Kean, passed over H. R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, after he had called attention to a statement in the report that the bill was to provide "a reasonable opportunity for legislative action" and asked how long that was (p. 6275).

6. WATER COMPACT. At the request of Rep. Robertson, Utah, after discussion, passed over H. R. 4701, to grant consent for Utah, Idaho, and Wyo. to enter a compact for division of Bear River waters (p. 6275).
7. FISHERIES. Passed as reported H. R. 5552, to authorize sale of surplus vessels suitable for fishing (p. 6277).
8. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, said strikes have interfered with farm-machinery production and that this should receive Government attention (p. 6273).
9. ECONOMY; INFLATION. Rep. Buffett, Nebr., spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures and control of inflation; he said housing subsidies and the British loan will contribute to inflation (pp. 6302-4).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures (p. 6273).

SENATE

11. SUGAR. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 162, to extend for seven months (until Feb. 1, 1947) the period during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol (p. 6246).
12. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed as reported S. 1760, to decrease the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 6245-6).
13. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN RELATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (p. 6257).
14. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Reconsidered and passed again with an amendment to authorize the exchange of Federal land for other land in Portland, Oreg. H. R. 5407, to grant FWA certain powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (p. 6246). Sens. Andrews, Fulbright, and Taft were again appointed conferees (p. 6246).
15. GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC. Passed as reported H. R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (p. 6258).
16. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on S. 2057, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947 (pp. 6232-44).
17. LABOR DISPUTES. Sens. Barkley, Johnson, Stewart, White, and Austin were appointed conferees on H. R. 6578, to President's temporary labor bill (p. 6228). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
18. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a Kans. Grain, Feed, and Seed Dealers Association resolution urging that the CPA be abolished (p. 6228).
19. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Following is a summary of some of the provisions of S. 2177 (see Digest 103): Provides for open hearings on appropriation bills, all such bills to be fully and carefully considered by the full Appropriations Committees. Allows members time to study committee hearings and reports on appropriation bills before their floor consideration. Provides each appropriation subcommittee with a staff of 4 specialists with a view to making a more thorough scrutiny of departmental estimates and to serve both the majority and

of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTMASTERS

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 5792) for the relief of certain postmasters.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to pay from the appropriation for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices" for the fiscal year 1946, to the postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, the sum of \$35.33, and the postmaster at Staten Island, N. Y., the sum of \$15.07, the respective amounts representing disallowances by the Comptroller General of overpayments of compensation, subsequently balanced from personal funds of the postmasters, to certain temporary substitute postal employees by reason of instructions given the postmasters by the Post Office Department to the effect that the 10 percent differential for night work authorized by the act of May 24, 1928, as amended (39 U. S. C. 828), should be computed upon the regular rate plus the 10 percent increase in compensation authorized to be paid substitutes by the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), the provisions of which were retroactive to December 1, 1942, and the Comptroller General having ruled subsequent to the issuance of such instructions that the 10 percent increase authorized by the act of December 22, 1942, was applicable only to the base rate and not to the night-work differential.

SEC. 2. That the Postmaster General and the General Accounting Office are authorized and directed to credit the account of the postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., in the sum of \$167.38, and the account of the postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the sum of \$63.51, the respective amounts representing overpayments of compensation to certain temporary substitute postal employees by reason of instructions given the postmaster by the Post Office Department to the effect that the 10 percent differential for night work authorized by the act of May 24, 1928, as amended (39 U. S. C. 828), should be computed upon the regular rate plus the 10 percent increase in compensation authorized to be paid substitutes by the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), the provisions of which were retroactive to December 1, 1942, and the Comptroller General having ruled subsequent to the issuance of such instructions that the 10 percent increase authorized by the act of December 22, 1942, was applicable only to the base rate and not to the night-work differential.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ETTA YOAKAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5806) for the relief of Etta Yoakam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Etta Yoakam, Long Beach, Calif., the sum of \$3,115. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Etta Yoakam against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by her, March 14, 1942, when she was struck by an Army vehicle at the

intersection of Cedar Avenue and West Fourth Street, Long Beach, Calif: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,115" and insert "\$2,827.06."

Page 1, line 9, at the beginning of the line, insert "and loss of earnings."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELSIE ELMHORST

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5873) for the relief of Elsie Elmhurst.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Elsie Elmhurst, of Honolulu, T. H., the sum of \$569.58. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Elsie Elmhurst against the United States on account of property damage and medical expenses sustained as the result of an accident in which her automobile in which she was riding was struck by an Army vehicle driven by personnel of the United States Army on the Pali Road near Honolulu on June 10, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCES KRZYS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5884) for the relief of Frances Krzys.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$556.35, to Frances Krzys, of Thompsonville, Conn., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained to an automobile owned by her as a result of an accident involving an Army vehicle, which accident occurred on State Street in the city of Springfield, Mass., on January 26, 1944.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services

rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1776) to authorize the exchange of certain lands at the Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to convey to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for right-of-way purposes a perpetual easement over, across, and upon a portion of the Benicia Arsenal, Calif., comprising 1.88 acres of land, more or less, and that in exchange therefor the United States of America accept all right, title, and interest of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. in 19 acres of land, more or less, situate in the same vicinity.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "1.88" and insert "2.10."

Page 2, line 1, strike out all of line 1 after the word "accept", all of lines 2 and 3 and the word "vicinity" on line 4, and insert "a perpetual easement for right-of-way purposes for roadways, trackage, drainage ditches, and similar purposes over, across, and upon 19 acres of land owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., situated in the same vicinity."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT JUNE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 228) for the relief of Robert June.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

PHILIBERT L. BERGERON AND MRS. ALFRED QUIST

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3399) for the relief of Philibert L. Bergeron and Mrs. Alfred Quist.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Philibert L. Bergeron, of Groton, Conn., the sum of \$2,175.77; to pay the sum of \$1,343.47 to Mrs. Alfred Quist, of Springfield, Mass., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for real property and personal property damage sustained as the result of a crash of a United States Navy airplane at 60 Chicago Avenue, Groton, Conn., on October 19, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered

to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,175.77" and insert "\$285.75."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Mrs." and, after the word "Quist", insert "and his wife, Astrid Quist."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Philibert L. Bergeron, Alfred Quist, and Astrid Quist."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMY MARY RICHTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4353) for the relief of Amy Mary Richter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Amy Mary Richter, formerly of New York City, now residing at Miami, Fla., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Amy Mary Richter as a result of an accident caused by the condition of the ladies' room at 210 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y., while said Amy Mary Richter was on duty as a volunteer worker for the Aircraft Warning Service of the Interceptor Command (headquarters, New York Fighter Wing, post-office box 58, station O, New York 11, N. Y.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Richter", insert "on or about April 2, 1942."

Page 2, line 3, strike out the remainder of line 3 after the word "the", all of lines 4 and 5 down to and including the word "York", on line 6, and insert "Regional Signal Office, New York Region, First Interceptor Command."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MR. AND MRS. WALTER KEATON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5872) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton, of Dixon, Mo., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of property damage, the death and burial expenses of one minor child, personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings, resulting from an accident between the car in which Mr. and Mrs. Keaton and their five minor children were riding and an Army truck, which occurred on Highway No. 28, about 2 miles north of Dixon, Mo., on September 22, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN CONVERSE COUNTY, WYO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5676) to quiet title and possession with respect to certain real estate in Converse County, Wyo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to donate and convey by quit claim deed to Harry A. Gillespie and Lena J. Gillespie all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the following-described real estate situate in the county of Converse and State of Wyoming: The east half of the west half; west half of the east half of section 20, township 33 north, range 69 west, of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, being the land described in a deed erroneously issued which purported to convey and warrant such real estate to the United States of America, such deed being executed on May 11, 1945, by the said Harry A. Gillespie and Lena J. Gillespie, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Converse County, Wyo., in book 205 of deeds, page 91.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 to 6 ending with the word "America" and insert "That the United States of America by this act releases, remises, and forever quitclaims to Harry A. Gillespie and Lena J. Gillespie all its right, title, and interest."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this completes the call of the Private Calendar.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LANDIS (at the request of Mr. SPRINGER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by himself.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 4 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that conferees may be appointed on the part of the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, SHEPPARD, WHITTEN, DIRKSEN, PLUMLEY, and CARL H. ANDERSEN.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] is recognized for 45 minutes.

(Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE PUBLIC CREDIT

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, in the recent rail strike, the country had a sobering demonstration how crisis results from haphazard administration optimism. A Pollyanna policy by the executive branch ended in transport paralysis.

That consequence was almost a unilateral executive failure. But the continued strain on the public credit of the United States is a condition in which Congress is equally involved.

The debt now on the backs of the American people was saddled there by this administration. But Congress voted the money, and Congress has the power to prevent this financial situation from getting further out of hand.

For if that load becomes unbearable, the exciting events of the rail strike will look like a Sunday-school picnic by comparison.

I will not attempt to detail the political and trade factors that seem to make the British loan deal impractical and unwise. Another time I may discuss how this scheme itself endangers peace—how it could easily bring on another general war, because of the shot-in-the-arm it would give to an out-of-date, but still pugnacious, British imperialism.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5605

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 3, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act
11 referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in

1 the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and
2 elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the pur-
3 chase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of
4 four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel ex-
5 penses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
6 tions in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equip-
7 ment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising,
8 communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and
9 alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses
10 not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and
11 efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter
12 in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, to-
13 gether with such amounts from other appropriations or
14 authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget
15 for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses,
16 which several amounts or portions thereof as may be deter-
17 mined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480,
18 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appro-
19 priation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of
20 such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal
21 year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts
22 estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year,
23 the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this
24 appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts
25 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a

1 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department
2 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
3 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropria-
4 tions or authorizations: *Provided further*, That, of appro-
5 priations herein made which are available for the purchase
6 of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option
7 to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided*
8 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act
9 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
10 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on
11 behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or
12 bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction,
13 oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened
14 or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of
15 cotton or the trend of same (1): ~~*Provided further*, That no~~
16 ~~part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for~~
17 ~~the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee~~
18 ~~who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and~~
19 ~~administration of more than one warehouse inspection service~~
20 ~~under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations~~
21 ~~and funds available for such services shall be transferred and~~
22 ~~consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single~~
23 ~~fund~~: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
24 required in or incident to research or experimental work
25 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of

1 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
2 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or ma-
3 terials produced outside of the United States.

4

PENALTY MAIL

5 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
6 of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section
7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d),
8 \$3,186,000.

9

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

10 For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor includ-
11 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
12 where, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and period-
13 icals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries
14 by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with
15 such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as
16 are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current
17 fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or por-
18 tions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not
19 exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and
20 made a part of this appropriation; and there may be
21 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
22 not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however,* That if
23 the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations
24 for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or
25 fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor

1 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or
2 to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
3 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
4 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
5 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after
6 a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,
7 shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as
8 changed by such reductions or increases in such appropri-
9 ations or authorizations.

10 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
13 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
14 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
15 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits,
16 and the coordination of informational work in the De-
17 partment, \$578,500, together with such amounts from
18 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
19 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
20 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions
21 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not ex-
22 ceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made
23 a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation
24 amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the
25 purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the

1 District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display
2 of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and
3 display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided*,
4 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
5 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which trans-
6 fers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any
7 time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-
8 tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts
9 transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropria-
10 tion and the amount which may be expended for personal
11 services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or
12 decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of
13 the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of
14 the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the
15 requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in
16 such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That
17 when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary
18 agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating
19 to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the
20 Department can be more advantageously prepared, dis-
21 played, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the
22 central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds
23 not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred
24 to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds
25 applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified

1 herein, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 2 bia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pic-
 3 tures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of
 4 \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second
 5 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agricul-
 6 ture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being
 7 elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944:
 8 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 9 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 10 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 11 except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain
 12 the San Francisco radio office.

13 PRINTING AND BINDING

14 For all printing and binding for the Department, includ-
 15 ing all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located
 16 in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as
 17 otherwise in this Act provided, (2)\$1,294,000 \$1,325,000,
 18 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
 19 articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual
 20 Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January
 21 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March
 22 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
 23 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30,
 24 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed
 25 \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to

1 the interests of the people of the different sections of the
2 country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall
3 be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks fur-
4 nished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
5 in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work
6 done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service au-
7 thorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance
8 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,
9 220) ; and including \$180,000 for printing and binding
10 two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty
11 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representa-
12 tives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known
13 as the yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section
14 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) :
15 *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this ap-
16 propriation from the appropriation made for "Conserva-
17 tion and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums
18 as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection
19 with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjust-
20 ment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry
21 into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24,
22 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may
23 be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
24 the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That
25 the total amount that may be transferred under the author-

ity granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$190,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respec-

tively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed ~~(3)\$1,988,589~~ \$2,121,589 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable

1 demand for the different farm and food products; land owner-
2 ship and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to
3 agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends,
4 (4)~~\$1,923,457~~ \$2,173,457, together with such amounts from
5 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
6 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
7 salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions
8 thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding
9 a total of \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of
10 this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total
11 amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the cur-
12 rent fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
13 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
14 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred there-
15 from to this appropriation and the amount which may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
17 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the
18 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
19 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
20 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
21 tions or increases in such appropriations or authoriza-
22 tions (5)~~÷~~ *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein
23 appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural
24 Economics shall be used for State and county land-use plan-

ning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys: *Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of more than one professional worker in the respective regional offices, and that all work done by the Bureau in the States out of funds appropriated or made available for "Economic investigations" shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges.*

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), ~~(6)\$2,037,000~~ \$2,132,000: *Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for*

1 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
2 crop.

3 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
4 RELATIONS

5 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of
6 the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended
7 (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to
8 coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in con-
9 nection with foreign agricultural work, including the employ-
10 ment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and
11 elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation
12 of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and
13 the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed
14 \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

15 INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL
16 COMMITTEES

17 Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the ap-
18 propriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjust-
19 ment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the
20 United States as a member of the International Wheat Ad-
21 visory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like
22 events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural
23 surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, to-
24 gether with traveling and other necessary expenses relating
25 thereto.

1 EXTENSION SERVICE

2 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
3 RICO

4 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
5 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:
6 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts;
7 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7
8 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
9 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7
10 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section
11 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended
12 by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000;
13 additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939,
14 as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the
15 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
16 extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Terri-
17 tory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved
18 June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits
19 of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
20 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act
21 approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extend-
22 ing the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to
23 Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-
24 Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 Administration and coordination of extension work: For
3 the employment of persons and means in the District of
4 Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to ad-
5 minister the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved
6 May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory
7 or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension
8 work of the Department and the several States, Territories,
9 and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to
10 exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in
11 the District of Columbia.

12 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

13 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
15 penses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary
16 of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal
17 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for
18 necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance, oper-
19 ation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricul-
20 tural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,000 for
21 the construction of a building to house water-treatment
22 facilities at the Center, and including not to exceed \$20,000
23 (7)to be immediately available for special exploratory
24 investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska, \$480,500:

1 *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services
2 are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or
3 reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from
4 applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including
5 handling and other related services, for equipment rentals
6 (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for serv-
7 ices, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of
8 which may be maintained at the Center, and for building
9 construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center
10 in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations
11 and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their
12 proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
13 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
14 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
15 Administration shall be available for the construction, alter-
16 ation, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
17 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
18 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connecting
19 greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for
20 construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall
21 be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved
22 therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the
23 fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the
24 cost of the building as certified by the Research Administra-
25 tor, whichever is greater.

1 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF

2 AGRICULTURE

3 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
4 sions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into
5 basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to pro-
6 vide for the further development of cooperative agricultural
7 extension work and the more complete endowment and sup-
8 port of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935
9 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f) ; for administration of
10 the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special
11 research work, including the planning, programming, coor-
12 dination, and printing the results of such research, to be
13 conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secre-
14 tary may designate or establish, and to which he may make
15 allotments from this fund, including the employment of
16 persons and means in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be
18 available for the maintenance and operation of research
19 laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions
20 provided for by section 4 of said Act.

21 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

22 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

23 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
24 Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the

1 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 2 periment stations:

3 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 4 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 5 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 6 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 7 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 8 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 9 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act ap-
 10 proved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,-
 11 708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C.
 12 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Con-
 13 gress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the
 14 Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c),
 15 extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory
 16 of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of
 17 the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), ex-
 18 tending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the
 19 Territory of Alaska, **(8)**~~\$27,500~~ \$37,500; in all, for Alaska,
 20 **(9)**~~\$42,500~~ \$52,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March
 21 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending
 22 the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico,
 23 \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and
 24 Puerto Rico, **(10)**~~\$7,206,208~~ \$7,216,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$170,200, of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended for construction of 7 buildings.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$698,246 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, ~~(11)\$928,400~~ \$965,900 ~~(12)~~, including not to exceed \$20,000 for construction of three or more buildings at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, ~~(13)\$855,000~~ \$917,986, including ~~(14)~~not to exceed \$30,000 for construction of a building to be used in conducting investigations of pneumoencephalitis in poultry and

1 not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the zoological laboratory
2 building at the Agricultural Research Center.

3 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
4 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
5 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
6 disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
7 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
8 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supple-
9 mentary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
10 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
11 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as com-
12 pensation for or on account of any such animal if at the
13 time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation
14 thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any
15 person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold,
16 shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered:
17 *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropri-
18 ated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned
19 for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
20 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the sal-
21 vage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the
22 amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county,
23 and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
24 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than

1 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any pure-
2 bred animal.

3 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
4 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
5 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
6 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
7 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
8 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the
9 inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
10 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
11 the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious
12 diseases, \$1,125,000.

13 Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws
14 relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food prod-
15 ucts, \$9,160,000.

16 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
17 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
18 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
19 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
20 factured in the United States and the importation of such
21 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic ani-
22 mals, \$300,000.

23 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
24 The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by sec-
25 tion 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved

1 May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the
2 fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to
3 carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act
4 approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled
5 "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
6 for other purposes", including the employment of persons
7 and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

8 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

9 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

10 In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of
11 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
12 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
13 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry,
14 which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock
15 or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the
16 city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of
17 appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to
18 exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such
19 disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past
20 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
21 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contam-
22 inated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found
23 and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially
24 similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with
25 all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the pay-

1 ment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on
 2 appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or
 3 breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding
 4 value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three
 5 times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in
 6 case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
 7 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for
 8 any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
 9 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be ap-
 10 praised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
 11 for each bird.

12 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 14 ing not to exceed (15) ~~\$474,032~~ \$520,320 for personal serv-
 15 ices in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy In-
 16 dustry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29,
 17 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experi-
 18 ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying
 19 out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902
 20 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August
 21 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process
 22 or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21
 23 U. S. C. 94 (a)) insofar as it relates to the exportation of
 24 process or renovated butter, (16) ~~\$956,042~~ \$1,011,000.

1 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL
2 ENGINEERING

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
5 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
6 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant in-
7 dustries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
8 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
9 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
10 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the
11 distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods
12 of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agri-
13 cultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our
14 possessions for introduction into the United States, including
15 explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in
16 this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes;
17 and for personal services in the city of Washington and
18 elsewhere, as follows:

19 Field crops: For investigations on the production,
20 improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
21 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
22 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
23 field crops, (17)including not to exceed \$26,800 for investi-
24 gation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, (18)\$2,364,

1 ~~500~~ \$2,590,800; and there shall be transferred to the Bureau
 2 of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, with-
 3 out compensation therefor, real property (located in the
 4 vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property
 5 valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired
 6 for and heretofore used in connection with the Emer-
 7 gency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in
 8 the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount
 9 and value of the property so transferred.

10 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 11 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
 12 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 13 related crops and plants, ~~(19)\$1,991,000~~ \$2,136,400.

14 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
 15 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
 16 control, ~~(20)\$291,200~~ \$371,500.

17 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
 18 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
 19 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
 20 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers,
 21 fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural
 22 use; soil management and crop production on dry and ir-
 23 rigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its
 24 use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national

1 system and indication of their extent and distribution on
 2 maps, and determination of their potential productivity
 3 under adapted cropping and improved soil management;
 4 **(21)**~~\$1,255,000~~ \$1,455,000.

5 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
 6 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
 7 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
 8 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
 9 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
 10 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
 11 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
 12 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
 13 portation, and storage of agricultural products; **(22)**~~\$524,000~~
 14 \$632,140.

15 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
 16 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
 17 visions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secre-
 18 tary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and
 19 for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
 20 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council,
 21 **(23)**~~\$61,000~~ \$76,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may
 22 be expended for employment pursuant to the second sentence
 23 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S.
 24 C. 574).

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experi-
4 ments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of
5 economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining
6 the best means of destroying insects and related pests injuri-
7 ous to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects
8 and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
9 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
10 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
11 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
12 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
13 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
14 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7
15 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C.
16 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), au-
17 thorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread
18 of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation
19 and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to
20 exceed seven, and not to exceed (24) ~~\$625,560~~ \$627,560 for
21 personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

22 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
23 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
24 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
25 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other

1 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
 2 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
 3 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
 4 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
 5 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
 6 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
 7 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
 8 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
 9 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the
 10 eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
 11 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
 12 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
 13 application, (25)~~\$2,620,900~~ \$2,761,500.

14 Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out opera-
 15 tions or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent
 16 or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
 17 Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm
 18 disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and
 19 pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil, including the enforce-
 20 ment of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States
 21 to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant
 22 Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 23 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-
 24 free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation
 25 of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February

1 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic
2 plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the
3 interception and disposition of materials found to have been
4 transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine
5 laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal
6 Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), ~~(26)\$2,791,000~~
7 ~~\$3,245,000~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
8 be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm
9 crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided fur-*
10 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this ap-
11 propriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato
12 weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation
13 necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradica-
14 tion until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall
15 have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,
16 counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organiza-
17 tions for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided fur-*
18 *ther*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures
19 from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods
20 of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where meas-
21 ures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal
22 lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force,
23 provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential
24 or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program,
25 nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures

1 shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by
2 State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or or-
3 ganizations concerned: *Provided, however,* That expenditures
4 incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease
5 from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such
6 appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
8 for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the
9 Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on
10 property owned or controlled by the Government of the
11 United States, or on property included within local experi-
12 mental control areas.

13 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
14 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
15 States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quaran-
16 tines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7
17 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
18 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
19 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
20 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quaran-
21 tines as they pertain to territories of the United States and
22 enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants
23 into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under
24 section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
25 as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants

1 and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of
2 foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic
3 Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

4 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
5 PLANT DISEASES

6 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
7 and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution ap-
8 proved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including
9 the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the pur-
10 chase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control opera-
11 tions in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Gov-
12 ernment or local Canadian authorities, and the employment
13 of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

14 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations
17 hereinafter authorized, including the employment of neces-
18 sary persons and means in the city of Washington and else-
19 where, of which not to exceed \$202,274 may be expended
20 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

21 Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting
22 the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862
23 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chem-
24 istry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical,
25 microscopical, and technological investigation of foods,

1 feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
2 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
3 physiological effects and for the pharmacological test-
4 ing of such products and of insecticides; for the in-
5 vestigation and development of methods for the manufac-
6 ture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization
7 of new agricultural materials for such purposes; (27)and for
8 the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and
9 vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; (28)and for
10 *conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of*
11 *rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or*
12 *trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being*
13 *grown within the continental limits of the United States,*
14 *including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of*
15 *services,-by contract or otherwise, for the production of*
16 *guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the*
17 *Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without*
18 *compensation therefor, of real property (located in the*
19 *vicinity of Salinas, California, including approximately two*
20 *hundred and fifty acres of land now in guayule production)*
21 *and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of*
22 *\$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection*
23 *with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be in-*
24 *cluded in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of*

1 *the amount and value of the property so transferred;*

2 **(29)** ~~\$431,900~~ \$611,500.

3 Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of
4 naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components;
5 the investigation and experimental demonstration of im-
6 proved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval
7 stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
8 utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and com-
9 pilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption
10 of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15,
11 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

12 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
13 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
14 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
15 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
16 on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

17 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and
21 Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative
22 utility and economy of agricultural products for food, cloth-
23 ing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of
24 plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such
25 products for these purposes, and such economic investigations,

1 including housing and household buying, as have for their
2 purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for dis-
3 seminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

4 WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
6 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest pro-
7 tection against the white pine blister rust", approved April
8 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the
9 provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and
10 means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~(30)\$5,-~~
11 ~~500,000~~ \$6,500,000, of which amount \$646,418 shall be
12 available to the Department of the Interior for control of
13 white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under
14 the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
15 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
16 tions of the United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the
17 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or
18 endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and ~~(31)\$2,254,111~~
19 \$3,254,111 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and
20 Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of
21 the entire program, method development, and for operations
22 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
23 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust
24 on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed (32) ~~\$977,740~~ \$1,064,410 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the

1 exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired,
 2 the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved
 3 out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest
 4 Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
 5 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to pro-
 6 tect, administer, and improve the national forests, including
 7 tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift,
 8 surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to
 9 conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon
 10 and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for
 11 fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the
 12 waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the
 13 results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest
 14 Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books,
 15 and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service sta-
 16 tioned outside of Washington (33): *Provided, That not to*
 17 *exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest pro-*
 18 *tection and management", and not to exceed \$50,000 of the*
 19 *appropriation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be trans-*
 20 *ferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Depart-*
 21 *ment of Agriculture", for forest fire prevention posters and*
 22 *related printed material, as follows:*

23 General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses
 24 for general administrative purposes, including the salary of
 25 the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary

1 expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
2 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911
3 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, \$610,000.

5 National forest protection and management: For the ad-
6 ministration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and
7 development of the national forests, including the establish-
8 ment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the
9 procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, pro-
10 duction, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care
11 of plantations and young growth; the operation and mainte-
12 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed
13 four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construc-
14 tion and maintenance of all other improvements necessary
15 for the proper and economical administration, protection, de-
16 velopment, and use of the national forests, including experi-
17 mental areas under Forest Service administration, except
18 that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases
19 will be more economical than construction, improvements
20 may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000
21 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sani-
22 tary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest
23 tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; develop-
24 ment and application of fish and game management plans; prop-
25 agation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-

1 arid portions of the national forests; estimating and apprais-
 2 ing of timber and other resources and development and ap-
 3 plication of plans for their effective management, sale, and
 4 use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of
 5 land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and
 6 of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that
 7 may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the
 8 Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16
 9 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4,
 10 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of
 11 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or
 12 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
 13 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
 14 administration and public use of the national forests; and all
 15 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
 16 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
 17 (34) ~~\$20,386,000~~ \$24,165,000.

18 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
 20 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
 21 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
 22 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
 23 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

24 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 25 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act

1 entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and
 2 other forest products for the people of the United States, to
 3 promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes
 4 of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots
 5 and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural pro-
 6 duction, and to secure the correlation and the most econom-
 7 ical conduct of forest research in the Department of
 8 Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber grow-
 9 ing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related
 10 subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 11 581, 581a, 581f-581i), **(35)***including the construction and*
 12 *maintenance of improvements*, as follows:

13 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
 14 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
 15 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investi-
 16 gations and experiments to develop improved methods of
 17 management of forest and other ranges under section
 18 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere,
 19 **(36)**~~\$2,330,000~~ \$2,630,000.

20 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 21 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 22 Laboratory, or elsewhere, **(37)**~~\$1,385,000~~ \$1,635,000, of
 23 which at least \$10,000 shall be expended for research in
 24 the utilization of waste woods.

25 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest

1 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
2 under section 10, \$1,072,000.

3 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

4 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
5 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
6 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
7 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled
8 "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the
9 reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national
10 forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the con-
11 tinuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable there-
12 for", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C.
13 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982
14 shall be available for personal services in the District of
15 Columbia.

16 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

17 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to
18 advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using indus-
19 tries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest
20 management principles to federally owned lands leased to
21 States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-
22 yield management, the conservation of the timber resources,
23 the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of em-
24 ployment and economic continuance of forest industries, and

1 to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department
 2 as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm
 3 Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b),
 4 (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4
 5 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766),
 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of
 7 forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the
 8 extension of national forests, and for other purposes. in
 9 order to promote the continuous production of timber on
 10 lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7,
 11 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
 12 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to ex-
 13 ceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services
 14 in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books
 15 and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the con-
 16 struction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and
 17 other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect
 18 the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part
 19 of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries
 20 or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

21 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

22 Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
 23 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
 24 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of

1 which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia.

3 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
4 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
5 within the exterior boundaries of the following national for-
6 ests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts
7 authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such
8 purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from
9 such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah,
10 Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended,
11 \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11,
12 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Ber-
13 nardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County,
14 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as
15 amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
16 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
17 amended, \$10,000; (38) *Ozark and Ouachita National*
18 *Forests, Arkansas, Act of March 5, 1940, Public Law*
19 *427, \$250,000*; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
20 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
21 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
22 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
23 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law
24 637), \$35,000; in all, (39) ~~\$142,000~~ \$392,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) ~~(40)\$12,500,000~~ \$23,000,000 for forest development roads and trails, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,714,222 for forest highways, which latter sum consists of (a) the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 and the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780, Seventy-sixth Congress), and (b) \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, ~~(41)\$26,214,222~~ \$36,714,222 (including not to exceed ~~(42)\$99,804~~ \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under

1 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
 2 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
 3 of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any
 4 fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the
 5 cost of such building as certified by the Secretary (43): *Pro-*
 6 *vided further, That in obligating or expending funds herein*
 7 *contained for "Forest roads and trails" the provisions of*
 8 *Revised Statute, 355, as amended, shall not be applicable*
 9 *to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails*
 10 *constructed under the provision of this section, where the cost*
 11 *of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a single*
 12 *instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of the im-*
 13 *provements to be constructed thereon does not exceed \$40,000*

14 FLOOD CONTROL

15 Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the
 16 Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by
 17 section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
 18 534), including personal services in the District of Colum-
 19 bia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain
 20 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
 21 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred
 22 to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control,
 23 general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the
 24 purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as
 25 amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15): *Provided, That no part*

1 of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in
2 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific
3 approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county
4 in which such lands are situated.

5 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

6 To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for
7 the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for
8 other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
9 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of
10 erosion control and soil and water conservation, includ-
11 ing the employment of persons and means in the District
12 of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000
13 may be expended for personal services in the District of
14 Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase,
15 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying
16 automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of sub-
17 sistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft,
18 and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent
19 buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased,
20 erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing
21 a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same
22 with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where
23 buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being pur-
24 chased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to
25 be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building:

1 *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act
2 shall be available for the construction of any such building
3 on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*,
4 That in the State of Missouri where the State has established
5 a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements
6 with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and
7 general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension
8 of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
9 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
10 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
11 approval of such central State agency before they shall be-
12 come effective as to such district, as follows:

13 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
14 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
15 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
16 and water conservation (including the construction and
17 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
18 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
19 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
20 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
21 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work
22 by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof);
23 and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experi-
24 mental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installa-
25 tions, \$1,278,000.

1 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
2 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
3 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
4 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
5 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
6 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
7 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
8 (44)~~\$37,800,000~~ \$40,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of
9 this appropriation may be expended for soil and water con-
10 servation operations in demonstration projects.

11 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
12 SUBMARGINAL LAND

13 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
14 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
15 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions
16 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
17 Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of per-
18 sons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
19 \$1,453,000.

20 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
21 PROJECTS

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary
23 to carry into effect the functions of the Department
24 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-
25 10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation,

1 and maintenance of water conservation and utilization proj-
2 ects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain
3 available until expended, which sum shall be merged with
4 the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated
5 or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said
6 Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling
8 or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership,
9 within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization
10 of irrigation water.

11 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

12 ADMINISTRATION

13 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

14 RESOURCES

15 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to
16 carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive,
17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, ap-
18 proved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-
19 590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment
20 Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407)
21 (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381,
22 and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), in-
23 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
24 where; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and
25 display of exhibits, including such displays at State, inter-

1 state, and international fairs within the United States;
 2 purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals;
 3 (45)~~\$257,500,000~~ \$259,246,000, together with \$42,500,-
 4 000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944,
 5 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of
 6 the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjust-
 7 ment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24,
 8 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)); in all, (46)~~\$300,000,000~~
 9 \$301,746,000, to remain available until December 31,
 10 1947, for compliance with programs under said pro-
 11 visions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
 12 as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as
 13 amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs
 14 carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December
 15 31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for mak-
 16 ing additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for
 17 harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the
 18 Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such
 19 seeds; in all, (47)~~\$312,500,000~~ \$314,246,000: *Provided,*
 20 That not to exceed (48)~~\$26,942,888~~ \$28,699,598 of the
 21 total sum provided under this head shall be available
 22 during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other
 23 administrative expenses for carrying out such programs,
 24 the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be
 25 charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480

1 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-
2 trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment
3 Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds
4 herein appropriated or made available for the functions
5 assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pur-
6 suant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23,
7 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any
8 regional information employees or any State or county in-
9 formation employees, but this shall not preclude the answer-
10 ing of inquiries or supplying of information to individual
11 farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be avail-
12 able for salaries and other administrative expenses in con-
13 nection with the formulation and administration of the
14 1947 programs (amounting to \$300,000,000, including
15 administration) of soil-building practices and soil- and
16 water-conservation practices, under the Act of February
17 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural
18 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or
19 grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the
20 utilization of land with respect to which such payments or
21 grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices
22 which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-
23 and water-conserving practices in the most practical and
24 effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several
25 States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural

1 conservation committee for the respective States: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discre-
3 tion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting
4 Office such sums as may be necessary to pay admin-
5 istrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in
6 auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That
7 such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds,
8 fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any
9 soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricul-
10 tural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices
11 approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948
12 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended,
13 provided, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture is
14 authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who
15 complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural
16 conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7
17 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Al-
18 lotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that,
19 because of induction into the armed forces of the United
20 States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from
21 filing, applications for payment under any such program
22 during the period the applicable appropriation for such pro-
23 gram was available for obligation, such payments to be
24 made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation,
25 "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the

1 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That an application for payment on the pre-
3 scribed form is filed by any such farmer (49)(*or the person*
4 *entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or*
5 *incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pur-*
6 *suant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of*
7 *1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))* within
8 one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces,
9 or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided*
10 *further*, That no part of any funds available to the Depart-
11 ment, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency
12 constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the
13 current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel ex-
14 penses of any person who has been convicted of violating the
15 Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activi-
16 ties", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been
17 found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the
18 Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or
19 attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of
20 Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services
21 or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a
22 Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or
23 appropriation by Congress except upon request of any
24 Member or through the proper official channels.

1 SUGAR ACT

2 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
3 visions, other than those specifically relating to the Philip-
4 pine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September
5 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including
6 the employment of persons and means, in the District of
7 Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,-
8 000, to remain available until June 30, 1948 ~~(50):~~ *Provided,*
9 *however,* That none of the funds appropriated under this
10 head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those
11 determined by the Secretary to be necessary to provide re-
12 turns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under
13 the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabili-
14 zation Administrator.

15 EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF
16 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

17 To enable the Secretary to further carry out the pro-
18 visions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An
19 Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other
20 purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
21 and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure
22 of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby
23 reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated bal-
24 ances of the funds made available for the purposes of such
25 section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less

1 \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation
2 and use of agricultural land resources." Such sums shall
3 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appro-
4 priations made by or for the purposes of such section 32:
5 ~~(51)~~*Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the
6 funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may
7 also be used during the current fiscal year to provide food
8 for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-
9 school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a)
10 the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution
11 of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the
12 making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies
13 having control thereof in connection with the purchase
14 and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or
15 processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and
16 exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c)
17 by such other means as the Secretary may determine:
18 *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a
19 school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in
20 the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of
21 Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as
22 determined by the Secretary, except that if program partici-
23 pation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of
24 Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secre-
25 tary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States;

1 Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in con-
2 sideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further,*
3 That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-
4 care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case
5 exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products
6 thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other
7 sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by
8 the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Pro-*
9 *vided further,* That such sponsoring agency shall maintain
10 accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural
11 commodities or products furnished in the program and that
12 such accounts and records shall be available for audit by
13 representatives of the Department: *Provided further,* That
14 these funds may be used for, or to make payments in con-
15 nection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities
16 and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting,
17 storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other inci-
18 dental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions
19 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard
20 to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32:
21 *Provided further,* That not more than 2 per centum of the
22 funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program
23 shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers.
24 The amount of funds available hereunder for a school lunch
25 program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the Dis-

1 triet of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the
 2 total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or
 3 on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agen-
 4 cies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Co-
 5 lumbia, including the value of donated services and supplies,
 6 as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agen-
 7 cies having control thereof *Provided, That not exceeding*
 8 *\$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to*
 9 *such section 32 may also be used during the fiscal year 1947,*
 10 *without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in*
 11 *said section 32, to carry out the purposes and provisions of*
 12 *the National School Lunch Act, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
 13 *second session, such amount to be exclusive of funds expended*
 14 *in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the Na-*
 15 *tional School Lunch Act.*

16 MARKETING SERVICES

17 For the employment of such persons and means in the
 18 city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed
 19 (52) ~~\$2,394,764~~ \$2,434,764 for departmental personal serv-
 20 ices in the District of Columbia) as may be necessary in con-
 21 ducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as
 22 follows:

23 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
 24 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
 25 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial move-

1 ment, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market
2 prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy
3 and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and
4 their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and
5 other agricultural products, (53)\$1,291,000 \$1,320,972.

6 Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the
7 Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more juris-
8 dictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class,
9 quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vege-
10 tables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
11 poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products
12 when offered for interstate shipment or when received at
13 such important central markets as the Secretary may from
14 time to time designate, or at points which may be con-
15 veniently reached therefrom under such rules and regula-
16 tions as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees
17 as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the
18 cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

19 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
20 among the people of the United States useful information
21 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
22 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
23 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
24 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform stand-
25 ards of classification of American farm and food products

1 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
2 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
3 and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to per-
4 form functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280,
5 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed
6 \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
7 section 706 (a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transporta-
8 tion, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to
9 section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C.
10 541b, 574); printing and binding; the purchase of books
11 of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for news-
12 papers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger
13 automobile in the District of Columbia; ~~(54)\$1,901,500~~ \$2,-
14 251,500, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended
15 for the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal
16 year 1946 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
17 War Food Administration", and, in the absence of other
18 governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such
19 program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during
20 the fiscal year 1947: Provided, That the Secretary may
21 make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the De-
22 partment such amounts from this appropriation as may be
23 necessary to carry out the functions for which this appro-
24 priation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition
25 to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appro-

1 priation items in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of
 2 the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promul-
 3 gation or execution of orders under which assessments are
 4 made against producers or handlers of agricultural products,
 5 excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders (55):
 6 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 7 used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any
 8 commodity unless a majority of the producers of such com-
 9 modity within the area affected participating in a referendum
 10 or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention
 11 of the Secretary.

12 Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into
 13 effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote
 14 the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide
 15 and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for
 16 other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
 17 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publi-
 18 cation of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agri-
 19 culture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508),
 20 as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of
 21 tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes",
 22 approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), (56)\$1,119,000
 23 \$1,319,000.

24 Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency,
 25 and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to

1 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
2 Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended
3 (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the de-
4 struction or dumping of farm produce, and for other pur-
5 poses, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497),
6 the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as
7 amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix
8 standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint
9 baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes,
10 approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

11 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
12 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of
13 the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of
14 the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3,
15 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C.
16 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by
17 chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
18 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
19 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
20 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
21 \$1,274,000.

22 United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Sec-
23 retary to carry into effect the provisions of the United
24 States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

25 United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary

1 to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Ware-
2 house Act, \$584,000.

3 Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
5 regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to re-
6 quire labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in
7 interstate commerce; to require certain standards with re-
8 spect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes",
9 approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-
10 1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of
11 this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United
12 States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing
13 Congress.

14 Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the
15 provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved
16 August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14,
17 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

18 Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
19 into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March
20 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

21 Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry
22 into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7
23 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the man-
24 ufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded
25 paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also

1 fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other
2 purposes", \$262,500.

3 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary
4 to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Ex-
5 change Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

6 Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the pro-
7 visions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title
8 II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
9 1291), \$123,000.

10 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

11 To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance
12 through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in
13 the United States, its Territories and possessions, including
14 (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants,
15 (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this
16 and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liqui-
17 dation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabili-
18 tation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made
19 under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law
20 140, as amended, ~~(57)\$24,000,000~~ \$24,600,000, which sum
21 shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses
22 incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for
24 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
25 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574); purchase

1 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to ex-
2 ceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding:
3 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Con-
4 gress semiannually a progress report with respect to the
5 liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his
6 supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions
7 of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts
8 of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and
9 any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

10 In making any grant payments under this Act, the Sec-
11 retary is authorized to require with respect to such payments
12 the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal
13 and non-Federal, including work on private or public land
14 in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and
15 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C.
16 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-
17 tion, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing
18 such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
19 any case coming within the purview of the workmen's com-
20 pensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in
21 which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive
22 similar benefits for injury or death.

23 For additional funds for the purpose of making rural
24 rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are
25 unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the

1 area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Recon-
2 struction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to
3 make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggre-
4 gate amount of not to exceed (58) ~~\$67,500,000~~ \$82,500,000.
5 Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to ex-
6 ceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semian-
7 nually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the
8 Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary
9 pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75
10 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obliga-
11 tions securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms
12 and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation
13 may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation,
14 currently as received by him, all moneys collected as pay-
15 ments of principal and interest on the loans made from the
16 amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held
17 by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such
18 amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures,
19 bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is
20 authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding
21 at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the
22 date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount
23 sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

24 None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized
25 under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation",

1 shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the
 2 carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program;
 3 or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farm-
 4 ing, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion,
 5 or management of homestead associations, land-leasing asso-
 6 ciations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land
 7 purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers,
 8 except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any
 9 such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) ~~(59) the making of~~
 10 ~~loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstand-~~
 11 ~~ing obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans~~ *the making of*
 12 *loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500*; or (4)
 13 the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5)
 14 the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the pur-
 15 chase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative asso-
 16 ciation (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or
 17 for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in
 18 the discretion of the Secretary, for the production of agri-
 19 cultural commodities.

20 The Secretary may expend funds administered by him
 21 as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the
 22 several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for pur-
 23 poses for which funds made available under this caption may
 24 be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds

1 shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds
2 by the Secretary.

3 The appropriation and authorizations herein made under
4 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
5 constitute the total amount to be available for obligation
6 under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall
7 not be supplemented by funds from any source.

8 No part of the appropriation herein made under the
9 heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be
10 available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
11 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

12 FARM TENANCY

13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions
14 of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
15 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in con-
17 nection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys
18 due the United States on account of loans heretofore made
19 under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the
20 employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia
21 and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized
22 by said Act, \$2,804,000.

23 Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance
24 with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Service-

1 men's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)),
 2 \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible
 3 veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the
 4 provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
 5 Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as
 6 are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be bor-
 7 rowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an in-
 8 terest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum (60)and ✓
 9 no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made
 10 in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census
 11 value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more
 12 in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as
 13 determined by the 1940 farm census; and the Recon-
 14 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
 15 directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security
 16 of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under
 17 the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
 18 Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) :
 19 *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction
 20 Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the
 21 principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting
 22 the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
 23 may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest
 24 on any loans made under such title I to repay the Recon-

1 struction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed there-
2 from under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and
4 other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance
5 Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to
6 have outstanding at any one time under existing law is
7 hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the
8 provisions hereof.

9 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMI-ARID
10 AREAS

11 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
12 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in
13 the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding
14 in the development of facilities for water storage and utiliza-
15 tion, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as
16 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), ~~(61)\$1,500,-~~
17 ~~000~~ \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be
18 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provi-
21 sions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May
22 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and
24 expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports

1 including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrifica-
 2 tion Administration, and other personal services in the Dis-
 3 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of
 4 books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodi-
 5 cals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to
 6 exceed \$1,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of one
 7 passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and else-
 8 where; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit
 9 reports, ~~(62)\$4,500,000 \$5,000,000 (63):~~ *Provided, That*
 10 *no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrifica-*
 11 *tion Administration shall be used for the processing or ap-*
 12 *proval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate*
 13 *(1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such*
 14 *loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible*
 15 *and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Ad-*
 16 *ministrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2)*
 17 *that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted,*
 18 *and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan*
 19 *agreement covering such loan.*

20 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and
 21 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section
 22 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from
 23 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with
 24 the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; law-books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833) ; purchase of one, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expenditures

1 shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses
2 in connection with the making of loans under the provisions
3 of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
4 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States
5 on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and
6 similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administra-
7 tion relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and
8 harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations,
9 and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the
10 Farm Credit Administration; in all, ~~(64)\$544,000~~ \$584,000,
11 together with not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made
12 available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the
13 Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).
14 Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act
15 of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to
16 reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and
17 supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other
18 organizations as provided in said section.

19 Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For
20 loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 as
21 amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000,
22 together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the
23 amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and
24 expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appro-
25 priation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made

1 in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby
2 made available, together with all collections of principal
3 and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under
4 said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n,
5 1020o).

6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
9 the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of
10 the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of
11 the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association
12 supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or
13 authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or
14 of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, insti-
15 tution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or
16 advance under the provisions of food production financing bul-
17 letins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration
18 operating under the Food Production Administration, Produc-
19 tion Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless
20 (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administra-
21 tively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance
22 the production of the crops or livestock specified in the appli-
23 cation is not available to him from sources other than the
24 Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from
25 other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could

1 not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to
2 produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock speci-
3 fied in his application and (b) the person authorized to
4 approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agri-
5 cultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of
6 the crops or livestock specified in the application would be
7 likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than
8 would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance
9 under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency
10 Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148),
11 as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins
12 F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified
13 in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or
14 advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the
15 Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one
16 year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which
17 the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which
18 the making of such loans or advances is necessary in
19 order to finance the production of crops or livestock that
20 otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this sec-
22 tion shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or
23 approved at any time for the purpose of financing the com-
24 pletion of production undertaken before July 12, 1943, or for
25 the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or

1 assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or
2 advance made or approved before such date.

3 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
4 lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department
5 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and
6 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the
7 conduct of the field work of the Department outside the
8 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
9 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
10 Department for which appropriations are made in this Act
11 shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
12 by the Department under the statements of proposed expen-
13 ditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
14 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget
15 *(65) plus twelve additional such vehicles for work in connec-*
16 *tion with experimental forests and ranges: Provided, That*
17 *such vehicles shall be used only for official service out-*
18 *side the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent*
19 *the continued use for official service of motortrucks in*
20 *the District of Columbia: Provided further, That appro-*
21 *priations contained in this Act shall be available for the main-*
22 *tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-*
23 *drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: Provided further, That*
24 *the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation*
25 *and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the*

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carry-
2 ing vehicle in the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
4 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
5 employment of translators when competent citizen trans-
6 lators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emer-
7 gency of persons in the field service of the Department for
8 periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the
9 emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural
10 Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior
11 engineer trainees who are citizens of other American repub-
12 lics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the
13 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

14 (66)SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or
24 supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
25 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized

1 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
2 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
3 *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
8 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
9 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
10 or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause
11 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
12 provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That nothing in
13 this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
14 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
15 gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of
16 property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to
17 such persons from applicable appropriations for services ren-
18 dered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
19 contemplated by this section.

20 *SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in*
21 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
22 *person who is a member of an organization of Government*
23 *employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-*
24 *ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member*
25 *of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the*

1 *Government of the United States by force or violence: Pro-*
2 *vided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-*
3 *sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the*
4 *affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government*
5 *employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-*
6 *ment of the United States, or that such person does not*
7 *advocate, and is not a member of an organization that*
8 *advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
9 *States by force or violence: Provided further, That such*
10 *administrative or supervisory employees of the Department*
11 *as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are*
12 *hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making*
13 *affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge*
14 *no fee for so doing: Provided further, That any person who*
15 *is a member of an organization of Government employees*
16 *that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the*
17 *United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of*
18 *an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-*
19 *ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts*
20 *employment the salary or wages for which are paid from*
21 *any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of*
22 *a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than*
23 *\$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:*
24 *Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in*
25 *addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions*

1 of existing law: Provided further, That nothing in this
 2 section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any
 3 person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emer-
 4 gency work involving the loss of human life or destruction
 5 of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made
 6 to such persons from applicable appropriations for services
 7 rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit
 8 contemplated by this section.

9 **(67)**SEC. 6. Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees'
 10 Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel
 11 required to do the work authorized by those appropriations
 12 for which increased funds are provided by this Act.

13 SEC. **(68)**~~6~~ 7. This Act may be cited as the "Depart-
 14 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 1 (legislative
 day, March 5), 1946.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 3, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 10, 1946
For actions of June 7 and 8, 1946
79th Cong., 2d Sess. No. 10-11

CONTENTS.

Adjournment.....	8,14	Crop insurance.....	13	Price control.....	2,5,11,26
Administrative procedure.....	30	Dairy industry.....	11	Reclamation.....	21
Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....	9	Education.....	18,28	Relief, foreign.....	29
Animal quarantine.....	16	Fisheries.....	20	Reports.....	13
Appropriations.....	3,4,9,10	Forestry.....	7,24	Statistics.....	25
Congressional reorganization.....	1,3	Grain prices.....	5,15	Surplus lands.....	17
Cotton.....	31	Health.....	23	Trade, foreign.....	31
		Inflation.....	26	Veterans.....	12,19
		Labor.....	27	Wool.....	22
		Personnel.....	6,12,19		

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate debated congressional-reorganization bill. Senate committee reported revised price-control; to come up for debate today. Sen. Hickenlooper criticized Porter's statement opposing price-control amendments and referred to BAE study on meat prices. Rep. Murray (Wis.) criticized OPA's "floor tax" on dairy products. Rep. Wickersham introduced bills to encourage sale of wheat and corn for foreign relief. Rep. Flanagan introduced Swan Island animal-quarantine bill. Senate Appropriations Committee reported Treasury-Post Office, Interior, Navy, and 3rd. urgent deficiency bills. Sen. Butler submitted amendment to price-control bill to provide additional grain bonuses.

SENATE - June 7

1. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on S. 2177, to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch (pp. 6560-91). Agreed to amendments by Sen. La Follette to provide for committee "watchfulness" of departments instead of "surveillance", to permit appropriation bills to be reported before the revenue and appropriating committees submit their over-all estimates, and to require the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to submit its reports by Mar. 15 so they can be considered by the revenue and appropriating committees under this bill; and an amendment by Sen. George, Ga., to require a record vote on the over-all difference between expenditures and receipts (p. 6568).
2. PRICE CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6042, to amend and continue the Emergency Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act (S. Rept. 1431) (p. 6587). Majority Leader Barkley said it was intended to bring up the bill today (p. 6587).
Received a petition from the Independent Trade Association, Hyattsville, Md., opposing continuation of OPA (p. 6559).
Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized a statement by Paul Porter opposing the price-control bill and referred to a BAE study on the effects of abolition of meat-price control (pp. 6592-4).

SENATE - June 8

3. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on S. 2177 (pp. 6641-66). Agreed to the following amendments: By Sen. Barkley, to amend Sec. 208 so as to give the President flexible authority in reducing appropriations and not require such reductions by a uniform percentage (p. 6659). By Sen. La Follette, to r

require the revenue and appropriating committees to give consideration to the President's budget recommendations in estimating receipts and expenditures (p. 6644).

4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported the following bills with amendments: Treasury-Post Office (S. Rept. 1432); 3rd urgent deficiency, H. R. 6601 (S. Rept. 1433); Navy Department, H. R. 6496 (S. Rept. 1435); and H. R. 6335, Interior Department (S. Rept. 1434) (pp. 6640, 6647).
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 6042, the price-control bill, to direct this Department to pay a 30-cent bonus for 1945 corn sold before Apr. 19, 1946, a 25-cent bonus for 1945 corn sold between Apr. 18 and May 13, 1946, a 45-cent bonus for all wheat of 1945 crop sold before Apr. 3, 1946, a 45-cent bonus for 1945 wheat sold between Apr. 2 and 19, 1946, and a 15-cent bonus for 1945 wheat sold between Apr. 18 and May 13, 1946 (except under certificate plan with respect to the last two items) (pp. 6640-1).
6. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Received from the President a recommendation for the enactment of an amendment to Sec. 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, relating to medical examinations for disability retirements.
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted his statement and a Wis. lumber company's letter on the necessity for price relief on hardwood plywood (pp. 6641-2).
8. RECESSED until Mon., June 10 (p. 6666).

HOUSE - June 7

9. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5605 (pp. 6632-6). For a tabular statement indicating the actions of the conference committee, see page 5 of this Digest.
0. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Arends, Ill., criticized the large number of appropriations for Government expenditure and suggested that the Appropriations Committees suspend business after the regular appropriations are finished (p. 6601).
1. PRICE CONTROL; DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized OPA's regulation placing a "floor tax" on dairy products, stating that "Mr. Bowles...is ridiculously out of his field of operation" (pp. 6600-1).
2. VETERANS; LEAVE. Began debate on H.R. 4051, to provide benefits to enlisted men in lieu of accumulated leave (pp. 6601-32).
3. REPORTS. Received from the Comptroller General a report of audit of the ECIC for the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942; and an RFC operations report for the period Feb. 2, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1945 (p. 6637).
4. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 10 (p. 6637).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 7

5. GRAINS. H.R. 6708, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to encourage the immediate sale of wheat and corn by providing for payments by the Government to compensate for future adjustments in price. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6638.)
H.R. 6709, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to assure producers who sell wheat in aid of the emergency program designed to relieve distressed areas the bene-

First Conference Report--Agricultural Appropriation Bill, 1947

[Reported June 7, 1946]

Funds and Principal Language Changes

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
1	:OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Salaries and expenses, : Warehouse inspection service--language insert- : ed by House required consolidation of all : warehouse inspection services in the : Department	Senate struck	House agrees
2	:OFFICE OF INFORMATION, Printing and binding ..	+31,000:	+15,500
	:BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:		
4	: Economic investigations (Conferee action con- : templates that no investigations will be : made in Alaska)	+250,000:	+240,000
5	: Provision inserted by House prohibiting : maintenance of regional offices and the : conduct of social surveys. Senate : amended to (1) limit personnel of each : regional office to one professional : worker; (2) prohibit cultural surveys; : and (3) require work in States to be : cooperative with or on approval of land- : grant colleges. Conferees restored : House language, amended to prohibit : cultural surveys.		
6	: Crop and livestock estimates (including : \$20,000 for continuing statistics on soybean : production)	+95,000:	+95,000
	:AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION:		
	: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR:		
7	: Language making special funds for explora- : tory surveys of Alaskan agriculture : <u>immediately available</u> upon approval of Act:	Senate inserted	House agrees
	: OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS:		
8	: Payments to Alaska (Alaska Station Act of : June 20, 1936)	+10,000:	- -
	:BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:		
11,Part I :	Glendale(Ariz.) Poultry Station	+30,000:	+30,000
11,Part II :	Poultry research--Great Plains Area	+2,500:	+2,500
11,Part III:	Poultry research--Southeastern States	+5,000:	+5,000
13,Part I :	Building for Newcastle disease of poultry..	+30,000:	+30,000
13,Part II:	Roundworm parasites, intestinal and fringed : tapeworm in sheep	+32,986:	- -

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
	: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - Cont.		
	: BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY:		
16,Part I :	Data on improvement association herds	+37,488:	+25,000
16,Part II:	Evaluation of mammary gland development ...	+8,700:	- -
16,Part III:	Analysis of experimental breeding data	+8,800:	- -
	: BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICUL-		
	: TURAL ENGINEERING:		
17 :	House inserted: "including not to exceed :		
	\$26,800 for investigation in the black-		
	root disease of sugar beets"	Senate :	House
		struck :	agrees
18,Part I :	Weed control in irrigated areas	+12,000:	+12,000
18,Part II:	Nut grass experiments	+10,000:	+10,000
18,Part III:	Blackroot disease in sugar beets	+26,800:	+26,800
18,Part IV:	Burley-tobacco production and diseases...	+15,000:	+15,000
18,Parts V:	Production, breeding and processing		
and VI :	experiments--guayule rubber	+162,500:	- -
19,Part I :	Diseases of stone fruits--Western States. :	+25,000:	- -
19,Part II:	Ornamental and flowering plants diseases. :	+36,300:	+5,200
19,Part III:	Suitability of various types of trans-		
	portation for shipping fruits and		
	vegetables	+52,000:	+52,000
19,Part IV:	Diseases of vegetable plant beds in South :	+10,100:	+10,100
19,Part V :	Vegetable seed work (Mount Vernon, Wash.) :	+12,000:	+12,000
19,Part VI:	Watery soft-rot disease	+10,000:	- -
20,Part I :	Control measures on forest diseases	+30,300:	+30,300
20,Part II:	Little-leaf disease of pine	+25,000:	+25,000
20,Part III:	Disease affecting the mimosa tree	+25,000:	+25,000
21,Part I :	Soil classification and mapping	+110,000:	+55,000
21,Part II:	Preparation of soil maps and reports for		
	publication	+90,000:	+45,000
22,Part I :	Auburn Tillage Machinery Laboratory :	+65,000:	+30,000
22,Part II:	Utilization of electric power on farms... :	+43,140:	+30,000
23 :	Development work at National Arboretum .. :	+15,000:	+15,000
	: BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:		
25,Part I :	Brazilian fruitfly, etc. :	+35,000:	- -
25,Part II:	Ornamental plants and mushrooms	+28,100:	+28,100
25,Part III:	European corn borer	+12,500:	+12,500
25,Part IV:	Deinsecticizing airplanes, etc. :	+50,000:	- -
25,Part V :	Beet leafhopper and curly-top virus of beans:	+15,000:	+15,000
26,Part i :	Sweetpotato weevil	+50,000:	+50,000
26,Part II:	Gypsy moth	+45,600:	+45,600
26,Part III:	Pink bollworm	+158,400:	+80,000
26,Part IV:	Barberry eradication	+200,000:	+100,000

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate	Conference
		compared	Report
		with	compared
		House	with
			House Bill
	: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - Cont.	:	:
	: BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL	:	:
	: CHEMISTRY:	:	:
28	: Agricultural chemical investigations:	:	:
	: Language authorizing research on rubber-	:	:
	: bearing plants and transfer to A&IC	:	:
	: of real estate and equipment used on	:	:
	: Emergency Rubber Project	: Senate	: Senate
		: inserted	: recedes
9, Part I	: Rubber research	: +150,000:	: - -
9, Part II:	: Processing and preservation of fruits..	: +7,500:	: +7,500
9, Part III:	: Enzymes and phytochemistry	: +22,100:	: +22,100
31	: WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL:	:	:
	: Cooperative work of E&PQ	: +1,000,000:	: +500,000
	: FOREST SERVICE:	:	:
33	: Language authorizing transfer of not to exceed:	:	:
	: \$100,000 to "Printing and Binding" for fire	:	:
	: prevention posters and related material ...	: Senate	: House
		: inserted	: agrees
34, Part I	: Aerial photography and mapping	: +379,000:	: - -
34, Part II:	: Reseeding of national-forest lands	: +400,000:	: +400,000
34, Part III:	: Recreation facilities	: +3,000,000:	: +1,000,000
35	: Language authorizing construction and	:	:
	: maintenance of improvements in experimental	:	:
	: forest areas	: Senate	: House
		: inserted	: agrees
36, Part I	: Experimental forests and ranges	: +250,000:	: - -
36, Part II:	: Mechanization of naval-stores production	: +50,000:	: +50,000
37, Part I	: Establishing two additional forest utilization:	:	:
	: units and strengthening existing units	: +150,000:	: - -
37, Part II:	: Chemical utilization of wood, etc.	: +100,000:	: +10,000
38	: Acquisition of lands for national forests	:	:
	: (from receipt funds)	: +250,000:	: - -
	: FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS:	:	:
40	: Forest development roads	: +10,500,000:	: - -
43	: Language exempting expenditures for certain	:	:
	: easements or rights-of-ways from the pro-	:	:
	: visions of Revised Statutes 355	: Senate	: House will
		: inserted	: agree*
	: SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:	:	:
44	: Surplus equipment for loan and grant to	:	:
	: districts	: +3,000,000:	: +1,500,000
	: CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RE-	:	:
	: SOURCES:	:	:
45	: Increase to cover tobacco marketing quota	:	:
	: expenses	: +1,746,000:	: +1,746,000
48	: Administrative expense limitation (State	:	:
	: and National)	: +1,756,710:	: +1,000,000

Amendment: No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
	: SUGAR ACT:		
50	: Language prohibiting payments in excess of		
	: those determined by the Secretary to be		
	: necessary to provide returns to producers		
	: equivalent to those contemplated under the		
	: 1946 support payment programs	: Senate	: House
		: struck	: agrees
	: SECTION 32 FUNDS:		
51	: School lunch program	: +25,000,000	: +25,000,000
	: Senate struck present language relating to		
	: school lunch program and inserted in lieu		
	: thereof language authorizing use of		
	: \$75,000,000 of Section 32 funds to carry out		
	: the purposes and provisions of the National		
	: School Lunch Act, such amount to be ex-		
	: clusive of funds expended in accordance with		
	: Section 9 of said Act	: Senate	: House
		: inserted	: agrees
	: MARKETING SERVICES:		
53	: Market news services at various locations	: +29,972	: +29,972
54 and 55	: Wage stabilization program	: +350,000	: House will
			: agree*
56	: Tobacco grading work	: +200,000	: +100,000
	: FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION:		
	: Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:		
57	: Administrative expenses	: +600,000	: - -
58	: Borrowings from RFC	: +15,000,000	: +2,500,000
59	: Senate struck House language prohibiting		
	: making of loans to any individual farmer in:		
	: excess of a <u>total</u> outstanding obligation of:		
	: \$2,500 for <u>all</u> such loans and substituted		
	: the present limitation (\$2,500 applicable		
	: to individual loans). Conferees restored		
	: House language, amended to raise the limit		
	: for <u>all</u> such loans to \$5,000, and also re-		
	: tained Senate language.		
	: Farm tenancy:		
	: Loans:		
60	: House raised the limitation on amount by		
	: which farm tenant loans can exceed the		
	: census value of the average farm unit of		
	: thirty acres and more in the <u>county</u> or		
	: <u>parish</u> where the purchase is made from		
	: 15% to 25%. The conferees agree upon the:		

Amendment No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
	FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION - Cont.		
	Farm tenancy - cont.		
	Loans - cont.		
60 - cont.	following language: "and no loans, ex-		
	cepting those to eligible veterans, may		
	be made for the acquisition or enlarge-		
	ment of farms which have a value, as		
	acquired, enlarged, or improved, in ex-		
	cess of the average value of efficient		
	family-size farm-management units, as		
	determined by the Secretary, in the		
	county, parish or locality where the		
	farm is located"		
61	Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas ...	+500,000:	+250,000
	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:		
62	Salaries and expenses	+500,000:	+500,000
63	Provision imposing certain requirements in		
	connection with competitive bidding on and		
	the awarding of contracts	Senate	House
		struck	agrees
64	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, Salaries and ex-		
	penses	+40,000:	- -
	GENERAL PROVISIONS:		
66	Senate amended Section 5 to also prohibit the		
	use of funds appropriated by this Act to		
	pay the salary of any person who is a		
	member of an organization of Government		
	employees that asserts the right to strike		
	against the Government. The conferees		
	further amend Section 5 to provide the same		
	penalties for those who "engage in a strike		
	against the government."		*
67	Senate inserted a provision that Section 14(a)		
	of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946		
	(relating to personnel ceilings) shall not		
	apply to employment of personnel required to		
	do the work authorized by those appropria-		
	tions for which increased funds are provided		
	in this Act. The conferees struck the		
	Senate provision, and insert a substitute		
	amendment requiring the Director of the		
	Budget to effectuate corresponding reduc-		
	tions in personnel in such governmental		
	agencies as he may deem advisable to offset		
	any increase in personnel for which		

Amendment No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate	Conference
		compared	Report
		with	compared
		House	with
			House Bill
GENERAL PROVISIONS - Cont.			
67 - cont.	provision is made in this Act, so as not to:		
	violate the over-all ceilings imposed by		
	Section 14(a) of the 1946 Pay Act.....		*

* Reported in disagreement, but House managers will move to recede and concur.

Recapitulation of Changes in Funds

(Assuming that the House recedes and concurs in Senate Amendment No. 54)

Direct appropriations	:+25,135,786	:+7,638,172
Borrowings from RFC for loan activities	:+15,000,000	:+2,500,000
Section 32 funds available for school lunch program	:+25,000,000	:+25,000,000
	:	:

Soo did its part during the past war in maintaining that uninterrupted flow of vitally needed raw materials. In order to meet the demands of war they even constructed a fourth lock, named after Gen. Douglas MacArthur. I am proud of the twin Soos and all of their citizens because of their invaluable effort to our war victory. Those locks at the Soo even in peacetime—in our normal 8-month navigation season—pass more tonnage than goes through all the six other greatest series of locks and canals in the entire world in 12 months, and I include in that the Panama, Suez, Kiel, Welland, and Erie Canals. Had the Germans or the Japanese succeeded in knocking out our Soo Locks, the entire Allied war effort might well have collapsed.

Now, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a bustling city of 12,000 people, has a high school, and in that high school they have a choir and a swing band. Throughout the war they not only afforded much entertainment to the troops at the expanded Fort Brady Military District who were guarding the locks, but also in public appearances succeeded in selling over \$300,000 worth of war bonds. Today they have stopped off in Washington en route to Atlantic City, where they have been invited to sing for 2 days before the Kiwanis International Convention.

This noon this excellent choir and swing band, under the capable direction of their instructor, Mr. Earl Thomas, had the pleasure and privilege of serenading General Eisenhower and being personally greeted by him. They rendered a concert in the Pentagon court before an audience of high ranking Army personnel and some 20,000 War Department employees. They were most enthusiastically received, and to my knowledge theirs is the first high school group to have ever serenaded the general at The Pentagon.

This evening they are going to give a concert both at the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda and at Walter Reed General Hospital, and then later sing the Star-Spangled Banner at Griffith Stadium as the guest of Mr. Clark Griffith.

Tomorrow, Saturday morning, they have been invited to entertain the patients at Mount Alto Hospital and perform for the sound and color cameras on the hospital lawn for a full-length motion picture to be released to the Nation at a later date by the Veterans' Administration, entitled "Veterans' Administration Reports to the Nation." At 11:30 they will broadcast for 30 minutes over radio station WWDC a salute to President Truman; and on Sunday morning they will sing at the Foundry Methodist Church service.

It is a great pleasure for me to greet them here today, and I think if you will look around you will see some of them in the gallery.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee handling this bill finds nothing objectionable in the amendment; so, as far as we are concerned it is all right for the committee to accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOLGER: On page 4, line 8, after the word "any" strike out the period and insert the following: "or if none such, then to the minor brothers and sisters pro rata and in keeping with the provisions of Section 5, subsection (b) of this act."

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful, if the committee will give attention to this matter, that the amendment will be accepted. I hesitated a little bit about including in the term "parents" a stepfather and stepmother, but I forego that, knowing that there are two sides to that question. But, in the event there is neither a father nor mother or a stepfather nor stepmother, but a soldier has died who is entitled to this pay for leave, if he has minor brothers and sisters that money ought to go to them. They have neither father nor mother, they have neither stepfather nor stepmother. They are minors, and I believe this provision should be included. The language is left: "If there is no such survivor no such lump sum payment shall be payable under this act."

I can conceive of small children whose brother or brothers have given their lives in the war, whose fathers and mothers are also dead. To say that they should not get the benefit of this seems to me to be an oversight.

I submit it to the gentlemen on both sides for their consideration.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. Chairman, if we were dealing with tremendous sums of money such as there are in these large estates, I think it might be well for the Congress to go far afield and take care of distant relatives and to take care of all equities regardless of how complicated they may be; but in this instance we are dealing with small sums of money, much of which will not exceed \$50 or \$60, and in other cases running up to \$200 or \$300. In considering the matter the committee felt it should follow more or less the provisions of the Allotment Act in reference to the designation of these payments. Therefore the committee felt that we should not complicate this thing too much. Your book-keeping expense is already going to be very heavy, and if we allow them to complicate the situation further, we may get into trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the fact that the act of May 8, 1874, as amended by the act of July 29, 1876, providing for accumulated leave for officers, has been in force, the fact remains that the act has not been used and was not used as best we can determine from the hearings and the debate until we reached the period of the present World War II, and for the first time in war or peace officers have been given up to 4 months

terminal leave in World War II. In order to prevent discrimination as between officers and enlisted men, no matter the cost of this bill, it seems there is nothing for the Congress to do except to remove that discrimination and to provide for the payment of terminal leave for the enlisted men, inasmuch as by the regulations of the Army, under the accumulated leave system, as authorized by a law of 1884, such leave has been provided for officers.

The Army is responsible for the pay of terminal leave to officers in World War II, and under the statute of 1876, as amended by the statute of 1878, and under a law passed in 1884 for officers, the Army has provided for payment of terminal leave to officers. It is to be regretted that by statute leaves of absence were provided for officers and not provided for enlisted men. Discrimination results. The Army system is thus criticized. As matters stand, terminal leave, therefore, has been paid to officers and has not been paid to enlisted men. This discrimination should never have been made. If the Army needed legislation to prevent the discrimination, the Army should have requested it. There is nothing in the hearings and nothing in the report to show that the Army requested it. I repeat that in World War I and in previous wars, officers were not paid terminal leave. No such leave was paid them in peacetimes.

Congress provided for mustering-out pay for the first time in World War II for enlisted men. It included officers up to captain. Officers beyond captain were not included. However, officers above captain receive other benefits that would preclude them from ever asking for mustering-out pay. Eighty percent, as I understand, of all officers, have received both mustering-out pay and terminal leave. The pending bill will provide that enlisted men receive terminal pay, just as all officers for the first time in World War II have received terminal pay. Moreover, as I further understand, neither terminal leave nor mustering-out pay will be paid in the future.

I repeat, therefore, that the pending bill should be passed to remove a discrimination for which the Army is responsible.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I merely want to comment briefly upon this bill in connection with the problem of improving the relationships between enlisted men and the commissioned personnel. I am sure that the Members of Congress have viewed with some anxiety the tensions that seem to exist at times between enlisted men and officers. We will therefore look forward with interest to the recommendations of the Secretary of War that will surely follow the submission of the report by General Doolittle and his committee.

We are proud of the democratic traditions of our Army. There was a time when colonels and some other officers were actually elected by popular vote of

their units. One distinguished Governor of Arkansas, Archibald Yell who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War had been elected colonel by a vote of his regiment. We had no problem of strained relations between officers and men through many decades of this country's history, but in the interest of discipline changes had to be made of course. No one would suggest now that all of those practices of a more democratic period in the Army be adopted; nevertheless, I am impressed by the comments of enlisted men upon the practices of certain officers which are out of line with this great military tradition. I think it is fair to say that the War Department has been undertaking through constructive measures to eliminate all of these frictions, and to the extent that legislation is necessary Congress will be prepared to act in order to equalize privileges and remove the conditions to which I have referred.

Some of the incidents in the war that have been referred to in publicity on the subject are not due to Army regulations nor to any lack of legislation, but have been due solely to a misconception by certain individual officers of their duties and obligations. Consequently, there ought to be more emphasis by the War Department upon leadership training. I understand that legislation leading to an improvement in this respect will be requested, and I anticipate that Congress will respond affirmatively. We ought also to support those who insist that promotion of officers be upon merit and not according to some inflexible seniority rule. To the extent that we have failed to support efforts to eliminate officers found to be unfit we have perhaps been derelict in our duty. These are the essential requirements, it seems to me, to improve the relationship between officers and enlisted men, greater emphasis upon training in leadership and in human relations, insistence that promotion to higher rank be upon merit, that unfit officers be eliminated, and that every exertion be made to bring in line the practices of the War and Navy Departments with the tradition of democracy.

The significance of this legislation to me is that it shows the determination of Congress to equalize privileges and not to give to those who are enjoying the rank of commissioned officers privileges not inherent in rank and denied to the men. The enlisted men can take this as a demonstration of our desire to remove all discriminations in the military life of the Nation. I have resolved some doubts regarding this bill in favor of its passage and shall vote for it because of the importance to be attached to the equalizing of leave privileges.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not see any reason why the enlisted men are not entitled to the pay for a 30-day leave in the year as long as this payment is given to the officers. The enlisted men, as a whole, are poorly paid compared to the officers; they are discriminated against, and do not get their proper place compared with their duties in the Army.

They do the same things as the officers.

They fight the same enemies, sleep in the same foxholes, and their reward should be the same as the officers in case of victory and the same applies in case of defeat. We won a great victory and the glory of that victory reflects credit on the enlisted men. We are all very proud of their performance in World War I and World War II.

(Mr. SHARP asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMAS of Texas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4051) to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the gentleman has demanded the yeas and nays, and in accordance with the understanding we have, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of this bill be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. PATMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will let it reach the stage where the roll is to be called. Then I am certain there would be no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has it not reached that stage yet?

Mr. BROOKS. No. The question has not yet been put by the Chair.

Mr. PATMAN. Have a vote by division, and then when the vote has been announced, object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not want any situation to arise here that would violate the agreement made between the majority and the minority leaders and the Speaker about not having a roll call before next Tuesday.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, may I not demand the yeas and nays and then have the vote go over until next Tuesday?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the whole proceeding should go over until then.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. SHAFER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WILSON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 57, and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 33, 35, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 62, 63, and 65 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,309,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,163,457"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading 'Economic investigations' shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$885,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$497,032"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$981,012"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,428,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,070,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,355,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$584,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,676,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,066,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$461,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,754,111"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,003,710"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,786,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,330,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$1,395,000, of which at least \$10,000 shall be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$39,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,942,888"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lines 6 and 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the following: "Seventy-ninth Congress, second session" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "approved June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$1,219,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$70,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$5,000 for all such loans or the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert the following: "and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish or locality where the farm is located"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 43, 52, 54, 55, 66, 67, and 68.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the

following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, etc., as they have been adjusted to the action of the conferees on other amendments: Nos. 3, 9, 10, 15, 24, 27, 30, 32, 39, 41, 42, 46, and 47.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1, salaries and expenses: Senate deleted the following language inserted by the House:

"Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single fund."

The House recedes, on assurances from the Secretary of Agriculture that the consolidation already effected by administrative order will be continued.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 2, printing and binding: House appropriated \$1,294,000; Senate, \$1,325,000; conferees agree upon \$1,309,500.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 4, economic investigations: House appropriated \$1,923,457; Senate, \$2,173,457; conferees agree upon \$2,163,457. Action of conferees contemplates that no investigations will be made in Alaska.

Amendment No. 5, economic investigations: The House inserted the following language:

"Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys."

The Senate struck out the House language and inserted the following, including the words enclosed in brackets:

"Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading 'Economic investigations' shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of [more than one professional worker in the respective] regional offices[, and that all work done by the Bureau in the States out of funds appropriated or made available for 'Economic investigations' shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges]."

The conferees agreed upon the Senate provision, omitting the words enclosed in brackets:

Amendment No. 6, crop and livestock estimates: House appropriated \$2,037,000; Senate, \$2,132,000; House recedes.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 7, special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska: The Senate inserted language making the amount appropriated for this purpose immediately available. The House recedes.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 8, payments to Territory of Alaska under provisions of section 2 of the act approved June 20, 1936: House appropriated \$27,500; Senate, \$37,500; Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 11, animal husbandry: Glendale, Ariz., Poultry Station: Senate appropriated \$30,000; House recedes. For study of possibilities of establishing a regional

poultry research program in the southern Great Plains area: Senate appropriated \$2,500; House recedes. For study of possibilities of establishing a regional poultry research program in the Southeastern States: Senate appropriated \$5,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 12, animal husbandry: Glendale, Ariz., poultry station: The Senate authorized \$20,000 of the appropriation for this item for construction of buildings. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14, diseases of animals: Laboratory to investigate Newcastle disease of poultry: Senate appropriated \$30,000 for the construction of a building; House recedes. Investigation of roundworm parasites and intestinal and fringed tapeworms of sheep: Senate appropriated \$32,986; Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 16, salaries and expenses: Increase for tabulating, analyzing, and making available data on dairy herd improvement association herds: Senate added \$37,488; conferees agree upon \$25,000. For further research on evaluation of mammary gland development in its relation to milk production: Senate appropriated \$8,700; Senate recedes. Analysis of experimental breeding data: Senate appropriated \$8,800; Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, field crops: The Senate struck the following language: "including not to exceed \$26,800 for investigation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets." The House recedes. However, see amendment No. 18, where an increased appropriation of \$26,800 is allowed for this purpose.

Amendment No. 18, field crops: Development of weed control methods in irrigated areas: Senate added \$12,000; House recedes. Experiments on nut grass: Senate appropriated \$10,000; House recedes. Control measures for blackroot disease of sugar beets: Senate appropriated \$26,800; House recedes. Problems of burley tobacco production and disease: Senate appropriated \$15,000; House recedes. Production and breeding experiments on guayule rubber: Senate appropriated \$117,400; Senate recedes. To enlarge guayule research program, including processing tests and shrub conditioning studies: Senate appropriated \$45,100; Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 19, fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: Investigations of virus and viruslike diseases of stone fruits of the Western States: Senate appropriated \$25,000; Senate recedes. Development of disease-resistant ornamental and flowering plants: Senate appropriated \$36,300; conferees agree upon \$5,200, to be earmarked for work on azaleas. Investigations on suitability of various types of cargo and transport services for shipping fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables: Senate appropriated \$52,000; House recedes. Investigation of diseases of vegetable plant beds in the South for work in connection with tomato plants: Senate appropriated \$10,100; House recedes. Cooperative vegetable seed work: Senate appropriated \$12,000; House recedes. Investigations of watery soft-rot disease: Senate appropriated \$10,000; Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 20, forest diseases: Development and improvement of methods for control of tree diseases: Senate appropriated \$30,300; house recedes. Little-leaf disease of pine: Senate appropriated \$25,000; House recedes. Investigation of the disease affecting mimosa trees: Senate appropriated \$25,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 21, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: Increase for soil classification and mapping: Senate added \$110,000; conferees agree upon \$55,000. Increase for preparation of soil maps and reports for publication: Senate added \$90,000; conferees agree upon \$45,000.

Amendment No. 22, agricultural engineering: Auburn Tillage Machinery Laboratory: Senate appropriated \$65,000; conferees agree upon \$30,000. Utilization of electric power on farms: Senate added \$43,140; conferees agree upon \$30,000.

Amendment No. 23, National Arboretum: House appropriated \$61,000; Senate, \$76,000; House recedes.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 25, insect investigations: Investigations in Brazil of a fruitfly of potential danger to fruit culture, and the relation of insects to a disease of citrus trees in California: Senate appropriated \$35,000; Senate recedes. Reestablishment of investigations on insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants and mushrooms: Senate added \$28,100; House recedes. Not more than \$6,500 to be used for mushroom work. Development of measures to control the European corn borer by insecticides: Senate appropriated \$12,500; House recedes. Development of methods for deinfesting airplanes and other carriers, and their cargoes: Senate appropriated \$50,000; Senate recedes. Investigations of the best leafhopper and the curly-top virus of beans: Senate appropriated \$15,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 26, insect and plant disease control: Increase for elimination of sweet-potato weevil from commercial producing areas: Senate added \$50,000; House recedes. Intensification of gypsy moth control: Senate added \$45,600; House recedes. Expansion of pink bollworm control work: Senate added \$158,400; conferees agree upon \$80,000. Expansion of barberry eradication work: Senate added \$200,000; conferees agree upon \$100,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 28, work on guayule and other rubber-bearing plants: The Senate inserted the following language: "and for conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being grown within the continental limits of the United States, including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants; the transfer to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without compensation therefor, of real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California, including approximately two hundred and fifty acres of land now in guayule production) and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of \$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred;"

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 29, agricultural chemical investigations: Research on extraction of rubber from guayule and other rubber-bearing plants: Senate appropriated \$150,000; Senate recedes. To develop information and intensify studies on processed citrus fruits and on preservation and processing of soft fruits: Senate added \$7,500; House recedes. For expanding investigations on enzymes and phytochemistry: Senate added \$22,100; House recedes.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

Amendment No. 31, to expand cooperative work of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with State and private agencies for control on State and privately owned lands: Senate added \$1,000,000; conferees agree upon \$500,000.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 33, salaries and expenses: The Senate added the following language:

"Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for 'National forest protection and management', and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for 'Forest fire cooperation' may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture', for forest fire prevention posters and related printed material."

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 34, national forest protection and management: To expand aerial photography and mapping of national-forest areas: Senate appropriated \$379,000; Senate recedes. To expand the work of reseeding national-forest lands: Senate appropriated \$400,000; House recedes. For restoration of existing recreational areas in the national forests: Senate added \$3,000,000; conferees agree upon \$1,000,000.

Amendment No. 35, construction and maintenance of improvements in experimental forest areas: The Senate added language making appropriations under "Forest research" available for the construction and maintenance of improvements. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 36, forest and range management investigations: Increase to establish, equip, and staff additional experimental forests and ranges, and to strengthen the work at existing units: Senate added \$250,000; Senate recedes. Research in connection with mechanization of naval-stores production: Senate appropriated \$50,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 37, forest products: To establish two additional utilization research units and to strengthen existing units: Senate appropriated \$150,000; Senate recedes. To expand work on chemical utilization, waste utilization and improved wood uses: Senate appropriated \$100,000; conferees agree upon \$10,000 to be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods.

Amendment No. 38, acquisition of lands for national forests—acquisition of lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas: Senate appropriated \$250,000; Senate recedes.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendment No. 40, forest development roads: House appropriated \$12,500,000; Senate, \$23,000,000; Senate recedes.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 44, soil conservation operations—purchase of equipment from Government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts: House appropriated \$1,000,000; Senate, \$4,000,000; conferees agree upon \$2,500,000, to be expended only for such surplus equipment.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 45, regular conservation program (direct appropriation): House appropriated \$257,500,000; Senate, \$259,246,000; House recedes. This action, together with reappropriation, provides a total of \$301,746,000 for the regular agricultural conservation program, plus \$12,500,000 for the special grass and legume seed program.

Amendment No. 48, administrative expense limitation: House provided \$26,942,888; Senate, \$28,699,598; conferees agree upon \$27,942,888.

Amendment No. 49, applications by veterans for payments, within one year from date of discharge: The Senate added language authorizing the filing of such application by the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance or incompetency of such veteran. The House recedes.

SUGAR ACT

Amendment No. 50, limitation on rates of payment: The Senate struck the following language:

"Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to be necessary

to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator."

The House recedes.

EXPORTING AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Amendment No. 51, school lunch program: The House bill included the following:

"*Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may re-apportion such excess funds to such other States, Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof."

The Senate struck out the House language and inserted in lieu thereof the following:

"*Provided*, That not exceeding \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the fiscal year 1947, without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32, to carry out the purposes and provisions of the National School Lunch Act, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, such

amount to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act."

The conferees agree upon the Senate language with an amendment correcting the citation to the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 53, market news service: Federal contribution to Alabama marketing services for services received from State leased wire and Alabama marketing office: Senate appropriated \$3,000; House recedes. Dairy and poultry market news service in Atlanta, Ga., area: Senate appropriated \$7,500; House recedes. Market news service on eggs, butter, and poultry, Cincinnati, Ohio: Senate appropriated \$7,500; House recedes. Installation of a market news service to serve the stockyards area in Spokane, Wash.: Senate appropriated \$11,122; House recedes. Leased-wire service for cooperative market news office, Asheville, N. C.: Senate appropriated \$850; House recedes.

Amendment No. 56, Tobacco Acts—to permit the opening of new markets and provide graders for these markets: Senate appropriated \$200,000; conferees agree upon \$100,000.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 57, administrative expenses: House appropriated \$24,000,000; Senate, \$24,600,000; Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 58, authorization to borrow loan funds from RFC: House appropriated \$67,500,000; Senate, \$82,500,000; conferees agree upon \$70,000,000.

Amendment No. 59, limitation on loans to individual farmers: The Senate deleted the following House language: the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans" and inserted in lieu thereof the following: "the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500."

The conferees agreed upon the retention of the House language, amended to increase the limit of total outstanding obligation to \$5,000, and the retention of the Senate language.

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 60, limitation on size of loans: The Senate struck the following language: "and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census."

The conferees agree on the following language: "and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish or locality where the farm is located."

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

Amendment No. 61, loan funds and administrative expenses for the water facilities program: House appropriated \$1,500,000; Senate, \$2,000,000; conferees agree upon \$1,750,000.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 62, salaries and expenses: House appropriated \$4,500,000; Senate, \$5,000,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 63, proviso in connection with awarding of contracts: The Senate struck the following language:

"*Provided*, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Adminis-

tration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan."

The House recedes.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 64, salaries and expenses (direct appropriation): increase for research relative to the effects of postwar adjustment and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives: Senate appropriated \$40,000; Senate recedes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 65, additional passenger-carrying vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges: The Senate inserted the following language: "plus twelve additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges."

The House recedes.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 43, forest roads and trails: Exempts certain easements or rights-of-way from the provisions of Revised Statute 355, as amended. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendments Nos. 52, 54, and 55, agricultural wage stabilization program: These amendments provide funds and authority for continuing this program, and a limitation on the conditions under which agricultural wages may be stabilized. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 66, Provision relating to subversive activities and strikes against the Government. The House enacted the following:

"Sec. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

The Senate struck out the House language, and inserted in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government em-

ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an

organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

Amendment No. 67, corresponding reduction of personnel in other agencies to offset increases provided in the Act:

The Senate inserted the following language:

"SEC. 6. Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel required to do the work authorized by those appropriations for which increased funds are provided by this Act."

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur, with an amendment as a substitute for the Senate provision, as follows:

"SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390) nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of any activity whose personnel may be increased in consequence of appropriations contained in this Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such Governmental agencies as he may deem advisable as will offset any increase in personnel for which provision is made in this Act."

Amendment No. 68, correcting a section number.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 6572.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 208. An act for the relief of Marion Contracting Co.;

H. R. 210. An act for the relief of Jack Williams; Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor, and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor;

H. R. 216. An act for the relief of John Seferian and Laura Seferian;

H. R. 238. An act for the relief of Henrietta Silk;

H. R. 781. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Douglas Charles McRae, a minor;

H. R. 845. An act for the relief of Mrs. Luther S. Sykes;

H. R. 874. An act for the relief of L. Willmoth Hodges;

H. R. 941. An act for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased;

H. R. 1037. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida;

H. R. 1072. An act for the relief of Henry R. Butler;

H. R. 1229. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary M. Wolf;

H. R. 1288. An act for the relief of Father Peter B. Duffee;

H. R. 1299. An act for the relief of Morris Fine;

H. R. 1394. An act for the relief of William H. W. Komp;

H. R. 1538. An act for the relief of Robert J. Cramer;

H. R. 1782. An act for the relief of Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Herman W. Braun, deceased;

H. R. 1852. An act for the relief of R. H. White Transfer & Storage Co., of Nashville, Tenn.;

H. R. 2188. An act for the relief of George W. Bailey;

H. R. 2223. An act for the relief of Catherine Bode;

H. R. 2242. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lessie L. Bryant and Miss Jimmie Alexander;

H. R. 2246. An act for the relief of the estate of Michael O. Mello and Christian O. Mello;

H. R. 2248. An act for the relief of Joseph E. Alarie;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of H. H. Hood;

H. R. 2569. An act for the relief of Daphne Webb;

H. R. 2576. An act for the relief of William F. Schmeltz;

H. R. 2579. An act for the relief of John G. Johnson;

H. R. 2665. An act for the relief of Achille Guillory and Olivia Guillory;

H. R. 2747. An act for the relief of George A. West;

H. R. 2926. An act for the relief of Mrs. Alice Breon;

H. R. 2973. An act for the relief of Ben Thomas Haynes, a minor;

H. R. 3018. An act for the relief of Crystal R. Stribling;

H. R. 3094. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States;

H. R. 3100. An act for the relief of Rolland Lee Frank;

H. R. 3125. An act for the relief of Lovie M. Trotter;

H. R. 3177. An act for the relief of James J. Barrett, Jr.;

H. R. 3228. An act for the relief of Sam Dishong;

H. R. 3270. An act for the relief of James B. McCarty;

H. R. 3340. An act for the relief of Mrs. Merla Koperski;

H. R. 3355. An act for the relief of Elisabeth Jones Hansel;

H. R. 3365. An act for the relief of Kay Beth Bednar;

H. R. 3378. An act for the relief of Dr. John A. Logan;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1947

JUNE 7, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TARVER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5605]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 57, and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 33, 35, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 62, 63, and 65, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$1,309,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,163,457; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$885,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$497,032; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$981,012; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,428,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,070,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$1,355,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$584,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,676,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$3,066,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$461,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$6,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,754,111; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$1,003,710; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$21,786,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,380,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *\$1,395,000, of which at least \$10,000 shall be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *\$39,300,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *\$27,942,888*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the following: "Seventy-ninth Congress, second session" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: *approved June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: *\$1,219,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: *\$70,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$5,000 for all such loans or the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert the following: *and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish or locality where the farm is located; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$1,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 43, 52, 54, 55, 66, 67, and 68.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED

Managers on the Part of the Senate

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

TOTALS, ALLOCATIONS, ETC.

The following amendments relate to totals, allocations, etc., as they have been adjusted to the action of the conferees on other amendments: Nos. 3, 9, 10, 15, 24, 27, 30, 32, 39, 41, 42, 46, and 47.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1, salaries and expenses: Senate deleted the following language inserted by the House:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of the compensation of any officer or employee who authorizes or causes to be authorized the operation and administration of more than one warehouse inspection service under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and appropriations and funds available for such services shall be transferred and consolidated and expended and accounted for as a single fund

The House recedes, on assurances from the Secretary of Agriculture that the consolidation already effected by administrative order will be continued.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Amendment No. 2, printing and binding: House appropriated \$1,294,000; Senate, \$1,325,000; conferees agree upon \$1,309,500.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 4, economic investigations: House appropriated \$1,923,457; Senate, \$2,173,457; conferees agree upon \$2,163,457. Action of conferees contemplates that no investigations will be made in Alaska.

Amendment No. 5, economic investigations: The House inserted the following language:

Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning, or for the maintenance of regional offices, or for conducting social surveys

The Senate struck out the House language and inserted the following, including the words enclosed in brackets:

Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic

investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of [more than one professional worker in the respective] regional offices[, and that all work done by the Bureau in the States out of funds appropriated or made available for "Economic investigations" shall be done in cooperation with or on the approval of the respective land-grant colleges].

The conferees agreed upon the Senate provision, omitting the words enclosed in brackets:

Amendment No. 6, crop and livestock estimates: House appropriated \$2,037,000; Senate, \$2,132,000; House recedes.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 7, special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska: The Senate inserted language making the amount appropriated for this purpose immediately available. The House recedes.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment No. 8, payments to Territory of Alaska under provisions of section 2 of the act approved June 20, 1936: House appropriated \$27,500; Senate, \$37,500; Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 11, animal husbandry—Glendale, Arizona, Poultry Station: Senate appropriated \$30,000; House recedes. For study of possibilities of establishing a regional poultry research program in the southern Great Plains area: Senate appropriated \$2,500; House recedes. For study of possibilities of establishing a regional poultry research program in the Southeastern States: Senate appropriated \$5,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 12, animal husbandry—Glendale, Arizona, Poultry Station: The Senate authorized \$20,000 of the appropriation for this item for construction of buildings. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14, diseases of animals: Laboratory to investigate Newcastle disease of poultry: Senate appropriated \$30,000 for the construction of a building; House recedes. Investigation of roundworm parasites and intestinal and fringed tapeworms of sheep: Senate appropriated \$32,986; Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 16, salaries and expenses: Increase for tabulating, analyzing, and making available data on dairy herd improvement association herds: Senate added \$37,488; conferees agree upon \$25,000. For further research on evaluation of mammary gland development in its relation to milk production: Senate appropriated \$8,700; Senate recedes. Analysis of experimental breeding data: Senate appropriated \$8,800; Senate recedes.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, field crops: The Senate struck the following language:

including not to exceed \$26,800 for investigation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets

The House recedes. However, see amendment No. 18 where an increased appropriation of \$26,800 is allowed for this purpose.

Amendment No. 18, field crops: Development of weed control methods in irrigated areas: Senate added \$12,000; House recedes. Experiments on nut grass: Senate appropriated \$10,000; House recedes. Control measures for blackroot disease of sugar beets: Senate appropriated \$26,800; House recedes. Problems of burley tobacco production and disease: Senate appropriated \$15,000; House recedes. Production and breeding experiments on guayule rubber: Senate appropriated \$117,400; Senate recedes. To enlarge guayule research program, including processing tests and shrub conditioning studies: Senate appropriated \$45,100; Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 19, fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: Investigations of virus and viruslike diseases of stone fruits of the Western States: Senate appropriated \$25,000; Senate recedes. Development of disease-resistant ornamental and flowering plants: Senate appropriated \$36,300; conferees agree upon \$5,200 to be earmarked for work on azaleas. Investigations on suitability of various types of cargo and transport services for shipping fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables: Senate appropriated \$52,000; House recedes. Investigation of diseases of vegetable plant beds in the South for work in connection with tomato plants: Senate appropriated \$10,100; House recedes. Cooperative vegetable seed work: Senate appropriated \$12,000; House recedes. Investigations of watery soft-rot disease: Senate appropriated \$10,000; Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 20, forest diseases: Development and improvement of methods for control of tree diseases: Senate appropriated \$30,300; House recedes. Little-leaf disease of pine: Senate appropriated \$25,000; House recedes. Investigation of the disease affecting mimosa trees: Senate appropriated \$25,000. House recedes.

Amendment No. 21, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: Increase for soil classification and mapping: Senate added \$110,000; conferees agree upon \$55,000. Increase for preparation of soil maps and reports for publication: Senate added \$90,000; conferees agree upon \$45,000.

Amendment No. 22, agricultural engineering: Auburn Tillage Machinery Laboratory: Senate appropriated \$65,000; conferees agree upon \$30,000. Utilization of electric power on farms: Senate added \$43,140; conferees agree upon \$30,000.

Amendment No. 23, National Arboretum: House appropriated \$61,000; Senate, \$76,000; House recedes.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 25, insect investigations: Investigations in Brazil of a fruitfly of potential danger to fruit culture, and the relation of insects to a disease of citrus trees in California: Senate appropriated \$35,000; Senate recedes. Reestablishment of investigations on insects affecting greenhouse and field-grown ornamental plants and mushroomrooms: Senate added \$28,100; House recedes. Not more than \$6,500 to be used for mushroom work. Development of measures to control the European corn borer by insecticides: Senate appropriated \$12,500; House recedes. Development of methods for de-insectizing airplanes and other carriers, and their cargoes: Senate appropriated \$50,000; Senate recedes. Investigations of the beet leafhopper and the curlytop virus of beans: Senate appropriated \$15,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 26, insect and plant disease control: Increase for elimination of sweetpotato weevil from commercial producing areas: Senate added \$50,000; House recedes. Intensification of gypsy moth control: Senate added \$45,600; House recedes. Expansion of pink bollworm control work: Senate added \$158,400; conferees agree upon \$80,000. Expansion of barberry eradication work: Senate added \$200,000; conferees agree upon \$100,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 28—work on guayule and other rubber-bearing plants: The Senate inserted the following language:

and for conducting investigations on the extraction and processing of rubber from guayule and other plants, vines, shrubs, or trees possessing natural rubber growing or capable of being grown within the continental limits of the United States, including not to exceed \$12,000 for the procurement of services, by contract or otherwise, for the production of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants the transfer to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, without compensation therefor, of real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California; including approximately two hundred and fifty acres of land now in guayule production) and personal property, valued at not exceeding a total of \$260,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the emergency rubber project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred;

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 29, agricultural chemical investigations: Research on extraction of rubber from guayule and other rubber-bearing plants: Senate appropriated \$150,000; Senate recedes. To develop information and intensify studies on processed citrus fruits and on preservation and processing of soft fruits: Senate added \$7,500; House recedes. For expanding investigations on enzymes and phytochemistry: Senate added \$22,100; House recedes.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

Amendment No. 31, to expand cooperative work of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with State and private agencies for control on State and privately owned lands: Senate added \$1,000,000; conferees agree upon \$500,000.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 33, salaries and expenses: The Senate added the following language:

Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection and management", and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest fire prevention posters and related printed material,

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 34, national forest protection and management: To expand aerial photography and mapping of national-forest areas: Senate appropriated \$379,000; Senate recedes. To expand the work of reseeding national-forest lands: Senate appropriated \$400,000; House recedes. For restoration of existing recreational areas in the national forests: Senate added \$3,000,000; conferees agree upon \$1,000,000.

Amendment No. 35, construction and maintenance of improvements in experimental forest areas: The Senate added language making appropriations under "Forest research" available for the construction and maintenance of improvements. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 36, forest and range management investigations: Increase to establish, equip and staff additional experimental forests and ranges, and to strengthen the work at existing units: Senate added \$250,000; Senate recedes. Research in connection with mechanization of naval-stores production: Senate appropriated \$50,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 37, forest products: To establish two additional utilization research units and to strengthen existing units: Senate appropriated \$150,000; Senate recedes. To expand work on chemical utilization, waste utilization and improved wood uses: Senate appropriated \$100,000; conferees agree upon \$10,000 to be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods.

Amendment No. 38, acquisition of lands for national forests: acquisition of lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas: Senate appropriated \$250,000; Senate recedes.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendment No. 40, forest development roads: House appropriated \$12,500,000; Senate, \$23,000,000; Senate recedes.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 44, soil conservation operations—purchase of equipment from Government surplus for loan and grant to conservation districts: House appropriated \$1,000,000; Senate, \$4,000,000; conferees agree upon \$2,500,000, to be expended only for such surplus equipment.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 45, regular conservation program (direct appropriation): House appropriated \$257,500,000; Senate, \$259,246,000; House recedes. This action, together with reappropriations, provides a total of \$301,746,000 for the regular agricultural conservation program, plus \$12,500,000 for the special grass and legume seed program.

Amendment No. 48, administrative expense limitation: House provided \$26,942,888; Senate, \$28,699,598; conferees agree upon \$27,942,888.

Amendment No. 49, applications by veterans for payments, within one year from date of discharge: The Senate added language authorizing the filing of such application by the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance or incompetency of such veteran. The House recedes.

SUGAR ACT

Amendment No. 50, limitation on rates of payment: The Senate struck the following language:

Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated under this head shall be used for payments in amounts in excess of those determined by the Secretary to

be necessary to provide returns to producers equivalent to those contemplated under the 1946 support payment programs approved by the Stabilization Administrator

The House recedes.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES

Amendment No. 51, school lunch program: The House bill included the following:

Provided, That not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the current fiscal year to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided further*, That funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States, Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under (b) of this paragraph to schools or child-care centers or other sponsoring agencies shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof purchased by the school or child-care center or other sponsoring agencies as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available hereunder for a school lunch program shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds available hereunder for a school lunch program used in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia during any fiscal year shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State, Territory, possession, or District of Columbia, including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

The Senate struck out the House language and inserted in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That not exceeding \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the fiscal year 1947, without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32, to carry out the purposes and provisions of the National School Lunch Act, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, such amount to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act.

The conferees agree upon the Senate language, with an amendment correcting the citation to the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 53, market news service: Federal contribution to Alabama marketing services for services received from State leased wire and Alabama marketing office: Senate appropriated \$3,000; House reeeds. Dairy and poultry market news service in Atlanta, Georgia, area: Senate appropriated \$7,500; House reeeds. Market news service on eggs, butter and poultry, Cincinnati, Ohio: Senate appropriated \$7,500; House reeeds. Installation of a market news service to serve the stockyards area in Spokane, Washington: Senate appropriated \$11,122; House reeeds. Leased-wire service for co-operative market news office, Asheville, North Carolina: Senate appropriated \$850; House reeeds.

Amendment No. 56, Tobacco Acts—to permit the opening of new markets and provide graders for these markets: Senate appropriated \$200,000; conferees agree upon \$100,000.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 57, administrative expenses: House appropriated \$24,000,000; Senate, \$24,600,000; Senate reeeds.

Amendment No. 58, authorization to borrow loan funds from RFC: House appropriated \$67,500,000; Senate, \$82,500,000; conferees agree upon \$70,000,000.

Amendment No. 59, limitation on loans to individual farmers: The Senate deleted the following House language:

the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$2,500 for all such loans

and inserted in lieu thereof the following:

the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500

The conferees agreed upon the retention of the House language, amended to increase the limit of total outstanding obligation to \$5,000 and the retention of the Senate language.

FARM TENANCY

Amendment No. 60, limitation on size of loans: The Senate struck the following language:

and no loan, excepting those to eligible veterans, shall be made in an amount greater than 25 per centum above the census value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in the county or parish where the purchase is made, as determined by the 1940 farm census

The conferees agree on the following language:

and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish or locality where the farm is located

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

Amendment No. 61, loan funds and administrative expenses for the water facilities program: House appropriated \$1,500,000; Senate, \$2,000,000; conferees agree upon \$1,750,000.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 62, salaries and expenses: House appropriated \$4,500,000; Senate, \$5,000,000; House recedes.

Amendment No. 63, proviso in connection with awarding of contracts: The Senate struck the following language:

Provided, That no part of the funds herein provided for the Rural Electrification Administration shall be used for the processing or approval of any loan, the application for which does not stipulate (1) that the borrower shall, in awarding contracts under such loan, award such contracts to the lowest financially responsible and qualified bidder in each case, as determined by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, (2) that the borrower shall open and consider all bids submitted, and (3) that such stipulation shall be made a part of the loan agreement covering such loan.

The House recedes.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 64, salaries and expenses (direct appropriation): increase for research relative to the effects of postwar adjustment and reconversion on farmers' cooperatives: Senate appropriated \$40,000; Senate recedes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 65, additional passenger-carrying vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges: The Senate inserted the following language:

plus twelve additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges

The House recedes.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 43, forest roads and trails: Exempts certain easements or rights-of-way from the provisions of Revised Statute 355, as amended. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendments Nos. 52, 54 and 55, agricultural wage stabilization program: These amendments provide funds and authority for continuing this program, and a limitation on the conditions under which agricultural wages may be stabilized. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 66. Provision relating to subversive activities and strikes against the Government. The House enacted the following:

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who

advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

The Senate struck out the House language, and inserted in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who engaged in a

strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

Amendment No. 67, corresponding reduction of personnel in other agencies to offset increases provided in the Act: The Senate inserted the following language:

SEC. 6. Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employee' Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel required to do the work authorized by those appropriations for which increased funds are provided by this Act.

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur, with an amendment as a substitute for the Senate provision, as follows:

SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390) nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of any activity whose personnel may be increased in consequence of appropriations contained in this Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such governmental agencies as he may deem advisable as will offset any increase in personnel for which provision is made in this Act.

Amendment No. 68, correcting a section number.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 12, 1946
For actions of June 11, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 112

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriation bill.....	6	Holiday.....	17	Price control.....	1,28
Alcohol.....	10	Inflation.....	29	Reclamation.....	31
Appropriations...3,5,6,9,32		Labor.....	7,9	Reorganization.....	24
Bankruptcy.....	12	Labor, farm.....	9,14,19	Relief, foreign.....	22
Corporations.....	4	Law, administrative.....	30	Social security.....	25
Employment.....	18	Livestock and meat....	15,27	Subsidies.....	15
Food conservation.....	9	Loans, foreign.....	29	Sugar.....	10
Food shortages.....	20	Machinery, farm.....	14	Trade, foreign.....	14,16
Foreign relations.....	11	Nomination.....	2	Transportation.....	23
Grain shortage.....	13	Personnel.....	5,17,21,24	Veterans.....	8,18,26
				Wool.....	27

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill and acted on amendments in disagreement. Senate debated price-control bill. Senate confirmed Snyder nomination. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; agreed to amendment prohibiting NLRB from dealing with farm labor. House committee reported bill extending for 7 months the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. House received and sustained veto of Case labor bill. President approved administrative-law bill.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Began debate on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 6746, 6748-88). The debate included discussion of agricultural commodities.
2. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Secretary of the Treasury (p. 6790).
3. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (S. Rept. 1466)(p. 6747).
4. CORPORATIONS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 2223, to establish a policy regarding congressional chartering of corporations (S. Rept. 1451)(p. 6747).
5. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6429 (S. Rept. 1436)(June 10). The bill includes the provision, previously inserted on other appropriation bills, regarding strikes against the Government.

HOUSE

6. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 6793-6). Concurred in all amendments in disagreement, except that the amendments regarding personnel ceilings and strikes were further amended as described in Digest 109 (pp. 6796-7).

7. LABOR DISPUTES. Received the President's veto message on the Case labor bill (p. 6798-801). Sustained the veto, 255-135 (p. 6801).
8. VETERANS' LEAVE. Passed, 380-0, with amendments H. R. 4051, to grant enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave (p. 6792).
9. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 6739, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 2242) (pp. 6793, 6802-16). The bill includes items for payments to States for education of the public in food conservation (\$1,337,000); vocational education (including endowment of agricultural colleges), enforcement of the Public Contracts Act, Food and Drug Administration; and Employees' Compensation Commission. Agreed, 113-67, to an amendment by Rep. Elliott, Calif., to prohibit NLRB from dealing with farm labor (pp. 6812-15).
10. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 162, extending for 7 months the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups (H. Rept. 2244) (p. 6827).
11. FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6646, to establish the office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (H. Rept. 2249) (p. 6827).
12. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6682, to amend Secs. 81-3 of the Bankruptcy Act (H. Rept. 2246) (p. 6827).
13. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from Maine citizens urging relief for the shortage, requesting a congressional investigation, and asking that grain used for alcohol be used for feed (p. 6828).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FARM MACHINERY. H.R. 6748, by Rep. Talle, Iowa, to prohibit the exportation of farm machinery (including tractors) until the domestic farm machinery and farm labor requirements are being currently met. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6827.)
15. LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. H.R. 6747, by Rep. McCormack, Mass., "to amend section 2 of Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6827.)
16. IMPORTS. H.R. 6742, by Rep. Fallon, Md., to make certain imported merchandise subject to the same internal-revenue taxes as similar merchandise of domestic origin. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6827.)
17. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAY. H.R. 6744, by Rep. Green, Pa., to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations in D. C. To District of Columbia Committee. (p. 6827.)
18. VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT. H.R. 6746, by Rep. Kearney, N.Y., to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6827.)
S. 2323, H.R. 6725, and H.R. 6722 (see Digest 111) create a Veterans' Employment and National Economic Development Corporation to promote the interests of veterans by aiding them in establishment in gainful occupations and careers in agriculture, foreign trade, scientific development, research and education,

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

JUSTICE TO ENLISTED SERVICE PERSONNEL

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, it has just been my privilege to support the provisions of H. R. 4051. The practically unanimous vote by the House is indicative of the justice of the provisions of this legislation. I desire the record to show that on March 5, 1945, I introduced the following bill, H. R. 2478:

A bill to grant to enlisted personnel in the land or naval forces certain benefits with respect to accumulated leave.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of this act, each enlisted member of the land or naval forces of the United States shall, for the period beginning with the date of commencement of his or her active service in such forces or corps, or December 7, 1941, whichever is the later, and ending 1 year after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or the date of his or her discharge or release from active duty, whichever is the earlier, be considered as being entitled to annual leave at the rate of 2½ days for each month of such period. Such leave, less that actually received and used, may be accumulated and each person entitled thereto under this act shall be entitled, at the end of such period, to receive in a lump sum pay and allowances covering such accumulated leave. Such pay and allowances shall be computed at the rate of pay and allowances which such person was receiving at the end of such period.

SEC. 2. Any person entitled to the benefits of this act who is entitled to accumulated leave under any other provision of law may elect whether to come under the provisions of this act or such other provision of law for the period in which this act is in effect with respect to such person.

There were many other Members who likewise presented measures to correct the discrimination which was being practiced against enlisted personnel as against the law affecting commissioned officers of the armed services. The distinguished gentleman from Florida, Representative ROGERS, labored diligently for favorable consideration of his proposal. His bill, and mine, contained similar provisions.

It was my responsibility, also, to sign discharge petition No. 23, and it is gratifying to know that there were at least 218 Members who were desirous of speeding action. This statement is not meant as a criticism of the House Military Affairs Committee, because comprehensive hearings were held before a subcommittee of that group in an effort to bring forth a good measure for our approval. The important consideration, however, is that we have today acted affirmatively in alleviating the discrimination between officers and enlisted personnel in reference to terminal-leave compensation.

AN INJUSTICE IS RECTIFIED

We provide, under the bill just adopted, the same leave privileges to enlisted personnel as are accorded at present to commissioned personnel. We thus rectify an injustice within the defense es-

tablishments. Existing regulations call for commissioned officers to receive, on separation from the service, a payment in a lump sum covering unused annual leave. Our enlisted men, however, have received no such treatment. If the leave which they had accumulated, but was not used, was lost, they had no recourse.

Mr. Speaker, we know that officers and enlisted men served together during war, but we know the officers collected full pay for unused leave, while nothing in the way of recompense was given to the enlisted men. In other words the enlisted man had to forfeit the normal period of a furlough or leave.

I have been impressed by the report of the special committee, headed by General Doolittle, which has checked into the charges of discrimination and favoritism within our military establishments. One of the points at issue concerned the privileges accorded commissioned as against enlisted personnel. We must be courageous in correcting this injustice, and others within our service.

It is gratifying that all the veterans' organizations, according to my information, including the American Legion and and Veterans of Foreign Wars, have wholeheartedly supported the over-all objectives which are sought by the passage of this legislation. The leadership of these groups, and all veterans, have every right to expect Congress to correct the inequities existing in leave pay.

It is well, my colleagues, for all of us to remember that a very large proportion of our service personnel had but little opportunity for leaves or furloughs. It is proper that they receive every dollar for that time. We have, as I have stated earlier, paid to officers on discharge necessary sums, and there must be no discrimination against the privates, corporals, and so forth, who have been denied what is rightly theirs. Commissioned officers have been granted 120 days of terminal leave, and it was inconceivable that rank would give any special money to those persons as against the enlisted men. It was this latter group that fought and suffered and paid the heaviest toll during World War II.

NO DEAD-END STREET FOR VETERANS

I have said repeatedly that we must not allow a dead-end street for returning heroes. Our veterans will want and deserve the security of employment and not pensions alone for war service. We must do everything within our power, as grateful people, to take care of those who have suffered injuries—and also to those dependents of boys who have given their lives. It is our obligation to adequately provide for the disabled and their families. We have the duty of adopting policies that will provide satisfactory work for millions of returning veterans in American business, industry, agriculture, and the professions. This is absolutely necessary if we are to deal justly with our service men and women.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HARE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the De-

partment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2242), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan reserved all points of order on the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, this statement was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Friday, June 7, 1946, and all the Members are familiar with its contents. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 7, 1946.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents a unanimous agreement on the part of the Senate and the House conferees upon every item contained in the bill. There are six amendments which are legislative in character, action with regard to which could not be had in the conference report on that account. However, the conferees on the part of the House, as indicated in the report of the managers, will move to recede and concur, either with or without amendment, in the several amendments in question.

The bill which is before you now is approximately \$30,000,000 below the amount carried in the bill for appropriations, reappropriations, and loan authorizations as it passed the Senate. However, it is approximately \$35,000,000 with respect to those items above the bill as it passed the House of Representatives. The major portion of that increase, \$25,000,000, is represented by an increase in the amount of funds provided for the school-lunch program from section 32 monies.

You will recall that when the bill passed the House of Representatives this body had just passed the National School-Lunch Act, and the limitation provided in that act as it passed the House for the expenditure of funds for the school-lunch program was \$50,000,000, so your subcommittee on agricultural

appropriations was obliged to observe what were then the expressed wishes of the House, and brought in a provision for the expenditure of \$50,000,000 for that purpose. Subsequently the Senate amended the school-lunch legislation so as to remove the over-all limitation of \$50,000,000 and to leave in the legislation no limitation whatever upon the amounts which might be appropriated by Congress under its authority. That amendment of the Senate was unanimously agreed to in the House. The \$75,000,000

which are now provided for in the bill for the school-lunch program are justified by a Budget estimate in that amount. It is expected that it will be sufficient to take care of the enrollment in this program of something in excess of 10,000,000 children for the next fiscal year as against some 6,000,000-plus who have been taken care of in the program for the present fiscal year.

I insert here by permission of the House a statement regarding funds carried in the bill which is self-explanatory:

Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1947

	House bill	Senate bill	As finally passed	Conference report compared with House bill (+) or (-)	Conference report compared with Senate bill (+) or (-)
Direct appropriations.....	\$573, 601, 949	¹ \$598, 737, 735	\$581, 240, 121	² +\$7, 638, 17	-\$17, 497, 614
Reappropriations.....	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068	111, 454, 068		
Total appropriations and re-appropriations.....	685, 056, 017	¹ 710, 191, 803	692, 694, 189	² +7, 638, 172	-17, 497, 614
Transfer from permanent appropriations.....	50, 000, 000	² 75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000	
Authorizations to borrow from Reconstruction Finance Corporation (for loans).....	367, 500, 000	382, 500, 000	370, 000, 000	+2, 500, 000	-12, 500, 000
Grand total of items carried in bill, including Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.....	1, 102, 556, 017	¹ 1, 167, 691, 803	² 1, 137, 694, 189	² +35, 138, 172	-29, 997, 614

¹Includes \$1,045,100 for Budget amendments totaling \$1,095,100 contained in S. Docs. Nos. 143, 171, and 172, submitted after passage of bill by the House.

²This figure compares with total 1946 appropriations for comparable items of \$1,147,532,907 and total Budget estimates for this bill of \$1,144,359,740.

There are many items in the bill which are of very great interest to the membership of the House. The committee has felt that sufficient time has elapsed since last Friday for the membership of the House to study the conference report which was submitted on that day and in view of the fact that the actions recommended by them are unanimous in character, it is not felt that extended discussion of the conference report is necessary unless Members of the House desire to ask questions in regard to it, in which event I will endeavor as best I can to furnish them such information as they may desire.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. With reference to amendment No. 37 concerning forest products on page 10, the Senate provided for two additional utilization research units for the purpose of fortifying the present very excellent work that is being carried on in the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. The Senate provided a \$150,000 increase which the conferees cut down to \$10,000. It seems to me that \$10,000 is a pretty small increase considering the vast forest areas in many States of the Union and the great waste that is entailed now in the logging of such areas.

Mr. TARVER. The Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations has manifested throughout the years intense interest in experimentation in forest products and in the solution of the problems of forestry. In the preceding item—forestry range management investigations—our committee made provision in connec-

tion with the bill as it passed the House for appropriation of \$480,000 in excess of the Budget estimate in order to provide for the establishment of 12 additional experimental forest stations throughout the United States.

In connection with the appropriations for the Madison laboratory to which the gentleman's inquiry relates, the committee has always endeavored to deal very liberally with the Madison laboratory, recognizing the importance of its work, and has made provision in the bill as it passed the House for, as I recall, the amount that the Budget estimated was necessary to meet the reasonable needs of that laboratory. We realize the enthusiasm of many of our friends in the House with regard to these types of experimentations, but we feel that under the present financial conditions of the Government, when we have exceeded the Budget estimates by approximately \$490,000 in an effort to deal effectively with these problems which are not local to the area in which the gentleman is primarily interested, but which are general throughout the United States, we have been very liberal in connection with that subject matter. I now yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I would like to ask the gentleman a question concerning amendment No. 62. I notice the Senate increased the appropriation for the expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration, and also struck out those limitations that the House bill contained about which some of us complained when the measure was up before. As I understand it, your motion will be to concur in the Senate amendment?

Mr. TARVER. No. The conference report includes the proposed action with reference to amendments 62 and 63, and in connection with both of them the conferees on the part of the House have agreed to recommend that the House shall recede.

Mr. RANKIN. That is what I mean. I should have said amendments 62 and 63. These Senate amendments are very beneficial to rural electrification. Especially is that true as to amendment 63.

Mr. TARVER. No separate motion will be offered with reference to those amendments. The action with regard to them is recommended in the conference report.

Mr. RANKIN. But it means to recede and concur in these two Senate amendments?

Mr. TARVER. Exactly.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. The question of the school lunch is a little confusing. Do I understand the conferees have adopted the principle of the school lunch, but fixed no definite amount?

Mr. TARVER. No. The House and Senate, in the passage of the National School Lunch Act, authorized appropriations without limit for the national school lunch program. The pending conference report provides for \$75,000,000 for the next fiscal year for the purpose of carrying on that program.

Mr. DONDERO. Then, after that, what is the amount provided?

Mr. TARVER. Amounts which may be decided upon by the Congress from year to year as the needs of the program are reviewed.

Mr. DONDERO. That is just for 1 year?

Mr. TARVER. This is just for the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Recurring to amendment No. 37 dealing with forest products, just how much are you giving the laboratory at Madison, Wis.? That is amendment No. 37.

Mr. TARVER. The Senate has receded from its amendment increasing from \$1,385,000 to \$1,635,000, except as to \$10,000, the sum involved in this paragraph of the amount involved in the Senate amendment, which it is provided shall be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the conference report submitted today carries one of the best balanced agricultural programs ever brought before the House. Much of the credit, if not most of the credit, for its presentation in its present form is due to the work and wisdom of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, chairman of the subcommittee.

Judge TARVER is perhaps better informed on agricultural matters, and

agricultural legislation in particular, than any other Member of the body. His practical knowledge of farm matters and his long experience in agricultural appropriations particularly fit him for this work. As a result his suggestions have been so largely followed in the drafting of the bill and his recommendations have been so generally accepted on the conference report that so far as I know there is no disposition to oppose or criticize either the report or the amendments returned for action by the House.

During Judge TARVER's long and eminent service in the House he has made invaluable contributions to the welfare of the country in many respects and in many widely diversified fields. But throughout his membership here—a period covering something like two decades—he has rendered increasingly valuable service to agriculture, particularly in his chairmanship of the committee in charge of agricultural appropriations. As chairman of the body in control of the purse strings he has been in a position to help the farmer more directly and more effectively than any number of Members of Congress lacking this exceptional advantage, however earnest their interest and intentions. In providing for parity prices, in formulating commodity-credit policies, in supporting REA, in providing funds for farm security and soil conservation and in numberless other ways he has aided in maintaining farm prices and farm prosperity and to that extent assisted American agriculture in its indispensable contribution toward the winning of the war.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I wish to join the gentleman from Missouri in what he says about the service of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], on this particular bill. As far as the farmers are concerned, it provides funds for rural electrification for the coming year. By his agreeing to the Senate amendments to take out those limiting provisions that would have hampered the building of rural lines, he has added a great deal to the rural electrification program for the coming year, for which he deserves the commendation of every farmer in America.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No one is better qualified to testify to on that subject than the gentleman from Mississippi who has consistently led the fight for many years on behalf of rural electrification.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I appreciate very much the compliment the gentleman paid to my colleague, Mr. TARVER. For many years I have watched the career of the gentleman from Georgia. He has always undertaken to obtain equality for the farmers in common with every other group. I know of no man who has done more for the farmers of this country than the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He has not only rendered this great service to American agriculture but he has done it at a minimum cost to the country. While he has provided for every legitimate need, he has exercised commendable economy in every bill he has reported.

If I were permitted to criticize the gentleman from Georgia, my only criticism would be that while he has served agriculture generally he has perhaps been a little too solicitous of the cotton industry. He has been always deeply interested in maintaining the price of cotton and in providing for research and other services to the cotton farmers which I sometimes thought went just a little bit beyond what was done for other branches of our agricultural economy, but notwithstanding that I must concede that his general service to agriculture as a whole has more than mitigated his perhaps pardonable partiality in that one respect.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has stated that he thought possibly the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] had been a little too zealous in behalf of the cotton industry. Coming from a cotton district, the only part of Missouri which grows cotton, we do appreciate the splendid service the gentleman from Georgia has rendered the cotton growers of our State. I wish to say, however, that I believe a fair evaluation of the services of the gentleman from Georgia on this committee will show that he has been a strong supporter of all branches of agriculture, as well as cotton, and I think it hardly fair to say that he has been partial toward cotton because I think he has really been zealous for all branches of agriculture.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Coming as he does from the congressional district producing more cotton per acre than any other unirrigated district in the United States, the gentleman from Missouri is qualified to speak on the subject and I accept his opinion.

I count it a privilege to have served on the committee and subcommittee with the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER. Few men have attained the stature and achieved the position he holds in the House and in the hearts of his associates. It has been given to few men to serve so notably and so efficiently his constituents and his country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

(Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I note with regret that the conference committee has failed to include in this bill the amount recommended by the Senate for further investigations and research on the extraction and processing of guayule rubber. In spite of repeated warnings from Members of Congress and the Interagency Policy Committee on Rubber the Senate conferees receded from their position and the guayule liquidation program will proceed.

To me this is a tragically short-sighted attitude for the Congress to adopt. It may seriously affect our national security in the future and it will definitely restrict our ability to develop a method of producing raw natural rubber in the United States.

In order to emphasize the position of the administrative agencies on this important subject I wish to include the following letter from W. L. Batt, chairman, Interagency Policy Committee on Rubber:

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION
AND RECONVERSION,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1946.

The Honorable JACK Z. ANDERSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: As chairman of the Interagency Policy Committee on Rubber, I have been instructed to take whatever action that seems wise and necessary to implement a recommendation of that committee dealing with continuing research and development of natural rubber within this country.

In order to carry out the recommendations of the Interagency Committee, John Snyder, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, requested the Department of Agriculture to prepare certain amendments to the agriculture appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1947. These amendments have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget and were transmitted by the President to the Congress. Recently, I appeared before the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Senate Committee on Appropriations included them in reporting the agriculture appropriations bill and the Senate has acted favorably.

So that you may have a résumé of the situation, I am enclosing a copy of the formal statement submitted to the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. This statement includes several exhibits. Exhibit A is an excerpt from the first report of the Interagency Policy Committee on Rubber. Exhibits B, C, and D are copies of the Interagency Committee's letter to Mr. Snyder, Mr. Snyder's letter of agreement and the action taken. Also as exhibit E, I am including a copy of a letter dated March 18, 1946, in which the views of the Interagency Committee were set forth to the members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Interagency Policy Committee on Rubber hopes sincerely that the House of Representatives will concur with the sections of the agriculture appropriations bill dealing with natural rubber research and extracting processes as passed by the Senate. I am at the call of the House conferees, should they be appointed and desire additional information.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. BATT,
Chairman, Interagency Policy Committee
on Rubber.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

APPOINTMENT OF FACT-FINDING BOARDS
TO INVESTIGATE LABOR DISPUTES—
VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 4908, entitled "An act to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes, and for other purposes."

The outstanding domestic problem confronting this country today is the maintenance and increase of production. We must have production, or the effects of ruinous inflation will be felt by every one of our citizens. Strikes and lock-outs are the greatest handicaps to attaining vital production.

Inasmuch as the solution of our present-day labor problems constitutes the key to production, this present bill must be judged in the light of whether it will assist in reducing labor strife in the Nation.

I have given careful study to the bill. I have not considered it from the standpoint of whether it favors or harms labor, or whether it favors or harms management. I have considered it from the standpoint of whether or not it benefits the public, which includes both management and labor.

In the determination of the question of whether or not the great majority of our citizens will be benefited by this bill, the question presented is whether it will help to stop strikes and work stoppages and prevent other practices which adversely affect our economy.

I have reached the conclusion that it will not.

I have tried, as representative of all the people of our Nation, to approach this problem objectively, free from the emotional strains of the times, and free from every consideration except the welfare of our Nation and of the world which is so dependent upon our recovery to a full peacetime economy.

This bill was undoubtedly passed by the members of the Congress in the sincere belief that it would remedy certain existing conditions which cause labor strife and produce domestic turmoil. I cannot agree with the Congress with reference to the results that would be achieved by it.

I trust that there will be no confusion in the minds of the members of the Congress or in the minds of the public between this bill and my request on May 25 for emergency legislation.

At that time I requested temporary legislation to be effective only for a period of 6 months after the termination of hostilities, and applicable only to those few industries which had been taken over by the Government and in which the President by proclamation declared that an emergency had arisen which affected the entire economy of the country.

It was limited to strikes against the Government. It did not apply to strikes against private employers.

Such emergency legislation is now before the Congress, and I again make the request that it be passed.

H. R. 4908 is utterly different from my proposal of May 25, in kind and in degree. Its range is broad, dealing with a wide variety of subjects some of which are wholly unrelated to the subject of settling or preventing strikes. It covers strikes against private employers. It is permanent legislation, operative even after the reconversion period is entirely over. And it applies not to a few selected and vital industries, but to every dispute, no matter how insignificant, if the dispute affects interstate commerce.

At the same time, May 25, I also requested permanent legislation leading to the formulation of a long-range labor policy designed to prevent the recurrence of such crises, and generally to reduce work stoppages in all industries. I further recommended the immediate creation by the Congress of a joint committee to study the entire question and, within 6 months, to bring in its recommendations for appropriate legislation. I again renew the recommendation that a joint committee be appointed to make a study of the whole subject of labor relations, and to suggest permanent long-range legislation.

The fact that we are faced with an emergency which does justify the passage of temporary emergency legislation does not, in my opinion, justify us in the adoption of permanent legislation without the study that such permanent legislation needs. The bill is actually a collection of separate unrelated measures and is not an over-all solution of this most important problem. We must not make a false start. We must not approach the problem on a piecemeal basis as this bill does.

It is suggested that the bill merely constitutes a beginning, that it should be placed upon our statute books, and that we can then proceed with the study of additional legislation. I cannot agree with this thesis. This bill is not a permanent solution of our difficulties; and if it should become law, I fear that it may possibly result in being the only permanent legislation we would obtain.

We are not faced with a decision of choosing between this legislation and no legislation at all. It is more properly a choice between this particular bill and a more adequate and more inclusive solution of the problem.

The proposed measure, although described as a mediation law, is divided into two unrelated parts. The first six sections contain provisions relative to the mediation of labor disputes, postponement of strikes, and fact-finding. The remaining sections consist of provisions relative to robbery, extortion, unauthorized welfare funds, prohibitions against the organization of supervisory employees, union liability in the courts, and provisions establishing criminal sanctions, injunctive remedies and suits for treble damages against unions engaging in secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, and certain other activities. These are a few of the many complex problems which must be studied with infinite care before the proper solutions are found and incorporated into permanent legislation.

One of the factors to be considered in judging this bill is whether or not it

would have prevented, or shortened, the strikes which have so seriously damaged our economy these last few months. Judged solely from this standpoint, I am sure a fair-minded man would have to admit that it would have failed completely.

In 1943, in the heat of a controversy over a stoppage of war production in the coal mines, the Congress passed the War Labor Disputes Act, more commonly known as the Smith-Connally Act. In his veto message of June 25, 1943, President Roosevelt warned the Congress that the strike-vote provisions of section 8 of the Smith Connally Act would not lessen but would promote industrial strife. That prediction was fully borne out by subsequent events. It is my belief that a similar result would follow the approval of this bill.

If a joint committee to investigate this entire subject were appointed immediately and if the subject were given the priority to which it is entitled, a report covering the entire field could be submitted to the Congress within this calendar year.

I have analyzed the bill carefully and herewith submit my comments on the various sections:

Section 1: Declares that the objectives of the act are to encourage settlement of disputes between labor and management by collective bargaining and by conciliation, mediation, and voluntary arbitration, thereby minimizing industrial strife, strikes, and lock-outs.

Upon careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the bill will not achieve this high and unquestionably desirable objective. On the contrary, much of the bill is not only wholly foreign to the achievement of that objective, but, in my judgment, would actually defeat it.

Section 2: Defines certain key terms used in the bill.

Section 3: Provides that employers and employees in industries affecting commerce shall: exert reasonable efforts to make and maintain collective bargaining agreements; give adequate notice of proposed changes; provide for the final adjustment of grievances or questions regarding the interpretation of agreements; arrange promptly for conferences with respect to labor disputes and cooperate with the new Federal Mediation Board in attempting to settle disputes amicably. The Mediation Board may proffer its services for the purpose of aiding in the settlement of a labor dispute affecting commerce.

If Federal mediation is proffered, lock-outs and strikes affecting commerce are unlawful until mediation is concluded or until 60 days after a written request has been made by one of the parties for a conference, whichever is earlier. An employer who changes the status quo by lock-out or other action is deemed to have engaged in an unfair labor practice within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act. An employee who disturbs the status quo during this period, by striking or by engaging in a concerted slow-down of production, loses his status as an employee for the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, unless he is reemployed.

June - 18

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 19, 1946
For actions of June 18, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 118

CONTENTS

Agriculture appropria- tion bill..... 1 Alcohol.....23 Appropriations.....1,2,6,14 Bankruptcy.....16 Committee continuation...11 Congressional reorganiza- tion.....28 Debt, public.....3 Electrification.....26 Employment.....22 Feed shortage.....17 Fertilizers.....25 Flood control.....13	Food production.....27 Food shortage.....17,29 Foreign relations.....20 Forestry.....25 Fruits and vegetables....22 Grain shortage.....10,17 Housing.....9,34 Inflation.....31 Information.....20 Labor.....19 Labor, farm.....29 Lands, public.....24 Livestock and meat.....33 Loans, farm.....4,21	Machinery, farm.....29 Nutrition.....30 Patents.....15 Personnel.....7,12,22,32 Price control.....33 R.F.C.....5 Reclamation.....2 Regional authorities....26 Relief, foreign.....17 Reports.....19 Rubber.....19,23 Transportation.....8 Veterans.....32 Wheat.....10,18
--	--	--

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill; ready for President. Senate passed bill to decrease public-debt limit to \$275 billion; ready for President. Senate committee reported bill to authorize FEIC to purchase GI loans. Senate committee reported Bulwinkle transportation bill authorizing agreements among carriers. Sen. Capper inserted telegrams criticizing Government wheat requisition. Sen. Butler discussed Secretary's report on disposition of Government plants and commended S. 1908, for utilization of the plants. Rep. Vursell commended USDA for its work on corn and wheat program. Rep. Anderson outlined six-point program to ease food shortage.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report, and to House amendments to the Senate amendments in disagreement, on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 7170-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL.** Debated this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7170, 7190, 7195-202). In supporting reclamation, Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted BAE tables showing production of various farm commodities by States (pp. 7195-7).
3. **PUBLIC DEBT.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6699, to reduce the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 7194-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. **FARM CREDIT.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2280, authorizing Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to provide a secondary market for GI loans (S. Rept. 1513)(p. 7165).
5. **R. F. C.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 156, to extend RFC (S. Rept. 1517)(p. 7165).
6. **STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (S. Rept. 1510)(p. 7165).
7. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 2335, to excuse Government employees July 5, 1946 (S. Rept. 1512)(p. 7165).
House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers (pp. 7202, 7207).

8. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill which authorizes agreements among carriers (S. Rept. 1511)(p. 7165).
9. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2341, to remove certain restrictions on mortgage insurance by FHA on property already constructed (S. Rept. 1514)(p. 7165).
10. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted telegrams criticizing Government requisitioning of wheat (p. 7165).
11. COMMITTEE CONTINUATION. Sen. Lucas, Ill., presented a resolution to continue special committees until Jan. 31, 1947, but withdrew it temporarily on request (pp. 7190-1).
12. INTERIOR SOLICITOR. Agreed to a House amendment to S. 1460, to provide for a \$10,000 salary and Senate confirmation of the Solicitor of the Interior Department (p. 7167). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

13. FLOOD CONTROL. Began debate on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood control bill of 1946 (pp. 7209-36). Agreed to several amendments to the bill but postponed a final vote until Thurs., June 20. During the debate, Rep. Whittington, Miss., explained the policy of giving the Corps of Engineers the responsibility of planning and constructing the flood-control projects and this Department the responsibility of investigating water-flow retardation and soil erosion (p. 7210).
14. 3RD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7207-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE-MARKS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks (p. 7205). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
16. BANKRUPTCY. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (pp. 7236-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. FOREIGN RELIEF; FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Vursell, Ill., commended the Department for its handling of the corn and wheat programs, but urged an investigation of food commitments for foreign relief in the face of the food shortages at home (pp. 7237-9).
Rep. Merrow, N. H., urged an investigation of the Government's food commitments to foreign countries and a careful study to determine how the shipment of grains can be curtailed in order to relieve the food and feed shortages in New England (pp. 7239-43).
Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized the administration for "failure of...officials to make plans immediately after last year's abundant harvest to cover food and feed requirements and commitments for domestic and foreign consumption and outlined a six-point plan to relieve the food shortage (pp. 7244-6).
18. WHEAT. Rep. Andresen, Minn., announced that Great Britain is negotiating a long-term contract for Canadian wheat (p. 7208).

On page 20, following the paragraph ending in line 9, insert the following:

"Hereafter every Saturday shall be a holiday and not a business day for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and any act which would otherwise be required, authorized, or permitted to be performed on Saturday in the Bureau, if Saturday were not a holiday, shall or may be so performed on the next succeeding business day, and no liability or loss of rights of any kind shall result from such delay."

On page 34, following the paragraph ending in line 9, insert the following:

"The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, approved June 30, 1945, is hereby amended as follows:

"(1) By striking out the word 'forty' where it appears in section 201, in subsection (b) of section 202, and in subsections (a) and (d) of section 604 and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'thirty';

"(2) By striking out the words 'forty-eight' in subsection (a) of section 202 and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'forty'; and

"(3) By striking out the words 'two thousand and eighty' where they appear in subsection (a) of section 201 and in subsections (a) and (b) of section 203, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'one thousand five hundred sixty.'"

"Sections 26b and 26c of title 5 of the United States Code, being, respectively, (1) section 11, title II, chapter 212 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); and (2) section 1, chapter 359 of the act of June 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 269), are hereby repealed.

"The Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to issue, within three months after the date of enactment of this act, and subject to the approval of the President, such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of the provisions of this act insofar as this act affects officers and employees in or under the executive branch of the Government."

On page 34, following the paragraph ending in line 22, insert the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Postmaster General, acting through the postmaster of the Senate Post Office, is authorized and directed to cash checks for Senators and secretaries to Senators, in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable, and for that purpose he is authorized to use any funds available for disbursement by him."

On page 41, following the paragraph ending in line 14, insert the following:

The following provisions of this act shall apply to the carrying of mail on star routes within the United States.

"(1) There shall be placed in charge of the Star Route Service in the Post Office Department a Superintendent of Star Route Service.

"(2) For the purpose of fixing rates for the transportation of mail on star routes the Postmaster General shall divide such routes into classes A and B. Class A shall consist of those routes on which the mail service is performed by aircraft or by common carrier by motor vehicles. Class B shall consist of those routes not included in class A.

"(3) (a) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class A route, or upon the creation of a new class A route, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, advertise for proposals for the transportation of mail on such route, or may negotiate therefor without advertising, for a contract period not exceeding four years.

"(b) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, or within ninety days after the enactment of this act, the contractor on the route, if otherwise qualified, shall be afforded an opportunity to accept an appointment as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act by giving notice in writing to the Postmaster General

of such desire, the appointment to be without term, except as hereinafter provided.

"(c) To be eligible as a class B carrier under this act a person must be a citizen of the United States; a resident of the county or counties through which the star route passes, or a resident of a county adjoining such county or counties; of good moral character; between the ages of 21 and 70 years; in good health, except that a present contractor may be considered eligible if capable of performing the duties required on the route which he has been serving. Vacancies shall be filled by the Postmaster General upon certification by the Civil Service Commission from registers of eligibles resulting from examination: *Provided*, That only persons between the ages of 21 and 55 years shall be eligible to take such examination.

"(4) At the end of the month in which a class B carrier serving under the provisions of this act attains his seventeenth birthday he shall be relieved of the duties of his appointment and the vacancy thus created shall be filled as provided herein, except that a present contractor capable of performing the duties of his route shall be permitted to carry the route for a period after reaching his seventeenth birthday not exceeding the expiration date of his present contract.

"(5) Class B carriers serving under the provisions of this act shall be paid for the scheduled time of the route, including scheduled lay-over time at outside places to be fairly established by the Postmaster General, at the rate of 30 cents per hour; and in addition thereto shall be paid for equipment maintenance for horse, horse and vehicle, dogs and sleds, boat, passenger motorcar, or lesser type of equipment, a sum equal to 6 cents per mile or major fraction of a mile traveled in performing star-route service; for one-half-ton truck station wagon, or closed body delivery truck, 7 cents; for one-ton truck but less than two-ton, 8 cents; and for two- and two-and-one-half-ton truck, 9 cents; and for large equipment, 10 cents: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General shall determine the size of equipment necessary to transport the mail over the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy. Payment of equipment maintenance shall be at the same period and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation.

"(6) Each class B carrier shall designate a substitute carrier acceptable to the postmaster at the head of the route to act in the absence of the carrier. The substitute shall receive for his services the same amount as is paid to the carrier for such services: *Provided*, That if the substitute carrier uses the equipment of the carrier to perform the services of the route the equipment maintenance allowance for the use of such equipment may be paid to the carrier.

"(7) Every class B carrier and substitute carrier shall take the official oath prescribed in section 30, Postal Laws and Regulations, and shall execute a bond in the sum of \$1,000 with acceptable sureties, the bond to be forwarded to the Postmaster General; the amount of bond required on each class A route to be determined by the Postmaster General.

"(8) Wherever the Postmaster General is unable to procure mail service on a class B route under the provisions of this act he may enter into a temporary contract for the performance of mail service on such route at a rate in excess of the fixed rate until such time as he is able to procure such service at the rate scheduled herein.

"(9) Carriers on all routes shall furnish equipment sufficient for transportation of the mails and the proper handling of all postal business on the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy."

On page 44, following the paragraph ending in line 5, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"It is the sense of the Senate that September 8, 1946, being the twenty-sixth anniversary of the dispatch by the Post Office Department of the first air-mail letter from coast to coast, the Postmaster General should issue a special air-mail postage stamp, of 8-cent denomination, of such design and for such period as he may determine, in commemoration of this anniversary."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5452, the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill, fiscal year 1947, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see foregoing notices.)

THE SALVATION OF DEMOCRACY— ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject The Salvation of Democracy, delivered by him on June 12, 1946, in Chicago, Ill., to the graduating class of 1946 of De Paul University, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE HOUSING PROBLEM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ELLENDER

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the housing problem from the national viewpoint, delivered by Senator ELLENDER, in the city of Washington on June 17, 1946, before the Citizens Council for Community Planning, which appears in the Appendix.]

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA BEFORE NEVADA STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

[Mr. CARVILLE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Senator JOHNSTON of South Carolina, before the Nevada State Democratic Convention on May 14, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT— ADDRESS BY LELAND OLDS

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project, delivered by Hon. Leland Olds, Chairman, Federal Power Commission, at Syracuse, N. Y., on May 27, 1946, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE NUREMBERG TRIALS—PAPER BY SAMUEL A. HARPER

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a paper entitled "The Nuremberg Trials," by Samuel A. Harper, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WORLD INDUSTRIALIZATION—ARTICLE BY MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE

[Mr. Taylor asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Some Observations on World Industrialization," by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, consulting engineer in management, Philadelphia, Pa., published in the May 1946 issue of Mechanical Engineering, which appears in the Appendix.]

WARNINGS—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Warnings," dealing with labor and industrial relations, published in the Chicago Times of June 13, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. GUFFEY obtained the floor.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. GUFFEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hatch	Overton
Ball	Hawkes	Pepper
Barkley	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brooks	Hill	Revercomb
Buck	Hoey	Robertson
Bushfield	Huffman	Russell
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Capper	Kilgore	Stewart
Carville	Knowland	Taft
Chavez	La Follette	Taylor
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McClellan	Tunnell
Eastland	McFarland	Wagner
Ellender	McKellar	Walsh
Ferguson	Millikin	White
George	Moore	Wiley
Gerry	Morse	Willis
Green	Murdock	Wilson
Guffey	Murray	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EILBO], the Senators from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is absent on official business, attending the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Bermuda.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, at-

tending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 57, and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 33, 35, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 62, 63, and 65, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,309,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,163,457"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading 'Economic Investigations' shall be use for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$885,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$497,032"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$981,012"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,428,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,070,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,355,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$584,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,676,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$3,066,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$461,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$6,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,754,111"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,003,710"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$21,786,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,380,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$1,395,000, of which at least \$10,000 shall be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$39,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$27,942,888"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lines 6 and 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the following: "Seventy-ninth Congress, second session" and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "approved June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$1,219,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$70,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$5,000 for all such loans or the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert the following: "and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-managed units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$1,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 43, 52, 54, 55, 66, 67, and 68.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

M. C. TARVER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the conference report. I think it will not take more than 2 minutes.

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5605, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 11, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 43, 52, 54, 55, and 68 to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 66 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert:

"SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-

priation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390) nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid act. In the case of any activity whose personnel may be increased in consequence of appropriations contained in this act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such governmental agencies as he may deem advisable as will offset any increase in personnel for which provision is made in this act."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 66 and 67.

The motion was agreed to.

ANDRE DACHARRY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of Andre Dacharry, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. O'DANIEL, and Mr. WHERRY conferees on the part of the Senate.

JOSEPH E. BENNETT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2091) for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. WILSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

CROW IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GUFFEY. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, when the calendar of the Senate was called on Friday last two Senate bills were passed, one, S. 1681, to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., introduced by the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], and another bill, S. 2077, also introduced by the senior Senator from Montana, to amend section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658).

Yesterday the House passed two companion bills, which are identical in all respects with the Senate bills passed last Friday. In order, therefore, to secure the action which both Houses have taken, I ask unanimous consent that the two House bills now be received and considered by the Senate, and passed. Let me refer first to H. R. 4983, which is now on the desk.

I ask that the vote by which Senate bill 1681 was passed be reconsidered, and that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 4983.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4983) to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow Indian project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., was read twice by its title, considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1681 is indefinitely postponed.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS OF THE CROW TRIBE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I now ask that the vote by which Senate bill 2077 was passed be reconsidered, and that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6195.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6195), to amend section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes, as amended by the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658), was read twice by its title, considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2077 will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Senator from Pennsylvania for yielding for this purpose, and I assure him that the delegation from Montana and the Crow Indians will likewise be grateful.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GUFFEY. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I find that the House and Senate passed identical bills to provide for military assistance to the Republic of the Philippine Islands. Both bills were passed on the 14th of June, 1946. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill 2254 be recalled from the House, that the vote by which Senate bill 2254 was passed be reconsidered, and that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6572.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand the bills are identical or substantially identical.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that one bill provides that the Secretary shall deem something to be proper, and in the other bill the Secretary shall find something to be proper. The language would seem to be practically identical.

Mr. WHITE. I should think that would be near enough.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6572) to provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines in establishing and maintaining national security and to form a basis for participation by that Government in such defensive military operations as the future may require, was read twice by its title, considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2254 will be indefinitely postponed.

ECONOMY ABROAD AND ECONOMY AT HOME

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, the Senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has frequently called upon the Federal Government to make drastic reductions in pay roll and other expenses.

Recently, as chairman of the committee dealing with such matters, he has recommended that Federal personnel be reduced to 1,650,000 by June 30 of next year.

This would mean a reduction of 1,243,670 from the 2,893,670 employees on the Federal pay roll as of January 31.

Economy is a popular issue for any man in public life.

There are few Members of the Congress and few of their constituents, who will not agree in principle that economy is a good thing.

Since it is not alleged that the supposedly personnel are not performing services to the public, the question is one of curtailing services now rendered.

When we ask what services are to be curtailed, we encounter a difficult problem.

Certainly many agencies set up exclusively for war purposes could and should be reduced or eliminated.

At the same time, the problems of re-conversion have made new and different public services necessary, all requiring personnel. This means that while we fire with one hand we hire with the other, so that any large-scale reduction can

be accomplished only at the expense of services which the Congress has voted to give.

We cannot arbitrarily decree that nearly half of our civil servants shall be fired during the next year unless we are prepared to abandon the work those employees do.

Year after year the Federal Government has taken on new and greater obligations which it cannot now abandon.

The social security program, to give one illustration, involves many thousands of employees who were not necessary before social security legislation was enacted.

Many other new agencies which are performing essential public services account for many more thousands.

If the Congress wishes the laws administered and enforced, it must provide the manpower to do the job.

Consequently, I suggest that pay rolls cannot be considered apart from agencies, or agencies from the laws which impose duties upon them.

The question cannot be settled by a simple arithmetical slash of personnel.

It must necessarily involve abandonment by the Federal Government of some fields in which it now operates.

It reduces itself to this—can we reduce the functions of the Federal Government?

In recent years the functions of all Government agencies, whether Federal, State or local, have increased to a marked degree.

Since the senior Senator from Virginia has been such an outstanding advocate of curtailed Federal pay rolls, I have been interested to see how his home State of Virginia dealt with this problem.

It is a matter of general knowledge that in his home State the senior Senator is a person of considerable influence.

I would not say that he is the political boss, since that might have connotations which I do not intend, but I believe I may say that he is on terms of friendship if not intimacy with the elected officials and the legislators of Virginia.

I might venture further to say that his word carries great weight, and that any policies of State government which conflicted with his opinions or principles would make little progress in Virginia.

With this in mind, I have been amazed to find that the fiscal practices of the Virginia State administration, sponsored and elected through the influence of the senior Senator, not only have little in common with, but in fact are diametrically opposed to, the fiscal practices which the senior Senator urges so eloquently and so forcefully upon the Federal Government.

I am very surprised to discover that although the senior Senator advocates wholesale pay-roll reductions in Washington, he apparently does not do so back home.

The distinction, I suspect, is that in Washington he is not burdened with the problem of administering the laws, whereas in Virginia his political associates face it every day.

They face the fact, just as the Federal Government does, that the public demands more services, and that personnel

June - 22

[PUBLIC LAW 422—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 445—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5605]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, and other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one and the maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$1,838,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$79,480, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That, of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract

or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

PENALTY MAIL

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$3,186,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of law-books, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,214,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$120,115 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,484,848: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$578,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the

Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$12,555 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$525,320; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$115,900; and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$58,296: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$9,000 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding for the Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided, \$1,309,500, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accord-

ance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220); and including \$180,000 for printing and binding two hundred thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$190,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; travel expenses, and library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$552,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year, for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$850, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$381,640 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,121,589 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$2,163,457, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$71,150 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957); \$2,132,000: *Provided,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary under the Act of June 5, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 541-545), and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and the purchase of books and periodicals and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$650,000.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

Not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended from the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration" and "Sugar Act" for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives of said appropriations, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (Public Law 76), \$8,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g) extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$140,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$22,698,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$776,900, of which amount not to exceed \$620,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for necessary expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, including not to exceed \$15,000 for the construction of a building to house water-treatment facilities at

the Center, and including not to exceed \$20,000 to be immediately available for special exploratory investigations of agricultural problems of Alaska, \$480,500: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting head-houses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$1,193,000, of which amount \$723,126 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C., 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000;

Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,663,708; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Hatch Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$15,000, and the provisions of section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), extending the benefits of the Adams and Purnell Acts to the Territory of Alaska, \$27,500; in all, for Alaska, \$42,500; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, \$7,206,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$162,350 for personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary to enable the Secretary to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-383, 386-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$173,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$170,200, of which not to exceed \$56,000 may be expended for construction of seven buildings.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$698,246 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, \$965,900, including not to exceed \$20,000 for construction of three or more buildings at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$885,000, including not to exceed \$30,000 for construction of a building to be used in conducting investigations of pneumoencephalitis in poultry and not to exceed \$75,000 for enlarging the zoological laboratory building at the Agricultural Research Center.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, \$6,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks, scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,125,000.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat food products, \$9,160,000.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, \$300,000.

Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of \$37,300 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, threatens the livestock or the poultry industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed \$305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$497,032 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Acts of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c), 2327 (b)), and August 10, 1912 (26 U. S. C. 2327 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$981,012.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduction into the United States, including explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation

and maintenance of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other field crops, including not to exceed \$26,800 for investigation in the blackroot disease of sugar beets, \$2,428,300; and there shall be transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, without compensation therefor, real property (located in the vicinity of Salinas, California) and personal property valued at not exceeding a total of \$306,000, acquired for and heretofore used in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project; and there shall be included in the next annual Budget a statement in detail of the amount and value of the property so transferred.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vegetable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and related crops and plants, \$2,070,300.

Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control, \$371,500.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of soil management methods to increase and maintain productivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use; soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and determination of their potential productivity under adapted cropping and improved soil management; \$1,355,000.

Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture, including farm power and equipment, rural water supply and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm products, and the preparation and distribution of building plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineering problems relating to the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; \$584,000.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council, \$76,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for

investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed seven, and not to exceed \$625,560 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application, \$2,676,500.

Insect and plant disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, gypsy and brown-tail moths, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil*, including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$3,066,600: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States,

counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where measures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on property owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, or on property included within local experimental control areas.

Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, including the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic plant quarantines as they pertain to territories of the United States and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$1,552,000.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$2,800,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, of which not to exceed \$202,274 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; \$461,500.

Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), \$140,000.

Regional research laboratories: For continuing the researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on food products of farm commodities, \$4,450,000.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$300,202 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics for conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, \$917,000.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$6,000,000, of which amount \$646,418 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$2,599,471 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$2,754,111 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the

entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including not to exceed \$1,003,710 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia, and to enable the Secretary to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection and management", and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest fire prevention posters and related printed material, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$610,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semi-arid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$21,786,000.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and maintenance of improvements, as follows:

Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investigations and experiments to develop

improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,380,000.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,395,000, of which at least \$10,000 shall be expended for research in the utilization of waste woods.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$1,072,000.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$8,300,000, of which not to exceed \$57,982 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$622,034) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766), of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not to exceed \$771,500, of which not to exceed \$47,074 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Under Week's Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$44,419 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$35,000; in all, \$142,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$12,500,000 for forest development roads and trails, which sum is authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), and (2) \$13,714,222 for forest highways, which latter sum consists of (a) the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942 and the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by the Act of September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867, Public Law 780—Seventy-sixth Congress), and (b) \$4,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$26,214,222 (including not to exceed \$99,804 for personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance; but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That in obligating or expending funds herein contained for "Forest roads and trails" the provisions of Revised Statute, 355, as amended, shall not be applicable to easements or rights-of-way for forest roads and trails constructed under the provision of this section, where the cost of any such easement or right-of-way acquired under a single instrument of conveyance and the estimated cost of the improvements to be constructed thereon does not exceed \$40,000.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to perform works of improvement authorized by section 13 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), including personal services in the District of Columbia; \$2,100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore transferred to the Department from the appropriation "Flood control, general", Corps of Engineers, War Department, for the purposes of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as amended (33 U. S. C., ch. 15) : *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the County Board of Supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

To carry out the provisions of "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (but not to exceed \$1,027,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia), purchase of books and periodicals, purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

Soil conservation research: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by the

State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,278,000.

Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$39,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), and the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179, Seventy-ninth Congress), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,453,000.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the functions of the Department under the Act of October 14, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 590y-z-10), as amended, relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of water conservation and utilization projects, \$700,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum shall be merged with the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to said Department for the purposes of said Act, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; and leveling or otherwise preparing any lands, irrespective of ownership, within the boundaries of approved projects for the utilization of irrigation water.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; \$259,246,000, together with \$42,500,000 of the unobligated balances for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946 of the funds appropriated by section 32

of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)); in all, \$301,746,000, to remain available until December 31, 1947, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1946 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1945, to December 31, 1946, inclusive, and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for making additional payments on an acreage and pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the Secretary to be necessary for an adequate supply of such seeds; in all, \$314,246,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$27,942,888 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,886,480 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive order (No. 9069) of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1947 programs (amounting to \$300,000,000, including administration) of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State agricultural conservation committee for the respective States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of

induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385)) within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1946, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, \$53,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section 32, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1944, 1945, and 1946, less \$42,500,000, which is appropriated herein for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources". Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by or for the purposes of such section 32: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to such section 32 may also be used during the fiscal year 1947, without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said

section 32, to carry out the purposes and provisions of the National School Lunch Act, approved June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such amount to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere (including not to exceed \$2,434,764 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia) as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,320,972.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary to investigate and certify, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered, \$536,000.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), and for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to perform functions vested in him by Executive Orders 9280, 9310, 9322, 9328, 9334, and 9577, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation, per diem, and other necessary expenses pursuant to section 706 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b, 574); printing and binding; the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers; and operation and maintenance of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia; \$2,251,500, of which not to exceed \$350,000 may be expended for the wage stabilization program conducted during the fiscal year 1946 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration", and, in the absence of other governing statute, the provisions of law applicable to such program during the fiscal year 1946 are continued during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from

this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the promulgation or execution of orders under which assessments are made against producers or handlers of agricultural products, excepting walnuts, for administration of such orders: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for agricultural wage stabilization with respect to any commodity unless a majority of the producers of such commodity within the area affected participating in a referendum or meeting held for that purpose request the intervention of the Secretary.

Tobacco Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of "An Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and "An Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes", approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,219,000.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Standard Baskets Act, approved August 31, 1916, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruit and vegetables, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), \$214,800.

Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing him to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,274,000.

United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, \$940,000.

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, \$584,000.

Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes", approved August 9, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1561-1610), \$137,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be

used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181-229), \$464,500.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91-99), \$33,800.

Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes", \$262,500.

Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), \$495,000.

Freight rates for farm products: To carry out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), \$123,000.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) loans to needy individual farmers, (2) grants, (3) making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws, (4) farm debt adjustment service, (5) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and (6) servicing and collecting loans made under the provisions of the Act of July 12, 1943, Public Law 140, as amended, \$24,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$57,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574); purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and any losses incurred in the use of such funds.

In making any grant payments under this Act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State,

Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$70,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at not to exceed the rate of 3 per centum per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of a total outstanding obligation of \$5,000 for all such loans or the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary, for the production of agricultural commodities.

The Secretary may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the current fiscal year and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

FARM TENANCY

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of title I of said Act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said Act, \$2,804,000.

Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of said Act and section 505 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 694e (b)), \$50,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for loans to eligible veterans which may be distributed, without regard to the provisions of section 4 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, among the States and Territories in such amounts as are necessary to make such loans, which sums shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of not to exceed 3 per centum per annum and no loans, excepting those to eligible veterans, may be made for the acquisition or enlargement of farms which have a value, as acquired, enlarged, or improved, in excess of the average value of efficient family-size farm-management units, as determined by the Secretary, in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is located; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,750,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, \$5,000,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, \$250,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$750 for periodicals and newspapers; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; not to exceed \$20,000 for expenditures authorized by section 602 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 833); purchase of one, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; garage rental in the District of Columbia; payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration, except that such expenditures shall not exceed \$10,000; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration; in all, \$544,000, together with not to exceed \$4,569,300 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937

(12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o). Collections made pursuant to section 601 of the Organic Act of 1944 (12 U. S. C. 832), are hereby made available to reimburse this appropriation for the cost of examining and supervising the corporations, banks, associations, and other organizations as provided in said section.

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o), \$5,000,000, together with the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1947") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the Act of May 5, 1945 (Public Law 52), is hereby made available, together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (12 U. S. C. 1020i-1020n, 1020o).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department, or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee of the Department or of any such bureau, office, agency, service, corporation, institution, or association to make or approve, (1) any loan or advance under the provisions of food production financing bulletins F-1 or F-2, issued by the Farm Credit Administration operating under the Food Production Administration, Production Loans Branch, as heretofore or hereafter amended, unless (a) the applicant represents in writing and it is administratively determined that credit sufficient in amount to finance the production of the crops or livestock specified in the application is not available to him from sources other than the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation or is available from other sources only on such terms and conditions that he could not use the other credit available to the extent necessary to produce the entire quantity of such crops or livestock specified in his application and (b) the person authorized to approve the loan or advance on behalf of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation finds that a greater quantity of the crops or livestock specified in the application would be likely to be produced if the loan or advance is made than would be produced otherwise, or (2) any loan or advance under the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (12 U. S. C. 1148), as amended (other than loans or advances under bulletins F-1 and F-2 made or approved on the conditions specified in this section) except (a) in regions in which loans or advances had been made under said section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 within one year prior to December 1, 1942, or (b) in any region which the Secretary shall have designated as a region in which the making of such loans or advances is necessary in order to finance the production of crops or livestock that otherwise would not be produced in such region: *Provided*, That none of the limitations provided for by this section shall apply with respect to any loan or advance made or approved at any time for the purpose of financing the completion of production undertaken before July 12,

1943, or for the purpose of protecting or preserving the security for or assisting in the collection or liquidation of any loan or advance made or approved before such date.

SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department outside the District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the Department for which appropriations are made in this Act shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by the Department under the statements of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the Budget plus twelve additional such vehicles for work in connection with experimental forests and ranges: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motor-trucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the funds available under the appropriation "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" may be used for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; (3) employment on the emergency rubber project; (4) employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics; and (5) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this

section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390) nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of any activity whose personnel may be increased in consequence of appropriations contained in this Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such governmental agencies as he may deem advisable as will offset any increase in personnel for which provision is made in this Act.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved June 22, 1946.



Comparison of 1947 Act with Appropriations, 1946, and Budget Estimates, 1947

Item	Appropriations, 1946	Budget Estimates, 1947	Act, 1947	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), Act compared with
				Appropriations, 1946
				Budget Estimates, 1947
Direct appropriations:				
Carried in bill	608,434,152	590,405,672	581,240,121	-27,194,031
Permanent appropriations	1/124,636,123	127,355,669	127,355,669	+2,719,546
Totals, direct appropriations	733,070,275	717,761,341	708,595,790	-24,474,485
Reappropriations	48,083,881	111,454,068	111,454,068	+63,370,187
Special authorizations applicable to permanent appropriations above (School lunch program)	[50,000,000]	[75,000,000]	[75,000,000]	[+25,000,000]
Overtime applicable to above items	4,594,545	-	-	-4,594,545
Totals, appropriations and reappro- priations	2/785,748,701	829,215,409	820,049,858	+34,301,157
Borrowings authorized from RFC for loan activities:				
Rural rehabilitation loans	82,500,000	67,500,000	70,000,000	-12,500,000
Farm tenancy loans	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
Rural electrification loans	300,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	-50,000,000
Grand totals, all of above items ...	1,218,248,701	1,196,715,409	1,190,049,858	-28,198,843
				-6,665,551

1/ Possibly subject to slight change after close of fiscal year.

2/ Includes \$3,350,000 regular forest fire fighting deficiency, for which only a nominal amount of \$100,000 is in-
cluded in the 1947 figures.

